

1990

CENSUS OF
POPULATION
AND HOUSING

SERIES CPH (3)

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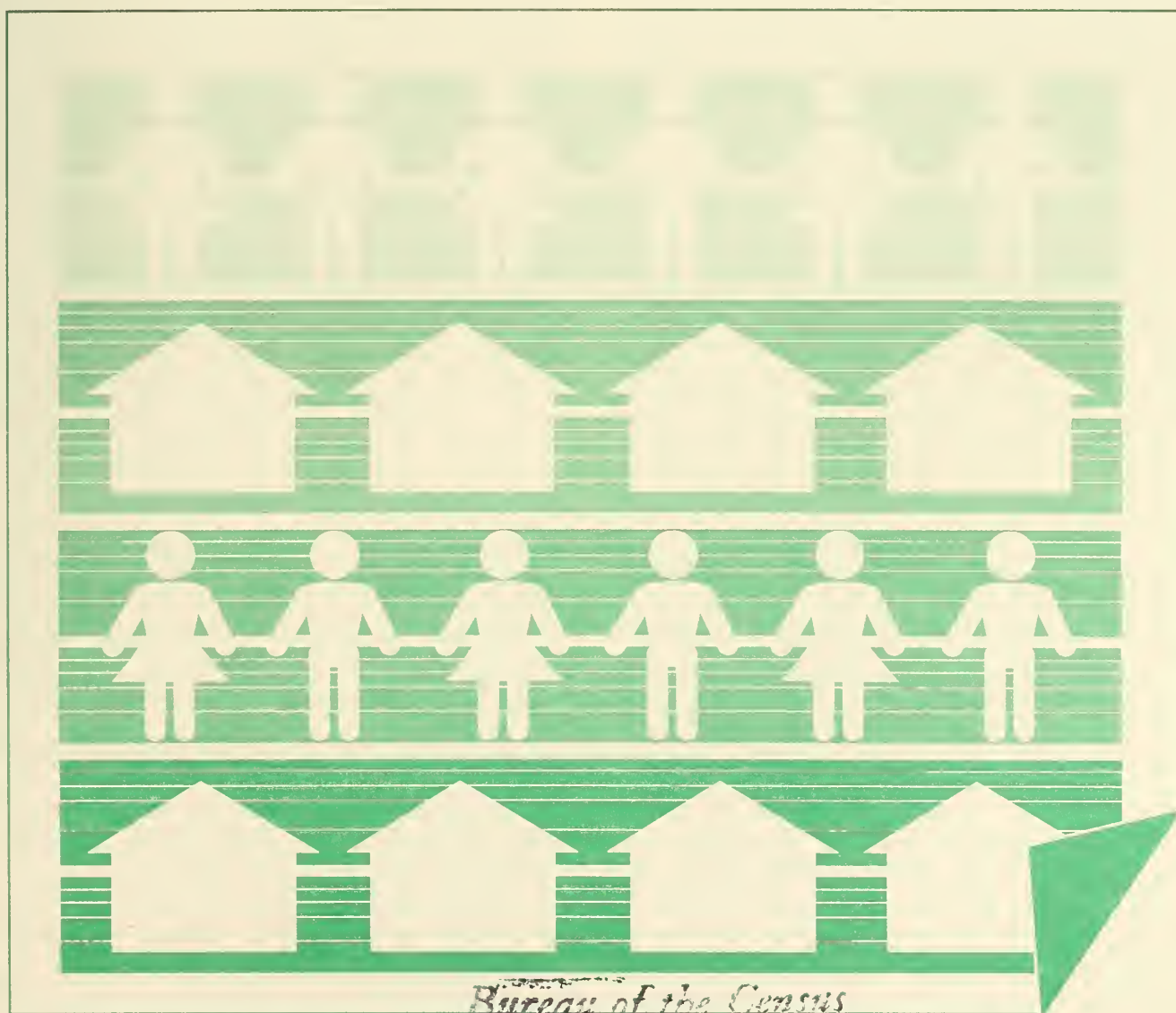
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CENSUS '90



1990 Census of
Population and Housing
Population and Housing
Characteristics for
Census Tracts and Block
Numbering Areas
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA

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HOW TO USE THIS CENSUS REPORT

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INTRODUCTION

Data from the 1990 census are presented in several different report series. These series are published under the following three subject titles:

1. 1990 Census of Population (1990 CP)
2. 1990 Census of Housing (1990 CH)
3. 1990 Census of Population and Housing (1990 CPH)

The types of data and the geographic areas shown in reports differ from one series to another. In most series, there is one report for each State, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands), plus a United States summary report. Some series include reports for American Indian and Alaska Native areas, metropolitan areas, and urbanized areas. See appendix F for detailed information about the various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; other related materials; and sources of assistance.

The data from the 1990 census were derived from a limited number of basic questions asked of the entire population and about every housing unit (referred to as the 100-percent questions), and from additional questions asked of a sample of the population and housing units (referred to as the sample questions). Two primary versions of questionnaires were used: a short form containing only the 100-percent questions and a long form containing both the 100-percent questions and the additional sample questions. Appendix E presents facsimiles of the questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data included in this report. Appendix F lists the subjects that are covered by the 100-percent and sample components of the 1990 census.

Legal provision for this census, which was conducted as of April 1, 1990, was made in the Act of Congress of August 31, 1954 (amended August 1957, December 1975, and October 1976), which is codified in Title 13, United States Code.

HOW TO FIND RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN DETAIL AND SUBJECT-MATTER DATA

This report includes a table finding guide to assist the user in locating those statistical tables that contain the data that are needed. The table finding guide lists alphabetically, the subjects shown in this report by race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin. To determine which tables in this report show data for a particular topic, find the subject in the left-hand column of the table finding guide and then look across the columns using the headings at the top for specific race groups or persons of Hispanic origin. Below is an example of a table finding guide.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix E]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Count adjustment	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
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Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
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Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
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Condominium	32
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Urban, rural, and farm residence (housing units)	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vacancy characteristics	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

Parts of a Statistical Table

The *heading* consists of the table number, title, and headnote. The table number indicates the position of the table within the report, while the title is a brief statement indicating the classification, nature, and time reference of the data presented in the table. The headnote is enclosed in brackets and is located under the title. It contains statements that qualify, explain, or provide information pertaining to the entire table. In some tables showing racial and Hispanic origin groups, the headnote includes information that data are presented only when certain population-size criteria (thresholds) are met. (For more information on thresholds, see the “User Notes” section.)

The *boxhead* is under the heading. This portion of the table, which contains the individual column heads or captions, describes the data in each vertical column. In the boxhead of many tables, a spanner appears across and above two or more column heads or across two or more lower spanners. The purpose of a spanner is to classify or qualify items below it or separate the table into identifiable blocks in terms of major aspects of the data.

In the stub, several features are used to help the user better understand the contents of the table. Usually, a block of data lines is preceded by a sidehead. The sidehead, similar to a spanner, describes and classifies the stub entries following it. The use of indentation in a stub indicates the relationship of one data line to another. Indented data lines represent subcategories that in most instances, sum to a total. Occasionally in tables, it is desirable to show one or more single-line subcategories that do not sum to the total. The unit of measure, such as dollars, is shown when it is not clear from the general wording of the data line.

The *data field* is that part of the table that contains the data. It extends from the bottom of the boxhead to the bottom of the table and from the right of the stub to the right-hand edge of the page.

Both geographic and subject-matter terms appear in tables. It is important to read the definitions of the terms used in the tables because census terms often are defined in special ways that reflect the manner in which the questions were asked and the data were tabulated. Definitions of geographic terms are provided in appendix A. Subject-matter terms are defined in appendix B.

The following symbols are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A dash “-” represents zero, a figure that rounds to less than 0.1, or a percent that rounds to less than 0.1.
- Three dots “...” mean not applicable.
- (NA) means not available.
- The prefix “r” indicates that the count has been revised since publication of 1980 reports or that the area was erroneously omitted or not shown in the correct geographic relationship in the 1980 census reports. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports.
- A dagger “†” next to the name of a geographic area indicates that there has been a geographic change(s) (for example, an annexation or detachment, a new incorporation, or a name change) since the information published for the 1980 census for that area. This symbol appears only in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* reports. The geographic change information for the entities in a State is shown in the “User Notes” section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing*

[illegible]

Unit Counts report, for that State. The information for all States appears in the “User Notes” section of the technical documentation for Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

- A plus sign “+” or a minus sign “-” following a figure denotes that the median falls in the initial or terminal category of an open-ended distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under “Derived Measures” in appendix B.)
- A minus sign “-” preceding a figure denotes decrease.

The following geographic abbreviations are used in the tables and explanations of subjects covered in this report:

- A “(pt.)” next to the name of a geographic area in a hierarchical presentation indicates that the geographic entity is only partially located in the superior geographic entity. For example, a “(pt.)” next to a place name in a county subdivision-place hierarchy indicates that the place is located in more than one county subdivision. (Places also may be “split” by county, congressional district, urban/rural, metropolitan area, voting district, and other geographic boundaries, depending on the presentation.) Other geographic entities also can be “split” by a higher-level entity. The exception is a tabulation block, which is unique within all geographic entities in census products.
- BG is block group.
- BNA is block numbering area.
- CDP is census designated place.
- CMSA is consolidated metropolitan statistical area.
- MA is metropolitan area.
- MSA is metropolitan statistical area.
- PMSA is primary metropolitan statistical area.
- TDSA is tribal designated statistical area.
- TJSA is tribal jurisdiction statistical area.
- unorg. is unorganized territory.
- VTD is voting district.

Census tables often include derived measures such as medians, means, percents, and ratios. More detailed information about derived measures is provided in appendix B.

CENSUS TRACT COMPARABILITY TABLES

A listing of all the census tract reports in this series and information on changes in the boundaries of census tracts between 1980 and 1990 for the area covered in this report appear on page IV-1, directly before the statistical tables.

The census tract comparability table shows the 1980 components of 1990 census tracts and 1990 components of 1980 census tracts, as relevant, for: (1) 1980 census tracts that were split into two or more 1990 census tracts; (2) 1980 census tracts that were combined into new 1990 census tracts; (3) 1980 census tracts in areas with new

numbering systems for 1990; and (4) those census tracts with boundary changes between 1980 and 1990 that affected 2.5 percent or more of the population of the census tract.

A census tract will not appear in the comparability tables if: (1) no change occurred between 1980 and 1990; (2) boundary revisions affected fewer than 2.5 percent of the persons and that was the only change that occurred to that census tract; (3) the area has block numbering areas for 1990; or (4) an area where census tracts were defined for the first time in 1990.

USER NOTES

User notes include corrections, errata, and related explanatory information. They present information about unique characteristics of the report and changes or corrections made too late to be reflected in the text or tables themselves.

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIXES

Appendix A—Provides definitions of the types of geographic areas and related information used in census reports.

Appendix B—Contains definitions for the subject-matter items used in census reports, including explanations of derived measures, limitations of the data, and comparability with previous censuses. The subjects are listed alphabetically. In reports that contain both population and housing characteristics, the population characteristics are described first, followed by the explanations of the housing subjects.

Appendix C—Provides information on confidentiality of the data, allocations and substitutions, and sources of errors in the data.

Appendix D—Explains the residence rules used in counting the population and housing units, presents a brief overview of data collection operations, and describes processing procedures used to convert data from unedited questionnaires to final 1990 publications and tapes. This appendix also clarifies the procedures used to collect data for persons abroad at the time of the census, where persons on military bases or away at school were counted, how data were collected for persons in institutions, and which citizens of foreign countries were included in the U.S. data.

Appendix E—Presents a facsimile of the 1990 census questionnaire pages and the respondent instructions used to collect the data in this report.

Appendix F—Summarizes the 1990 census data products program by describing the information available in printed reports and in other sources, such as microfiche or computer tape; and provides information on where to obtain assistance.

Appendix G—Contains maps depicting the geographic areas shown in this report.

TABLE FINDING GUIDE

Subjects by Race Groups, Hispanic Origin, and White, Not of Hispanic Origin and Table Number

[Subjects covered in this report are shown on the left side, and race groups, Hispanic origin, and White, not of Hispanic origin are shown at the top. Tables 1 through 15 show 100-percent characteristics. Tables 16 through 45 show sample characteristics. For definitions and explanations of subject characteristics, see appendix B]

Subject	Total	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	Asian or Pacific Islander	Hispanic origin (of any race)	White, not of Hispanic origin
POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS							
Age	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Ancestry	16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Class of worker	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disability	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Educational attainment.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Family type by presence of own children.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Fertility.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Hispanic origin	8, 16	...	...	...	...	...	...
Household type and relationship	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Income in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Industry	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
Journey to work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Labor force status.....	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Marital status	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Means of transportation to work	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Occupation	18	21	23	25	27	29	31
Place of birth	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Place of work.....	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Poverty status in 1989	19	21	23	25	27	29	31
Race	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Residence in 1985	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
School enrollment and type of school	17	20	22	24	26	28	30
Sex.....	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Urban, rural, and farm residence (persons)	17	...	...	...	...	...	...
Work status in 1989	18	20	22	24	26	28	30
Workers in family in 1989	18	...	...	...	...	...	...
HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS							
Bedrooms	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Condominium	32	...	...	...	...	...	...
Contract rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Gross rent	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
House heating fuel	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Household income in 1989.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Kitchen facilities.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Meals included in rent	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
Persons in unit.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Persons per room	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Plumbing facilities	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Rooms	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Sewage disposal	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Source of water.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Telephone in unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Tenure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Units in structure.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vacancy characteristics.....	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Value	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Vehicles available	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year householder moved into unit.....	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
Year structure built	32	34	36	38	40	42	44
LAND AREA	1	...	...	...	...	...	...

... Not applicable for this report.

USER NOTES

Additional information concerning this 1990 census product may be available at a later date. If you wish to receive these *User Notes*, contact:

Data User Services Division
Customer Services
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233
301-763-4100

Questions concerning the content of this report may be directed to:

Housing and Household Economic Statistics Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

Population Division
Bureau of the Census
Washington, DC 20233

ADDITIONAL DEFINITIONS AND EXPLANATIONS OF DATA

GENERAL

User Note 1

Age Reporting—Review of detailed 1990 information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age on April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round up their age if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in completed months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous

censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the discussion on comparability under "Age" in appendix B.)

User Note 2

The user should note that there are limitations to many of these data. Please refer to the text provided with this report for further explanations on the limitations of the data.

User Note 3

This report series (CPH-3) includes 100-percent and sample data for population and housing characteristics. Tables 1 through 8 present data on general population characteristics based on tabulations of 100-percent data and tables 9 through 15 show 100-percent housing data. Tables 16 through 31 show sample data on social and economic characteristics and tables 32 through 45 show sample housing data.

User Note 4

Persons or householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. References indicating this information were inadvertently omitted from some tables in this report series.

User Note 5

Electrostatic-plotter copies of Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps are no longer sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. Printed copies of maps are obtainable through the Superintendent of Documents. The availability of selected products and information on certain services described in appendix F of this report series has changed. For current information about various report series; additional 1990 census data products such as computer tapes, microfiche, and laser disks; reference materials; and sources of assistance, see appendix F in the 1990 CP-2 or CH-2 report series.

User Note 6

The data shown in selected products for persons enumerated in "visible in street locations" are incorrect and should not be used. Only the 100-percent data shown in

data products, such as Summary Tape Files (STF's) 1 and 2 and in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics* State reports should be used for persons enumerated at "visible in street locations."

During "Shelter and Street Night Enumeration," all visible persons on the streets were asked only the basic 100-percent population questions (age, sex, marital status, race, and Hispanic origin).

During census processing of sample data, information from the long-form questionnaire was inadvertently assigned to a very small percentage of the visible in street population.

User Note 7

The estimated population totals for persons in group quarters, specifically by group quarters type, that are based on census sample tabulations may differ from comparable figures shown in 100-percent tabulations. Such differences result, in part, from sampling variability which occurs because information was obtained from a sample of the population rather than from all persons. Differences also occur because of nonsampling errors which affect the 100-percent and sample data. Examples of nonsampling errors include respondent and enumerator errors, processing errors, and nonresponse.

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source for data on group quarters type when the primary focus is on counts of the population in group quarters, especially for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's or blocks. When the group quarters population is shown by characteristics covered only on a sample basis (for example, education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

For more information on the limitations of 100-percent and sample data for persons in group quarters and the classification of group quarters type, see appendix B. Reasons for the differences between 100-percent and sample totals will be an important focus of post-census research and evaluation.

User Note 8

Estimated population and housing unit totals based on tabulations from only the sample questionnaires (sample tabulations) may differ from the official counts as tabulated from every census questionnaire (100-percent tabulations). Such differences result, in part, because the sample tabulations are based on information from a sample of households rather than from all households (sampling error). Differences also can occur because the interview situation (length of questionnaire, effect of the interviewer, etc.) and the processing rules differ between the 100-percent and sample tabulations. These types of differences are referred to as nonsampling errors. (For more information on nonsampling error, see appendix C.)

The 100-percent data are the official counts and should be used as the source of information on population and housing items collected on the 100-percent questionnaire, such as age, race, Hispanic origin, number of rooms, and tenure. This is especially appropriate when the primary focus is on counts of the population or housing units for small areas such as census tracts/BNA's, block groups, and for American Indian and Alaska Native areas. For estimates of counts of persons and housing units by characteristics asked only on a sample basis (such as education, labor force status, income, and source of water), the sample estimates should be used within the context of the error associated with them.

Many users are interested in tabulations of items collected on the sample cross-classified by items collected on a 100-percent basis such as age, race, sex, Hispanic origin, and housing units by tenure. Given the way the weights were applied during sample tabulations, generally, there is exact agreement between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for total population and total housing units for most geographic areas. At the State level and higher geographic levels, sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on would be reasonably similar and, in some cases, the same.

At smaller geographic levels, including census tract/BNA, there is still general agreement between 100-percent counts and sample estimates of total population or housing units. At smaller geographic levels, however, there will be expected differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for population by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin and for housing units by tenure, number of rooms and so on. In these cases, users may want to consider using derived measures (such as means and medians) or percent distributions. Whether using absolute numbers or derived measures for small population groups and for a small number of housing units in small geographic areas, users should be cautioned that the sampling error associated with these data may be large.

Even though the differences between sample estimates and 100-percent counts for these categories are generally small, the differences for the American Indian, as well as the Hispanic origin populations, are relatively larger than for other groups. The following provides some explanation for these differences.

State-level sample estimates of the number of American Indians are generally higher than the corresponding 100-percent counts. It appears the differences are primarily the result of proportionately higher reporting of "Cherokee" tribe on sample questionnaires. This phenomenon occurs primarily in off-reservation areas. The reasons for the greater reporting of Cherokee on sample forms are not fully known at this time. The Census Bureau will do research to provide more information on this phenomenon.

For the Hispanic origin population, sample estimates at the State level are generally lower than the corresponding 100-percent counts. The majority of difference is caused

by the 100-percent and sample processing of the Hispanic question on the sample questionnaire when the respondent did not mark any response category. When processing the sample, we used written entries in race or Hispanic origin as well as responses to questions only asked on the sample, such as ancestry and place of birth. These procedures led to a lower proportion of persons being assigned as Hispanic in sample processing than were assigned during 100-percent processing. The Census Bureau will evaluate the effectiveness of the 100-percent and sample procedures.

As in previous censuses, the Census Bureau will evaluate the quality of the data and make this information available to data users. In the meanwhile, both 100-percent and sample data serve very important purposes and, therefore, should be used within the limitations of the sampling and nonsampling errors.

User Note 9

Thresholds and Complementary Thresholds—To show characteristics for a large number of racial and Hispanic groups and to avoid using a large number of pages to show characteristics for small population groups, population thresholds are used in some tables in selected reports. Also, complementary population thresholds are used in some tables to avoid showing largely repetitive data for the

White population and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population. Specifically, complementary thresholds are used to limit the presentation of characteristics for the White population when the population of races other than White is small and for the White, not of Hispanic origin population when the Hispanic origin population is small.

For example, assume that the threshold and complementary threshold are 400 in a table showing data by race and Hispanic origin for counties. The threshold of 400 applies to each group, and in addition, the complementary threshold of 400 applies to White and to White, not of Hispanic origin. The following figure shows how the threshold and complementary threshold for race and Hispanic origin apply for a hypothetical county. (For simplicity, it is assumed that the “Other race” population of the county is zero because characteristics are not shown for the “Other race” population below the State level.

User Note 10

Thresholds in CPH-3—For this report series, the threshold and complementary threshold of 400 persons used to present characteristics for racial and Hispanic origin groups are applied separately for 100-percent and sample data. Therefore, the geographic coverage may differ between tables showing 100-percent data and tables showing sample data.

Figure. Example of Threshold and Complementary Threshold

Race and Hispanic origin	Population	Characteristics shown	Reason
All persons	14,700	Yes	Threshold does not apply to total population.
White	13,800	Yes	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White persons, <i>and</i> there are 400 or more persons of races other than White.
Black	500	Yes	Threshold applies. There are 400 or more Black persons.
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	100	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut persons.
Asian or Pacific Islander	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Asian or Pacific Islander persons.
Hispanic origin (or any race)	300	No	Threshold applies. There are fewer than 400 Hispanic persons.
White, not of Hispanic origin	13,500	No	Threshold and complementary threshold apply. There are 400 or more White, not of Hispanic origin persons, <i>but</i> there are fewer than 400 Hispanic origin persons.

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES AND PRESENTATION

ELKHART-GOSHEN, IN MSA

User Note 1

In tables 16 through 46, data for "Tract 14" does not appear under the spanner, "Totals for split tracts/ BNA's in Elkhart County." However, data for each part of Tract 14 (shown as Tract 14 (pt.)) are presented in these tables under "Elkhart City, Elkhart County" and "Remainder of Elkhart County."

LIST OF CENSUS TRACT REPORTS

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
1	United States	56	Not Assigned		Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY CMSA:
2	Alabama	57	Not Assigned	100A	Buffalo, NY PMSA
3	Alaska	58	Abilene, TX MSA	100B	Niagara Falls, NY PMSA
4	Arizona	59	Aguadilla, PR MSA		
5	Arkansas	60	Albany, GA MSA	101	Burlington, NC MSA
6	California			102	Burlington, VT MSA
7	Colorado	61	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY MSA	103	Canton, OH MSA
8	Connecticut	62	Albuquerque, NM MSA	104	Casper, WY MSA
9	Delaware	63	Alexandria, LA MSA	105	Cedar Rapids, IA MSA
10	Not Assigned	64	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ MSA	106	Champaign-Urbana-Rantoul, IL MSA
11	Florida	65	Altoona, PA MSA	107	Charleston, SC MSA
12	Georgia			108	Charleston, WV MSA
13	Hawaii	66	Amarillo, TX MSA	109	Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill, NC-SC MSA
14	Idaho	67	Anchorage, AK MSA		
15	Illinois	68	Anderson, IN MSA	110	Charlottesville, VA MSA
16	Indiana	69	Anderson, SC MSA	111	Chattanooga, TN-GA MSA
17	Iowa	70	Anniston, AL MSA	112	Cheyenne, WY MSA
18	Kansas				Chicago-Gary-Lake County, IL-IN-WI CMSA:
19	Kentucky	71	Appleton-Oshkosh-Neenah, WI MSA		
20	Louisiana	72	Arecibo, PR MSA	113A	Aurora-Elgin, IL PMSA
21	Maine	73	Asheville, NC MSA	113B	Chicago, IL PMSA
22	Maryland	74	Athens, GA MSA	113C	Gary-Hammond, IN PMSA
23	Massachusetts	75	Atlanta, GA MSA	113D	Joliet, IL PMSA
24	Michigan			113E	Kenosha, WI PMSA
25	Minnesota	76	Atlantic City, NJ MSA	113F	Lake County, IL PMSA
26	Mississippi	77	Augusta, GA-SC MSA		
27	Missouri	78	Austin, TX MSA	114	Chico, CA MSA
28	Montana	79	Bakersfield, CA MSA		Cincinnati-Hamilton, OH-KY-IN CMSA:
29	Nebraska	80	Baltimore, MD MSA		
30	Nevada			115A	Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN PMSA
31	New Hampshire	81	Bangor, ME MSA	115B	Hamilton-Middletown, OH PMSA
32	Not Assigned	82	Baton Rouge, LA MSA		
33	New Mexico	83	Battle Creek, MI MSA		
34	New York	84	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX MSA	116	Clarksville-Hopkinsville, TN-KY MSA
35	North Carolina	85	Bellingham, WA MSA		Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, OH CMSA:
36	North Dakota	86	Benton Harbor, MI MSA		
37	Ohio	87	Billings, MT MSA	117A	Akron, OH PMSA
38	Oklahoma	88	Biloxi-Gulfport, MS MSA	117B	Cleveland, OH PMSA
39	Oregon	89	Binghamton, NY MSA	117C	Lorain-Elyria, OH PMSA
40	Pennsylvania	90	Birmingham, AL MSA		
41	Rhode Island	91	Bismarck, ND MSA	118	Colorado Springs, CO MSA
42	South Carolina	92	Bloomington, IN MSA	119	Columbia, MO MSA
43	South Dakota	93	Bloomington-Normal, IL MSA	120	Columbia, SC MSA
44	Tennessee	94	Boise City, ID MSA	121	Columbus, GA-AL MSA
45	Texas		Boston-Lawrence-Salem, MA-NH CMSA:	122	Columbus, OH MSA
				123	Corpus Christi, TX MSA
46	Utah	95A	Boston, MA PMSA	124	Cumberland, MD-WV MSA
47	Vermont	95B	Brockton, MA PMSA		Dallas-Fort Worth, TX CMSA:
48	Virginia	95C	Lawrence-Haverhill, MA-NH PMSA	125A	Dallas, TX PMSA
49	Washington			125B	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX PMSA
50	West Virginia	95D	Lowell, MA-NH PMSA		
		95E	Nashua, NH PMSA	126	Danville, VA MSA
		95F	Salem-Gloucester, MA PMSA	127	Davenport-Rock Island-Moline, IA-IL MSA
51	Wisconsin				
52	Wyoming	96	Bradenton, FL MSA	128	Dayton-Springfield, OH MSA
53	Puerto Rico	97	Bremerton, WA MSA	129	Daytona Beach, FL MSA
54	Not Assigned	98	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX MSA	130	Decatur, AL MSA
55	Virgin Islands	99	Bryan-College Station, TX MSA	131	Decatur, IL MSA

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Denver-Boulder, CO CMSA:	179	Indianapolis, IN MSA	230	Midland, TX MSA
132A	Boulder-Longmont, CO PMSA	180	Iowa City, IA MSA		
132B	Denver, CO PMSA	181	Jackson, MI MSA		Milwaukee-Racine, WI CMSA:
133	Des Moines, IA MSA	182	Jackson, MS MSA	231A	Milwaukee, WI PMSA
	Detroit-Ann Arbor, MI CMSA:	183	Jackson, TN MSA	231B	Racine, WI PMSA
134A	Ann Arbor, MI PMSA	184	Jacksonville, FL MSA	232	Minneapolis-St. Paul, MN-WI MSA
134B	Detroit, MI PMSA	185	Jacksonville, NC MSA	233	Mobile, AL MSA
135	Dothan, AL MSA	186	Jamestown-Dunkirk, NY MSA	234	Modesto, CA MSA
136	Dubuque, IA MSA	187	Janesville-Beloit, WI MSA	235	Monroe, LA MSA
137	Duluth, MN-WI MSA	188	Johnson City-Kingsport-Bristol, TN-VA MSA	236	Montgomery, AL MSA
138	Eau Claire, WI MSA	189	Johnstown, PA MSA	237	Muncie, IN MSA
139	El Paso, TX MSA	190	Joplin, MO MSA	238	Muskegon, MI MSA
140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	191	Kalamazoo, MI MSA	239	Naples, FL MSA
141	Elmira, NY MSA	192	Kankakee, IL MSA	240	Nashville, TN MSA
142	Enid, OK MSA	193	Kansas City, MO-KS MSA	241	New Bedford, MA MSA
143	Erie, PA MSA	194	Killeen-Temple, TX MSA	242	New Haven-Meriden, CT MSA
144	Eugene-Springfield, OR MSA	195	Knoxville, TN MSA	243	New London-Norwich, CT-RI MSA
145	Evansville, IN-KY MSA	196	Kokomo, IN MSA	244	New Orleans, LA MSA
146	Fargo-Moorhead, ND-MN MSA	197	La Crosse, WI MSA		New York-Northern New Jersey-Long Island, NY-NJ-CT CMSA:
147	Fayetteville, NC MSA	198	Lafayette, LA MSA	245A	Bergen-Passaic, NJ PMSA
148	Fayetteville-Springdale, AR MSA	199	Lafayette-West Lafayette, IN MSA	245B	Bridgeport-Milford, CT PMSA
149	Fitchburg-Leominster, MA MSA	200	Lake Charles, LA MSA	245C	Danbury, CT PMSA
150	Flint, MI MSA	201	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL MSA	245D	Jersey City, NJ PMSA
151	Florence, AL MSA	202	Lancaster, PA MSA	245E	Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, NJ PMSA
152	Florence, SC MSA	203	Lansing-East Lansing, MI MSA	245F	Monmouth-Ocean, NJ PMSA
153	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO MSA	204	Laredo, TX MSA	245G	Nassau-Suffolk, NY PMSA
154	Fort Myers-Cape Coral, FL MSA	205	Las Cruces, NM MSA	245H	New York, NY PMSA
155	Fort Pierce, FL MSA	206	Las Vegas, NV MSA	245I	Newark, NJ PMSA
156	Fort Smith, AR-OK MSA	207	Lawrence, KS MSA	245J	Norwalk, CT PMSA
157	Fort Walton Beach, FL MSA	208	Lawton, OK MSA	245K	Orange County, NY PMSA
158	Fort Wayne, IN MSA	209	Lewiston-Auburn, ME MSA	245L	Stamford, CT PMSA
159	Fresno, CA MSA	210	Lexington-Fayette, KY MSA	246	Norfolk-Virginia Beach-Newport News, VA MSA
160	Gadsden, AL MSA	211	Lima, OH MSA	247	Ocala, FL MSA
161	Gainesville, FL MSA	212	Lincoln, NE MSA	248	Odessa, TX MSA
162	Glens Falls, NY MSA	213	Little Rock-North Little Rock, AR MSA	249	Oklahoma City, OK MSA
163	Grand Forks, ND MSA	214	Longview-Marshall, TX MSA	250	Olympia, WA MSA
164	Grand Rapids, MI MSA		Los Angeles-Anaheim-Riverside, CA CMSA:	251	Omaha, NE-IA MSA
165	Great Falls, MT MSA	215A	Anaheim-Santa Ana, CA PMSA	252	Orlando, FL MSA
166	Greeley, CO MSA	215B	Los Angeles-Long Beach, CA PMSA	253	Owensboro, KY MSA
167	Green Bay, WI MSA	215C	Oxnard-Ventura, CA PMSA	254	Panama City, FL MSA
168	Greensboro-Winston-Salem-High Point, NC MSA	215D	Riverside-San Bernardino, CA PMSA	255	Parkersburg-Marietta, WV-OH MSA
169	Greenville-Spartanburg, SC MSA	216	Louisville, KY-IN MSA	256	Pascagoula, MS MSA
170	Hagerstown, MD MSA	217	Lubbock, TX MSA	257	Pensacola, FL MSA
171	Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle, PA MSA	218	Lynchburg, VA MSA	258	Peoria, IL MSA
	Hartford-New Britain-Middletown, CT CMSA:	219	Macon-Warner Robins, GA MSA		Philadelphia-Wilmington-Trenton, PA-NJ-DE-MD CMSA:
172A	Bristol, CT PMSA	220	Madison, WI MSA	259A	Philadelphia, PA-NJ PMSA
172B	Hartford, CT PMSA	221	Manchester, NH MSA	259B	Trenton, NJ PMSA
172C	Middletown, CT PMSA	222	Mansfield, OH MSA	259C	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ PMSA
172D	New Britain, CT PMSA	223	Mayagüez, PR MSA	259D	Wilmington, DE-NJ-MD PMSA
173	Hickory-Morganton, NC MSA	224	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX MSA	260	Phoenix, AZ MSA
174	Honolulu, HI MSA	225	Medford, OR MSA	261	Pine Bluff, AR MSA
175	Houma-Thibodaux, LA MSA	226	Melbourne-Titusville-Palm Bay, FL MSA		Pittsburgh-Beaver Valley, PA CMSA:
	Houston-Galveston-Brazoria, TX CMSA:	227	Memphis, TN-AR-MS MSA	262A	Beaver County, PA PMSA
176A	Brazoria, TX PMSA	228	Merced, CA MSA	262B	Pittsburgh, PA PMSA
176B	Galveston-Texas City, TX PMSA		Miami-Fort Lauderdale, FL CMSA:	263	Pittsfield, MA MSA
176C	Houston, TX PMSA	229A	Fort Lauderdale-Hollywood-Pompano Beach, FL PMSA	264	Ponce, PR MSA
177	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH MSA	229B	Miami-Hialeah, FL PMSA	265	Portland, ME MSA
178	Huntsville, AL MSA				

Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area	Report No.	Area
	Portland-Vancouver, OR-WA CMSA:	292	San Antonio, TX MSA	315	Stockton, CA MSA
266A	Portland, OR PMSA	293	San Diego, CA MSA	316	Syracuse, NY MSA
266B	Vancouver, WA PMSA		San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, CA CMSA:	317	Tallahassee, FL MSA
267	Portsmouth-Dover-Rochester, NH-ME MSA	294A	Oakland, CA PMSA	318	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL MSA
268	Poughkeepsie, NY MSA	294B	San Francisco, CA PMSA	319	Terre Haute, IN MSA
	Providence-Pawtucket-Fall River, RI-MA CMSA:	294C	San Jose, CA PMSA	320	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR MSA
269A	Fall River, MA-RI PMSA	294D	Santa Cruz, CA PMSA	321	Toledo, OH MSA
269B	Pawtucket-Woonsocket-Attleboro, RI-MA PMSA	294E	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA PMSA		
269C	Providence, RI PMSA	294F	Vallejo-Fairfield-Napa, CA PMSA	322	Topeka, KS MSA
270	Provo-Orem, UT MSA		San Juan-Caguas, PR CMSA:	323	Tucson, AZ MSA
271	Pueblo, CO MSA	295A	Caguas, PR PMSA	324	Tulsa, OK MSA
272	Raleigh-Durham, NC MSA	295B	San Juan, PR PMSA	325	Tuscaloosa, AL MSA
273	Rapid City, SD MSA	296	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Lompoc, CA MSA	326	Tyler, TX MSA
274	Reading, PA MSA	297	Santa Fe, NM MSA	327	Utica-Rome, NY MSA
275	Redding, CA MSA	298	Sarasota, FL MSA		
276	Reno, NV MSA	299	Savannah, GA MSA	328	Victoria, TX MSA
277	Richland-Kennewick-Pasco, WA MSA	300	Scranton-Wilkes-Barre, PA MSA	329	Visalia-Tulare-Porterville, CA MSA
278	Richmond-Petersburg, VA MSA	301A	Seattle, WA PMSA	330	Waco, TX MSA
279	Roanoke, VA MSA	301B	Tacoma, WA PMSA	331	Washington, DC-MD-VA MSA
280	Rochester, MN MSA	302	Sharon, PA MSA	332	Waterbury, CT MSA
281	Rochester, NY MSA	303	Sheboygan, WI MSA	333	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA MSA
282	Rockford, IL MSA	304	Sherman-Denison, TX MSA	334	Wausau, WI MSA
283	Sacramento, CA MSA	305	Shreveport, LA MSA	335	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Delray Beach, FL MSA
284	Saginaw-Bay City-Midland, MI MSA	306	Sioux City, IA-NE MSA	336	Wheeling, WV-OH MSA
285	St. Cloud, MN MSA	307	Sioux Falls, SD MSA	337	Wichita, KS MSA
286	St. Joseph, MO MSA	308	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA		
287	St. Louis, MO-IL MSA	309	Spokane, WA MSA	338	Wichita Falls, TX MSA
288	Salem, OR MSA	310	Springfield, IL MSA	339	Williamsport, PA MSA
289	Salinas-Seaside-Monterey, CA MSA	311	Springfield, MO MSA	340	Wilmington, NC MSA
290	Salt Lake City-Ogden, UT MSA	312	Springfield, MA MSA	341	Worcester, MA MSA
291	San Angelo, TX MSA	313	State College, PA MSA	342	Yakima, WA MSA
		314	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV MSA	343	York, PA MSA
				344	Youngstown-Warren, OH MSA
				345	Yuba City, CA MSA
				346	Yuma, AZ MSA

Table A. **Census Tract Comparability: 1990 to 1980**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1990 tract	1980 tract
ELKHART COUNTY, IN	
1.98 -----	1
5.97 -----	5 (pt.)
5.98 -----	5 (pt.)
6.97 -----	6 (pt.)
6.98 -----	6 (pt.)
13.97 -----	5 (pt.)
13.98 -----	13
18.97 -----	18 (pt.)
18.98 -----	18 (pt.)
21 -----	21 (pt.)
22.97 -----	21 (pt.)
22.98 -----	22

Table B. **Census Tract Comparability: 1980 to 1990**

[Tables list selected census tracts for which boundaries or identification changed between 1980 and 1990. See text "How to Use This Census Report" for further explanation]

1980 tract	1990 tract
ELKHART COUNTY, IN	
1 -----	1.98
5 -----	5.97
	5.98
	13.97
6 -----	6.97
	6.98
13 -----	13.98
18 -----	18.97
	18.98
21 -----	21
	22.97
22 -----	22.98

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhort County			Totals for split trocts/BNAs in Elkhort County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Troct 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 14	Tract 15
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1 201.3	1 201.3	44.4	29.3	19.8	29.9	27.5	10.4	38.1	41.6
Square miles	463.8	463.8	17.1	11.3	7.7	11.6	10.6	4.0	14.7	16.1
AGE										
All persons	156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 274	6 383	4 346	8 072	6 640	7 843
Under 5 years	13 277	13 277	4 026	1 963	553	382	277	773	462	655
5 to 9 years	12 538	12 538	3 311	1 679	457	382	291	642	549	621
10 to 14 years	11 855	11 855	2 839	1 448	425	333	324	527	563	520
15 to 19 years	11 311	11 311	2 779	1 727	388	323	487	503	520	523
20 to 24 years	11 479	11 479	3 595	2 478	449	424	648	678	357	620
25 to 34 years	25 951	25 951	8 005	4 275	1 014	952	560	1 542	986	1 329
35 to 44 years	23 793	23 793	6 020	3 169	770	741	643	1 190	1 126	1 243
45 to 54 years	16 020	16 020	3 905	2 080	450	593	412	747	720	899
55 to 64 years	12 477	12 477	3 396	1 652	339	507	304	623	666	724
65 to 74 years	9 968	9 968	3 149	1 621	269	643	275	498	410	437
75 to 84 years	5 571	5 571	1 941	1 171	124	665	96	278	192	208
85 years and over	1 958	1 958	661	534	36	438	29	71	89	64
3 and 4 years	5 315	5 315	1 567	767	235	158	116	301	204	262
16 years and over	116 216	116 216	32 931	18 402	3 759	5 212	3 398	6 017	4 948	5 947
18 years and over	111 721	111 721	31 834	17 847	3 605	5 088	3 295	5 812	4 752	5 738
21 years and over	104 939	104 939	29 990	16 502	3 367	4 908	2 759	5 528	4 472	5 400
60 years and over	23 646	23 646	7 497	4 141	602	1 996	547	1 141	1 015	1 050
62 years and over	21 113	21 113	6 773	3 812	538	1 893	497	1 007	884	902
Median	31.8	31.8	31.3	30.6	28.3	39.9	27.6	30.3	34.1	32.4
Female	79 807	79 807	22 883	12 211	2 619	3 564	2 219	4 137	3 341	4 053
Under 5 years	6 419	6 419	1 941	947	254	200	132	373	211	330
5 to 9 years	6 083	6 083	1 656	818	228	187	152	314	244	315
10 to 14 years	5 763	5 763	1 413	711	210	174	150	253	279	280
15 to 19 years	5 639	5 639	1 397	851	174	142	251	269	254	257
20 to 24 years	5 770	5 770	1 870	1 211	224	213	333	345	161	323
25 to 34 years	12 923	12 923	3 983	2 026	484	498	279	761	503	659
35 to 44 years	11 985	11 985	3 016	1 561	382	367	326	608	583	646
45 to 54 years	8 038	8 038	2 031	1 063	225	306	215	382	347	450
55 to 64 years	6 554	6 554	1 895	906	192	287	160	336	344	375
65 to 74 years	5 644	5 644	1 851	953	153	391	142	277	230	246
75 to 84 years	3 569	3 569	1 330	781	73	468	60	175	122	123
85 years and over	1 420	1 420	500	383	20	331	19	44	63	49
3 and 4 years	2 551	2 551	754	353	106	73	58	141	107	134
16 years and over	60 396	60 396	17 646	9 591	1 893	2 973	1 764	3 135	2 544	3 077
18 years and over	58 154	58 154	17 067	9 322	1 827	2 916	1 709	3 032	2 447	2 985
21 years and over	54 737	54 737	16 113	8 624	1 708	2 833	1 424	2 873	2 322	2 813
60 years and over	13 885	13 885	4 653	2 573	347	1 326	308	659	577	595
62 years and over	12 554	12 554	4 266	2 393	311	1 273	281	585	511	522
Median	32.9	32.9	32.7	32.5	29.5	45.0	28.5	31.3	35.3	33.1
Male	76 391	76 391	20 744	11 586	2 655	2 819	2 127	3 935	3 299	3 790
Median age	30.6	30.6	29.8	29.1	27.4	35.6	26.9	29.6	32.4	31.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 274	6 383	4 346	8 072	6 640	7 843
In households	153 503	153 503	42 884	22 559	5 214	6 078	3 738	8 040	6 536	7 748
Householder	56 713	56 713	17 519	9 029	1 828	2 694	1 361	3 085	2 248	2 880
Family householder	41 751	41 751	11 189	6 055	1 340	1 681	1 015	2 293	1 837	2 230
Nonfamily householder	14 962	14 962	6 330	2 974	488	1 013	346	792	411	650
Living alone	12 268	12 268	5 203	2 439	377	894	270	646	333	514
Spouse	34 802	34 802	8 081	5 066	1 067	1 506	915	1 971	1 554	1 832
Child	50 947	50 947	13 045	6 548	1 778	1 487	1 185	2 516	2 229	2 488
Other relatives	4 820	4 820	1 673	682	240	132	96	178	272	266
Nonrelatives	6 221	6 221	2 566	1 234	301	259	181	290	233	282
Institutionalized persons	1 797	1 797	526	579	60	305	—	32	104	90
Other persons in group quarters	898	898	217	659	—	—	608	—	—	5
Persons per household	2.71	2.71	2.45	2.50	2.85	2.26	2.75	2.61	2.91	2.69
Persons per family	3.17	3.17	3.04	3.03	3.30	2.86	3.16	3.03	3.21	3.06
Persons 65 years and over	17 497	17 497	5 751	3 326	429	1 746	400	847	691	709
In households	16 323	16 323	5 292	3 126	428	1 471	400	817	587	626
Householder	11 141	11 141	3 837	2 203	294	1 063	267	555	382	403
Nonfamily householder	5 135	5 135	2 085	1 159	129	612	100	254	137	153
Living alone	4 980	4 980	2 013	1 142	128	603	95	251	129	147
Spouse	4 268	4 268	1 190	785	101	373	115	218	160	183
Other relatives	751	751	198	117	28	27	13	39	37	37
Nonrelatives	163	163	67	21	5	8	5	5	8	3
Institutionalized persons	1 167	1 167	455	198	1	275	—	30	104	82
Other persons in group quarters	7	7	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	41 751	41 751	11 189	6 055	1 340	1 681	1 015	2 293	1 837	2 230
With own children under 18 years	21 276	21 276	5 726	2 942	749	660	486	1 200	892	1 089
Number of awn children under 18 years	41 015	41 015	10 483	5 483	1 486	1 214	991	2 144	1 698	1 937
Married-couple families	34 802	34 802	8 081	5 066	1 067	1 506	915	1 971	1 554	1 832
With own children under 18 years	17 031	17 031	3 706	2 368	596	574	432	992	748	830
Number of own children under 18 years	34 027	34 027	7 000	4 564	1 232	1 074	901	1 825	1 482	1 512
Female householder, no husband present	5 172	5 172	2 444	715	193	140	70	240	202	300
With own children under 18 years	3 250	3 250	1 644	423	111	67	36	160	100	204
Number of awn children under 18 years	5 526	5 526	2 924	697	194	114	61	249	155	344
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	56 986	56 986	15 578	8 972	1 912	2 283	1 669	2 933	2 459	2 919
Never married	14 203	14 203	4 449	2 518	539	457	637	614	558	678
Now married, except separated	36 081	36 081	8 504	5 370	1 124	1 576	953	2 014	1 611	1 897
Separated	762	762	354	112	27	18	4	24	32	25
Widowed	1 086	1 086	372	205	35	93	18	56	57	53
Divorced	4 854	4 854	1 899	767	187	139	57	225	201	266
Females 15 years and over	61 542	61 542	17 873	9 735	1 927	3 003	1 785	3 197	2 607	3 128
Never married	12 118	12 118	3 910	2 183	347	499	635	552	411	551
Now married, except separated	35 886	35 886	8 449	5 244	1 122	1 578	949	2 003	1 610	1 883
Separated	954	954	478	118	35	22	9	38	37	52
Widowed	6 408	6 408	2 453	1 235	169	698	104	272	292	286
Divorced	6 176	6 176	2 583	955	254	206	88	332	257	356

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.							Elkhart city, Elkhart County		
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	20.7	13.5	31.2	20.6	18.2	20.5	19.0	.6	5.3	5.7
Square miles	8.0	5.2	12.1	8.0	7.0	7.9	7.3	.2	2.0	2.2
AGE										
All persons	7 872	6 540	8 563	8 244	5 745	7 866	6 916	—	1 574	3 703
Under 5 years	602	574	546	759	408	652	534	—	161	314
5 to 9 years	516	511	597	651	455	666	482	—	138	216
10 to 14 years	519	473	599	620	528	597	449	—	81	201
15 to 19 years	491	380	572	639	460	552	510	—	78	184
20 to 24 years	539	476	431	616	299	523	529	—	183	310
25 to 34 years	1 383	1 137	1 278	1 389	789	1 417	1 199	—	343	722
35 to 44 years	1 217	939	1 499	1 367	1 063	1 181	1 017	—	180	517
45 to 54 years	870	750	1 163	900	825	769	610	—	94	336
55 to 64 years	727	559	835	631	481	659	558	—	113	325
65 to 74 years	609	486	614	441	301	512	514	—	87	330
75 to 84 years	328	209	314	195	115	263	336	—	75	203
85 years and over	71	46	115	36	21	75	178	—	41	45
3 and 4 years	228	216	239	280	185	270	223	—	65	116
16 years and over	6 137	4 924	6 700	6 089	4 241	5 831	5 355	—	1 180	2 945
18 years and over	5 939	4 769	6 467	5 828	4 043	5 620	5 157	—	1 157	2 871
21 years and over	5 633	4 515	6 170	5 446	3 837	5 281	4 844	—	1 080	2 733
60 years and over	1 372	1 031	1 443	983	652	1 187	1 320	—	247	741
62 years and over	1 223	921	1 273	856	570	1 049	1 199	—	231	674
Median	34.2	32.3	36.6	31.3	34.2	31.8	33.0	—	28.4	33.3
Female	4 027	3 345	4 356	4 218	2 873	4 115	3 644	—	854	1 922
Under 5 years	284	301	241	367	195	313	269	—	93	149
5 to 9 years	247	232	269	320	203	341	256	—	61	104
10 to 14 years	238	228	281	311	255	287	201	—	45	92
15 to 19 years	255	185	257	322	235	278	262	—	37	93
20 to 24 years	251	253	243	336	151	290	255	—	104	155
25 to 34 years	680	568	673	708	409	710	589	—	173	341
35 to 44 years	617	475	760	683	555	629	520	—	91	257
45 to 54 years	434	377	589	444	408	392	313	—	53	167
55 to 64 years	386	298	419	328	224	353	319	—	63	178
65 to 74 years	367	269	336	246	164	291	290	—	53	208
75 to 84 years	216	130	198	126	60	174	224	—	46	145
85 years and over	52	29	90	27	14	57	146	—	35	33
3 and 4 years	101	101	107	139	82	140	102	—	37	54
16 years and over	3 211	2 557	3 513	3 163	2 167	3 110	2 869	—	650	1 568
18 years and over	3 101	2 478	3 412	3 022	2 059	3 003	2 765	—	641	1 525
21 years and over	2 950	2 350	3 268	2 821	1 959	2 839	2 617	—	601	1 456
60 years and over	831	583	816	555	342	695	826	—	157	472
62 years and over	754	523	736	492	299	634	754	—	147	441
Median	35.9	33.1	37.5	31.6	34.7	32.7	34.8	—	29.6	36.1
Male	3 845	3 195	4 207	4 026	2 872	3 751	3 272	—	720	1 781
Median age	32.5	31.7	35.6	30.9	33.5	30.8	31.1	—	27.4	30.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	7 872	6 540	8 563	8 244	5 745	7 866	6 916	—	1 574	3 703
In households	7 866	6 540	8 413	8 244	5 745	7 808	6 456	—	1 479	3 697
Householder	3 206	2 511	3 224	3 025	1 924	2 971	2 527	—	648	1 659
Family householder	2 129	1 856	2 483	2 299	1 656	2 148	1 717	—	391	949
Nonfamily householder	1 077	655	741	726	268	823	810	—	257	710
Living alone	897	533	614	548	211	696	647	—	205	591
Spouse	1 715	1 453	2 233	1 803	1 489	1 734	1 329	—	258	713
Child	2 308	2 044	2 575	2 740	2 014	2 558	1 962	—	456	955
Other relatives	293	238	165	280	164	260	276	—	29	144
Nonrelatives	344	294	216	396	154	285	362	—	88	226
Institutionalized persons	—	—	150	—	—	47	330	—	90	—
Other persons in group quarters	6	—	—	—	—	11	130	—	5	6
Persons per household	2.45	2.60	2.61	2.73	2.99	2.63	2.55	—	2.28	2.23
Persons per family	3.03	3.01	3.00	3.10	3.21	3.12	3.08	—	2.90	2.91
Persons 65 years and over	1 008	741	1 043	672	437	850	1 028	—	203	578
In households	1 008	741	900	672	437	804	749	—	120	578
Householder	709	512	576	433	260	561	496	—	86	419
Nonfamily householder	389	232	210	168	74	264	204	—	52	259
Living alone	378	222	205	156	72	256	196	—	49	250
Spouse	234	192	273	184	134	196	208	—	25	125
Other relatives	53	26	45	46	37	38	40	—	1	26
Nonrelatives	12	11	6	9	6	9	5	—	—	8
Institutionalized persons	—	—	143	—	—	46	279	—	82	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	2 129	1 856	2 483	2 299	1 656	2 148	1 717	—	391	949
With own children under 18 years	969	923	1 105	1 253	863	1 111	849	—	227	427
Number of own children under 18 years	1 746	1 613	1 986	2 225	1 596	2 047	1 534	—	403	737
Married-couple families	1 715	1 453	2 233	1 803	1 489	1 734	1 329	—	258	713
With own children under 18 years	755	676	924	924	750	837	616	—	127	303
Number of own children under 18 years	1 419	1 213	1 766	1 680	1 427	1 594	1 162	—	229	541
Female householder, no husband present	322	305	191	381	117	338	291	—	107	187
With own children under 18 years	171	191	109	261	78	230	181	—	81	100
Number of own children under 18 years	269	319	173	454	121	384	294	—	149	165
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	2 977	2 398	3 256	2 994	2 134	2 777	2 533	—	539	1 395
Never married	737	535	656	732	447	665	741	—	138	374
Now married, except separated	1 791	1 503	2 291	1 862	1 522	1 793	1 433	—	277	751
Separated	52	44	38	43	18	33	47	—	9	27
Widowed	61	52	50	38	29	49	62	—	23	34
Divorced	336	264	221	319	118	237	250	—	92	209
Females 15 years and over	3 258	2 584	3 565	3 220	2 220	3 174	2 918	—	655	1 577
Never married	594	408	578	677	388	622	666	—	136	288
Now married, except separated	1 769	1 492	2 281	1 856	1 521	1 793	1 434	—	270	739
Separated	61	41	40	63	17	47	58	—	25	37
Widowed	404	270	358	235	119	341	428	—	103	239
Divorced	430	373	308	389	175	371	332	—	121	274

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Can.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
LAND AREA										
Square kilometers	1.5	.1	2.7	8.2	2.7	3.7	4.0	2.7	3.7	2.0
Square miles .....	.6	.1	1.0	3.1	1.1	1.4	1.5	1.1	1.4	.8
AGE										
All persons	1 830	120	3 277	4 229	4 340	4 870	2 699	4 533	4 376	4 398
Under 5 years	175	11	165	492	405	405	252	396	307	521
5 to 9 years	143	7	199	356	384	354	229	317	245	455
10 to 14 years	132	6	194	304	298	294	205	283	241	384
15 to 19 years	96	11	196	307	277	376	172	287	219	326
20 to 24 years	120	12	173	378	366	448	193	304	262	357
25 to 34 years	343	10	369	829	867	954	481	840	657	759
35 to 44 years	231	14	491	556	594	692	352	676	621	601
45 to 54 years	166	20	492	373	320	414	221	440	480	309
55 to 64 years	159	4	393	274	320	333	175	343	468	318
65 to 74 years	163	19	325	230	263	287	206	397	488	215
75 to 84 years	81	6	188	108	188	205	162	205	305	114
85 years and over	21	—	92	22	58	108	51	45	83	39
3 and 4 years	77	6	74	175	170	161	98	148	123	208
16 years and over	1 367	95	2 678	3 018	3 189	3 743	1 978	3 478	3 551	2 975
18 years and over	1 321	89	2 596	2 899	3 090	3 601	1 909	3 356	3 460	2 838
21 years and over	1 266	84	2 487	2 698	2 896	3 356	1 796	3 186	3 319	2 658
60 years and over	348	26	803	496	678	768	521	827	1 144	520
62 years and over	317	25	709	450	611	696	477	749	1 039	455
Median	31.9	37.5	42.0	28.3	29.8	30.4	30.9	32.9	38.9	27.1
Female	987	62	1 723	2 191	2 332	2 600	1 414	2 373	2 349	2 279
Under 5 years	90	5	74	240	198	204	118	197	138	238
5 to 9 years	62	5	95	181	202	196	118	167	114	218
10 to 14 years	62	2	96	155	149	142	103	140	126	199
15 to 19 years	46	6	78	155	143	204	80	150	122	155
20 to 24 years	67	7	103	208	204	213	92	165	134	187
25 to 34 years	178	4	190	411	441	471	231	419	336	411
35 to 44 years	124	10	253	274	317	353	175	337	302	307
45 to 54 years	95	9	255	198	166	211	109	223	258	165
55 to 64 years	94	2	203	152	183	204	103	186	256	187
65 to 74 years	98	10	177	128	157	164	131	230	296	112
75 to 84 years	58	2	124	73	128	146	119	129	214	73
85 years and over	13	—	75	16	44	92	35	33	53	27
3 and 4 years	34	3	34	86	93	75	48	76	58	87
16 years and over	769	49	1 446	1 591	1 752	2 020	1 058	1 848	1 955	1 594
18 years and over	744	46	1 411	1 522	1 698	1 937	1 022	1 778	1 900	1 538
21 years and over	716	44	1 361	1 416	1 603	1 821	966	1 683	1 821	1 437
60 years and over	216	13	471	294	419	504	345	502	711	301
62 years and over	198	12	427	269	393	462	320	454	650	268
Median	34.1	37.5	43.7	28.6	30.8	31.9	33.2	33.9	41.5	28.5
Male	843	58	1 554	2 038	2 008	2 270	1 285	2 160	2 027	2 119
Median age	29.4	37.5	40.0	28.1	28.8	29.2	29.0	31.9	36.4	25.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP										
All persons	1 830	120	3 277	4 229	4 340	4 870	2 699	4 533	4 376	4 398
In households	1 830	120	3 127	4 229	4 282	4 624	2 642	4 464	4 376	4 393
Householder	754	42	1 288	1 569	1 738	1 857	1 040	1 774	1 991	1 582
Family householder	537	38	953	1 125	1 122	1 179	630	1 234	1 191	1 081
Nonfamily householder	217	4	335	444	616	678	410	540	800	501
Living alone	193	4	294	334	516	536	341	432	719	423
Spouse	374	33	862	747	818	857	445	990	1 005	573
Child	575	43	878	1 445	1 349	1 368	837	1 370	1 121	1 649
Other relatives	49	—	39	194	156	222	142	108	99	296
Nonrelatives	78	2	60	274	221	320	178	222	160	293
Institutionalized persons	—	—	150	—	47	116	57	66	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	11	130	—	3	—	5
Persons per household	2.43	2.86	2.43	2.70	2.46	2.49	2.54	2.52	2.20	2.78
Persons per family	2.86	3.00	2.87	3.12	3.07	3.08	3.26	3.00	2.87	3.33
Persons 65 years and over	265	25	605	360	509	600	419	647	876	368
In households	265	25	462	360	463	486	382	614	876	368
Householder	194	14	302	253	346	332	301	430	662	261
Nonfamily householder	105	3	116	109	196	151	192	200	412	126
Living alone	101	3	112	102	190	144	186	191	405	120
Spouse	63	11	140	81	93	125	63	161	189	74
Other relatives	8	—	17	20	17	24	9	17	18	22
Nonrelatives	—	—	3	6	7	5	9	6	7	11
Institutionalized persons	—	—	143	—	46	114	37	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN										
Families	537	38	953	1 125	1 122	1 179	630	1 234	1 191	1 081
With own children under 18 years	276	16	363	659	612	610	336	607	474	642
Number of own children under 18 years	474	30	658	1 191	1 116	1 074	671	1 085	853	1 336
Married-couple families	374	33	862	747	818	857	445	990	1 005	573
With own children under 18 years	165	13	310	400	395	410	223	461	368	293
Number of own children under 18 years	286	27	586	746	754	756	452	858	674	639
Female householder, no husband present	137	4	72	296	258	252	140	176	139	417
With own children under 18 years	100	3	42	211	188	161	83	101	88	301
Number of own children under 18 years	173	3	58	378	314	260	161	163	159	621
MARITAL STATUS										
Males 15 years and over	607	46	1 261	1 462	1 470	1 759	938	1 665	1 612	1 414
Never married	153	10	253	402	398	574	293	388	348	520
Now married, except separated	383	33	895	789	853	935	460	1 029	1 034	611
Separated	10	2	14	30	28	42	23	30	26	46
Widowed	16	1	31	27	35	30	31	36	51	42
Divorced	45	—	68	214	156	178	131	182	153	195
Females 15 years and over	773	50	1 458	1 615	1 783	2 058	1 075	1 872	1 971	1 624
Never married	128	11	217	377	391	533	229	355	309	507
Now married, except separated	383	33	885	783	850	938	458	1 017	1 042	608
Separated	15	—	15	52	32	53	27	28	27	102
Widowed	112	1	223	151	247	277	199	222	336	182
Divorced	135	5	118	252	263	257	162	250	257	225

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
LAND AREA									
Square kilometers	1.0	.5	1.9	6.7	8.8	2.7	—	8.7	.5
Square miles .....	.4	.2	.7	2.6	3.4	1.0	—	3.4	.2
AGE									
All persons	3 019	659	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	90	7 819	347
Under 5 years	371	51	330	481	222	146	7	760	17
5 to 9 years	246	22	255	391	227	138	11	617	40
10 to 14 years	191	25	202	351	201	156	7	502	29
15 to 19 years	200	50	306	326	205	368	2	486	34
20 to 24 years	399	90	453	412	351	566	11	668	17
25 to 34 years	682	149	846	871	667	319	22	1 521	29
35 to 44 years	409	86	566	632	439	313	9	1 132	78
45 to 54 years	201	39	306	378	409	214	11	701	61
55 to 64 years	139	32	190	270	394	172	3	607	16
65 to 74 years	107	32	167	220	547	178	5	484	20
75 to 84 years	55	46	119	110	601	63	2	270	6
85 years and over	19	37	35	30	376	22	—	71	—
3 and 4 years	133	13	122	202	82	57	4	293	7
16 years and over	2 180	554	2 944	3 177	3 948	2 184	65	5 831	253
18 years and over	2 104	543	2 850	3 052	3 873	2 132	65	5 634	241
21 years and over	1 940	491	2 605	2 848	3 748	1 660	60	5 358	223
60 years and over	247	131	411	501	1 728	345	9	1 114	33
62 years and over	215	125	376	450	1 649	316	7	982	32
Median	26.2	29.8	28.6	27.8	45.2	24.0	26.5	30.2	36.4
Female	1 473	324	1 741	2 227	2 646	1 380	37	4 004	176
Under 5 years	174	23	159	220	123	71	3	365	6
5 to 9 years	126	10	123	198	107	71	3	301	15
10 to 14 years	90	12	87	178	111	75	2	241	17
15 to 19 years	100	28	135	144	91	197	—	262	22
20 to 24 years	192	39	195	202	174	294	1	339	6
25 to 34 years	311	66	339	410	346	158	10	748	15
35 to 44 years	185	31	247	314	216	161	5	578	40
45 to 54 years	111	11	146	195	213	114	5	360	30
55 to 64 years	70	14	93	149	227	97	2	328	10
65 to 74 years	66	21	109	133	337	91	4	268	11
75 to 84 years	38	35	80	67	422	36	2	170	4
85 years and over	10	34	28	17	279	15	—	44	—
3 and 4 years	64	9	55	91	39	30	1	137	—
16 years and over	1 072	274	1 352	1 600	2 287	1 153	29	3 037	133
18 years and over	1 036	269	1 308	1 547	2 255	1 121	29	2 936	126
21 years and over	948	240	1 196	1 445	2 194	864	29	2 781	115
60 years and over	150	98	261	297	1 153	193	8	642	19
62 years and over	130	95	243	269	1 109	179	6	569	18
Median	26.3	31.6	29.7	29.2	52.1	24.0	34.5	31.2	37.3
Male	1 546	335	2 034	2 245	1 993	1 275	53	3 815	171
Median age	26.2	28.4	28.0	26.9	37.6	24.0	23.3	29.4	35.2
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP									
All persons	3 019	659	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	90	7 819	347
In households	3 010	611	3 333	4 472	4 464	2 066	90	7 787	347
Householder	1 235	342	1 343	1 578	2 161	806	30	2 999	112
Family householder	655	104	819	1 124	1 232	550	20	2 217	93
Nonfamily householder	580	238	524	454	929	256	10	782	19
Living alone	422	193	403	348	839	190	7	636	16
Spouse	356	50	622	871	1 088	478	18	1 901	88
Child	893	106	966	1 526	896	572	28	2 424	136
Other relatives	167	28	117	218	102	61	5	173	6
Nonrelatives	359	85	285	279	217	149	9	290	5
Institutionalized persons	—	—	372	—	175	—	—	32	—
Other persons in group quarters	9	48	70	—	—	589	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.44	1.79	2.48	2.83	2.07	2.56	3.00	2.60	3.10
Persons per family	3.16	2.77	3.08	3.33	2.69	3.02	3.55	3.03	3.47
Persons 65 years and over	181	115	321	360	1 524	263	7	825	26
In households	181	112	318	360	1 357	263	7	795	26
Householder	137	100	224	248	990	179	5	541	16
Nonfamily householder	78	86	127	117	589	68	4	248	6
Living alone	74	86	123	116	585	63	4	245	6
Spouse	31	9	71	81	336	77	1	213	6
Other relatives	9	3	21	26	24	5	1	36	4
Nonrelatives	4	—	2	5	7	2	—	5	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	1	—	167	—	—	30	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN									
Families	655	104	819	1 124	1 232	550	20	2 217	93
With own children under 18 years	416	61	437	648	397	242	8	1 160	50
Number of own children under 18 years	765	90	810	1 278	713	484	21	2 071	106
Married-couple families	356	50	622	871	1 088	478	18	1 901	88
With own children under 18 years	217	21	320	505	330	203	8	954	48
Number of own children under 18 years	421	31	622	1 039	602	421	21	1 756	103
Female householder, no husband present	214	45	136	177	111	53	—	235	11
With own children under 18 years	151	34	84	104	49	27	—	158	1
Number of own children under 18 years	269	51	136	183	86	45	—	245	2
MARITAL STATUS									
Males 15 years and over	1 128	282	1 616	1 618	1 684	1 052	36	2 843	123
Never married	471	127	562	471	340	504	15	598	28
Now married, except separated	396	58	761	919	1 139	500	19	1 943	89
Separated	51	16	48	25	15	1	—	23	—
Widowed	11	4	18	29	87	13	—	56	2
Divorced	199	77	227	174	103	34	2	223	4
Females 15 years and over	1 083	279	1 372	1 631	2 305	1 163	29	3 097	138
Never married	334	95	388	299	391	535	3	538	29
Now married, except separated	386	57	654	911	1 140	498	19	1 932	90
Separated	50	15	24	33	17	6	1	37	—
Widowed	92	69	142	153	597	65	2	266	10
Divorced	221	43	164	235	160	59	4	324	9

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	13.1	21.2	24.8	1.6	2.0	91.1	63.8	157.7
Square miles	5.1	8.2	9.6	.6	.8	35.2	24.6	60.9
AGE								
All persons	802	1 744	1 691	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 717
Under 5 years	72	160	131	13	—	340	408	825
5 to 9 years	66	155	153	25	—	408	420	871
10 to 14 years	74	132	168	25	3	436	360	842
15 to 19 years	62	118	119	17	1	389	358	767
20 to 24 years	37	73	82	10	2	232	331	540
25 to 34 years	143	285	241	21	5	679	846	1 319
35 to 44 years	138	302	330	58	3	871	863	1 385
45 to 54 years	72	184	198	46	2	585	579	914
55 to 64 years	69	113	132	16	1	337	439	581
65 to 74 years	49	96	97	14	1	225	323	406
75 to 84 years	14	64	33	8	1	77	159	214
85 years and over	6	62	7	—	—	25	31	53
3 and 4 years	33	76	59	8	—	147	157	326
16 years and over	582	1 264	1 214	186	15	3 341	3 853	6 001
18 years and over	553	1 215	1 163	178	15	3 161	3 703	5 659
21 years and over	519	1 160	1 099	170	15	2 978	3 487	5 301
60 years and over	101	268	202	27	2	488	740	942
62 years and over	88	244	181	25	2	417	649	831
Median	31.1	33.4	33.4	38.1	33.5	32.7	33.2	29.0
Female	392	918	839	133	8	2 256	2 569	4 429
Under 5 years	34	77	61	8	—	170	193	416
5 to 9 years	30	80	81	13	—	185	201	422
10 to 14 years	32	63	75	12	1	210	177	420
15 to 19 years	30	51	54	7	—	194	186	397
20 to 24 years	22	39	39	6	1	108	163	271
25 to 34 years	74	152	121	13	3	328	430	674
35 to 44 years	68	151	165	30	1	441	434	707
45 to 54 years	30	93	101	22	1	284	271	445
55 to 64 years	43	60	63	8	—	155	229	296
65 to 74 years	20	54	51	9	1	123	178	221
75 to 84 years	6	46	24	5	—	43	86	127
85 years and over	3	52	4	—	—	15	21	33
3 and 4 years	15	34	28	4	—	64	78	160
16 years and over	293	686	611	98	7	1 647	1 956	3 078
18 years and over	280	661	588	96	7	1 566	1 876	2 899
21 years and over	263	639	560	92	7	1 474	1 768	2 709
60 years and over	50	173	115	17	1	252	406	514
62 years and over	42	164	102	16	1	219	359	462
Median	31.6	34.7	34.2	37.3	34.0	33.3	33.4	29.5
Male	410	826	852	120	11	2 348	2 548	4 288
Median age	30.6	32.1	32.9	38.7	32.8	32.1	32.9	28.5
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	802	1 744	1 691	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 717
In households	742	1 614	1 672	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 714
Householder	250	533	555	86	6	1 505	1 907	2 735
Family householder	216	449	465	76	5	1 309	1 437	2 264
Nonfamily householder	34	84	90	10	—	196	470	471
Living alone	29	55	80	—	—	159	383	392
Spouse	196	418	437	70	5	1 195	1 236	2 026
Child	252	591	613	92	6	1 709	1 594	3 516
Other relatives	22	30	35	5	—	110	166	221
Nonrelatives	22	42	32	—	2	85	214	216
Institutionalized persons	60	130	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	3
Persons per household	2.97	3.03	3.01	2.94	3.17	3.06	2.68	3.19
Persons per family	3.18	3.31	3.33	3.20	3.20	3.30	3.08	3.55
Persons 65 years and over	69	222	137	22	2	327	513	673
In households	68	114	137	22	2	327	513	672
Householder	46	73	88	14	1	205	355	424
Nonfamily householder	12	23	32	6	—	58	156	153
Living alone	12	18	32	6	—	56	150	148
Spouse	20	37	38	5	1	100	134	196
Other relatives	2	3	8	3	—	21	17	50
Nonrelatives	—	1	3	—	—	1	7	2
Institutionalized persons	1	108	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	216	449	465	76	5	1 309	1 437	2 264
With own children under 18 years	101	263	244	40	2	710	693	1 311
Number of own children under 18 years	208	501	507	73	4	1 381	1 275	2 913
Married-couple families	196	418	437	70	5	1 195	1 236	2 026
With own children under 18 years	91	244	229	38	2	647	562	1 161
Number of own children under 18 years	193	472	480	69	4	1 294	1 073	2 653
Female householder, no husband present	16	29	17	5	—	66	146	163
With own children under 18 years	7	18	9	2	—	41	96	108
Number of own children under 18 years	11	28	16	4	—	61	154	197
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	294	599	617	90	9	1 729	1 931	3 008
Never married	68	117	133	16	2	386	420	709
Now married, except separated	205	437	453	71	6	1 215	1 266	2 063
Separated	2	3	3	1	—	9	19	28
Widowed	6	6	5	—	—	16	36	38
Divorced	13	36	23	2	1	103	190	170
Females 15 years and over	296	698	622	100	7	1 691	1 998	3 171
Never married	48	108	100	14	—	301	335	647
Now married, except separated	211	438	451	71	6	1 222	1 272	2 067
Separated	2	5	3	1	—	14	24	40
Widowed	16	101	39	6	—	76	165	206
Divorced	19	46	29	8	1	78	202	211

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	185.4	94.2	131.3	7.7	1.8	139.4	37.5	36.3
Square miles	71.6	36.4	50.7	3.0	.7	53.8	14.5	14.0
AGE								
All persons	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 876	55	5 588	6 640	6 269
Under 5 years	638	267	467	413	1	488	462	494
5 to 9 years	616	277	479	380	2	478	549	483
10 to 14 years	529	264	462	385	1	550	563	439
15 to 19 years	460	220	407	341	5	441	520	445
20 to 24 years	428	196	328	405	4	341	437	357
25 to 34 years	892	524	682	828	4	746	986	986
35 to 44 years	717	480	611	692	8	826	1 126	1 063
45 to 54 years	457	367	372	436	10	562	720	805
55 to 64 years	373	280	305	414	12	450	666	611
65 to 74 years	212	225	230	300	6	393	410	350
75 to 84 years	133	117	121	208	2	201	192	133
85 years and over	42	15	28	74	—	112	89	23
3 and 4 years	257	111	177	161	—	205	204	197
16 years and over	3 608	2 361	2 990	3 634	49	3 967	4 948	4 767
18 years and over	3 410	2 271	2 830	3 497	48	3 782	4 752	4 581
21 years and over	3 163	2 170	2 614	3 287	46	3 561	4 472	4 320
60 years and over	552	480	540	801	14	909	1 015	803
62 years and over	480	432	472	713	11	823	884	671
Median	26.1	32.7	26.5	30.9	49.5	31.8	34.1	33.6
Female	2 714	1 611	2 257	2 508	30	2 849	3 341	3 199
Under 5 years	323	120	219	197	—	253	211	237
5 to 9 years	302	141	231	191	1	220	244	254
10 to 14 years	254	116	224	179	1	273	279	235
15 to 19 years	212	118	208	200	3	204	254	220
20 to 24 years	206	110	159	191	1	168	161	219
25 to 34 years	455	261	353	394	2	373	503	486
35 to 44 years	348	216	308	339	4	434	583	555
45 to 54 years	227	192	181	220	7	291	347	397
55 to 64 years	184	149	161	219	6	221	344	312
65 to 74 years	101	114	121	181	4	217	230	193
75 to 84 years	74	65	74	141	1	116	122	77
85 years and over	28	9	18	56	—	79	63	14
3 and 4 years	142	58	82	77	—	102	107	97
16 years and over	1 780	1 195	1 537	1 901	26	2 052	2 544	2 427
18 years and over	1 693	1 147	1 452	1 829	25	1 968	2 447	2 344
21 years and over	1 577	1 097	1 349	1 718	25	1 862	2 322	2 212
60 years and over	280	259	301	490	8	522	577	438
62 years and over	246	230	263	442	5	471	511	375
Median	26.5	33.1	27.2	32.2	50.5	33.5	35.3	34.1
Male	2 783	1 621	2 235	2 368	25	2 739	3 299	3 070
Median age	25.5	32.1	25.6	29.6	42.5	30.0	32.4	33.1
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 876	55	5 588	6 640	6 269
In households	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 828	55	5 452	6 536	6 269
Householder	1 593	1 103	1 301	1 889	24	1 777	2 248	2 232
Family householder	1 382	938	1 123	1 313	18	1 500	1 837	1 839
Nonfamily householder	211	165	178	576	6	277	411	393
Living alone	171	137	147	495	6	250	333	309
Spouse	1 268	864	1 012	1 098	16	1 383	1 554	1 574
Child	2 411	1 131	1 982	1 555	14	2 122	2 229	2 032
Other relatives	115	69	112	102	1	100	272	237
Nonrelatives	110	65	85	184	—	70	233	194
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	48	—	136	104	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	3.45	2.93	3.45	2.56	2.29	3.07	2.91	2.81
Persons per family	3.75	3.20	3.77	3.10	2.72	3.40	3.21	3.09
Persons 65 years and over	387	357	379	582	8	706	691	506
In households	387	357	379	536	8	616	587	506
Householder	245	224	247	394	6	393	382	317
Nonfamily householder	84	64	87	232	4	141	137	101
Living alone	79	63	82	228	4	138	129	98
Spouse	113	116	110	124	2	191	160	158
Other relatives	22	13	18	14	—	29	37	29
Nonrelatives	7	4	4	4	—	3	8	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	46	—	90	104	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 382	938	1 123	1 313	18	1 500	1 837	1 839
With own children under 18 years	837	447	656	707	6	756	892	862
Number of own children under 18 years	2 012	916	1 593	1 301	7	1 727	1 698	1 534
Married-couple families	1 268	864	1 012	1 098	16	1 383	1 554	1 574
With own children under 18 years	765	408	605	561	4	693	748	703
Number of own children under 18 years	1 898	847	1 517	1 075	5	1 621	1 482	1 283
Female householder, no husband present	71	48	85	142	1	89	202	193
With own children under 18 years	48	27	39	98	1	48	100	123
Number of own children under 18 years	76	50	60	152	1	81	155	195
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 879	1 190	1 501	1 757	23	1 969	2 459	2 380
Never married	487	230	388	400	5	444	558	540
Now married, except separated	1 289	880	1 029	1 124	16	1 415	1 611	1 620
Separated	7	7	12	21	—	12	32	16
Widowed	36	13	24	35	1	40	57	30
Divorced	60	60	48	177	1	58	201	174
Females 15 years and over	1 835	1 234	1 583	1 941	28	2 103	2 607	2 473
Never married	376	208	363	340	6	383	411	415
Now married, except separated	1 288	879	1 033	1 121	16	1 411	1 610	1 613
Separated	11	12	20	33	—	6	37	27
Widowed	89	78	100	257	4	210	292	183
Divorced	71	57	67	190	2	93	257	235

Table 1. General Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
LAND AREA								
Square kilometers	15.0	12.0	28.6	12.4	17.7	17.7	—	15.3
Square miles	5.8	4.6	11.0	4.8	6.9	6.8	—	5.9
AGE								
All persons	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	2 046
Under 5 years	288	399	381	267	391	247	7	129
5 to 9 years	300	368	398	295	415	282	—	128
10 to 14 years	318	341	405	316	499	299	2	155
15 to 19 years	307	284	376	332	426	275	1	134
20 to 24 years	229	356	258	238	282	157	2	81
25 to 34 years	661	794	909	560	760	550	5	245
35 to 44 years	700	708	1 008	811	985	587	7	325
45 to 54 years	534	584	671	527	764	449	1	196
55 to 64 years	402	400	442	357	465	339	—	225
65 to 74 years	279	323	289	211	281	249	2	227
75 to 84 years	125	128	126	87	109	75	1	131
85 years and over	26	25	23	14	21	17	—	70
3 and 4 years	112	139	165	105	178	100	2	62
16 years and over	3 192	3 557	4 022	3 071	3 988	2 642	19	1 612
18 years and over	3 068	3 448	3 871	2 929	3 802	2 530	18	1 556
21 years and over	2 900	3 249	3 683	2 748	3 614	2 385	18	1 488
60 years and over	631	683	640	487	619	509	3	552
62 years and over	549	604	564	406	538	438	3	503
Median	34.8	32.5	34.2	35.0	34.0	34.2	27.5	39.7
Female	2 105	2 358	2 633	2 027	2 697	1 783	13	1 044
Under 5 years	135	211	167	127	189	115	3	65
5 to 9 years	143	170	174	139	188	139	—	60
10 to 14 years	146	166	185	156	238	138	—	59
15 to 19 years	162	139	179	167	213	135	—	58
20 to 24 years	96	186	140	128	145	86	2	42
25 to 34 years	339	390	483	297	394	269	2	118
35 to 44 years	360	351	507	409	515	312	3	167
45 to 54 years	267	282	334	246	378	226	—	102
55 to 64 years	208	204	216	176	214	170	—	115
65 to 74 years	159	171	159	118	153	134	2	126
75 to 84 years	71	72	74	53	56	46	1	78
85 years and over	19	16	15	11	14	13	—	54
3 and 4 years	47	67	73	53	82	47	—	27
16 years and over	1 643	1 788	2 067	1 572	2 034	1 358	10	849
18 years and over	1 576	1 734	2 001	1 500	1 933	1 305	10	828
21 years and over	1 494	1 634	1 907	1 405	1 844	1 236	10	796
60 years and over	359	367	345	261	323	276	3	322
62 years and over	313	325	309	223	281	241	3	292
Median	35.8	32.7	34.8	35.0	34.5	35.3	30.5	42.4
Male	2 064	2 352	2 653	1 988	2 701	1 743	15	1 002
Median age	33.9	32.4	33.4	35.0	33.5	33.0	25.3	36.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP								
All persons	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	2 046
In households	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	1 832
Householder	1 547	1 757	1 936	1 456	1 812	1 233	10	670
Family householder	1 180	1 319	1 530	1 174	1 563	1 026	6	538
Nonfamily householder	367	438	406	282	249	207	4	132
Living alone	306	340	320	214	195	180	4	111
Spouse	1 002	1 079	1 371	1 056	1 401	916	6	472
Child	1 353	1 469	1 697	1 295	1 878	1 209	10	594
Other relatives	149	189	126	86	158	104	2	54
Nonrelatives	118	216	156	122	149	64	—	42
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	214
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons per household	2.69	2.68	2.73	2.76	2.98	2.86	2.80	2.73
Persons per family	3.12	3.08	3.09	3.08	3.20	3.17	4.00	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	430	476	438	312	411	341	3	428
In households	430	476	438	312	411	341	3	263
Householder	290	318	274	180	244	215	2	164
Nonfamily householder	130	127	94	59	68	68	2	53
Living alone	128	121	93	54	66	66	2	52
Spouse	109	129	133	103	128	103	—	83
Other relatives	27	18	28	26	33	21	1	16
Nonrelatives	4	11	3	3	6	2	—	—
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	165
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN								
Families	1 180	1 319	1 530	1 174	1 563	1 026	6	538
With own children under 18 years	542	647	742	594	813	499	5	239
Number of own children under 18 years	1 009	1 139	1 328	1 034	1 490	931	8	460
Married-couple families	1 002	1 079	1 371	1 056	1 401	916	6	472
With own children under 18 years	452	511	654	524	702	442	5	206
Number of own children under 18 years	878	927	1 180	934	1 324	840	8	406
Female householder, no husband present	135	168	119	85	114	80	—	39
With own children under 18 years	71	91	67	50	77	42	—	20
Number of own children under 18 years	104	146	115	76	119	70	—	34
MARITAL STATUS								
Males 15 years and over	1 582	1 791	1 995	1 532	2 011	1 307	9	774
Never married	363	382	403	330	419	267	2	167
Now married, except separated	1 040	1 120	1 396	1 073	1 433	940	7	498
Separated	25	34	24	13	18	5	—	5
Widowed	27	36	19	11	27	14	—	32
Divorced	127	219	153	105	114	81	—	72
Females 15 years and over	1 681	1 811	2 107	1 605	2 082	1 391	10	860
Never married	306	280	361	300	359	231	—	133
Now married, except separated	1 030	1 109	1 396	1 073	1 431	943	6	496
Separated	24	26	25	11	17	15	—	5
Widowed	165	158	135	84	109	94	2	151
Divorced	156	238	190	137	166	108	2	75

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
AGE							
All persons	146 505	146 505	36 626	22 769	7 627	7 183	5 254
Under 5 years	12 098	12 098	3 108	1 866	635	555	370
5 to 9 years	11 529	11 529	2 548	1 598	582	579	324
10 to 14 years	10 911	10 911	2 153	1 380	561	523	297
15 to 19 years	10 371	10 371	2 154	1 603	574	488	343
20 to 24 years	10 568	10 568	2 993	2 280	559	466	390
25 to 34 years	24 236	24 236	6 772	4 034	1 289	1 300	912
35 to 44 years	22 477	22 477	5 086	3 063	1 288	1 084	762
45 to 54 years	15 239	15 239	3 365	2 011	861	721	437
55 to 64 years	11 981	11 981	3 024	1 620	618	637	471
65 to 74 years	9 713	9 713	2 937	1 610	431	503	465
75 to 84 years	5 456	5 456	1 850	1 170	193	255	313
85 years and over	1 926	1 926	636	534	36	72	169
3 and 4 years	4 858	4 858	1 205	735	241	231	152
16 years and over	109 849	109 849	28 420	17 640	5 737	5 422	4 203
18 years and over	105 736	105 736	27 586	17 115	5 503	5 237	4 073
21 years and over	99 497	99 497	26 091	15 887	5 163	4 933	3 845
60 years and over	23 021	23 021	6 999	4 118	965	1 154	1 200
62 years and over	20 584	20 584	6 353	3 796	842	1 023	1 094
Median	32.3	32.3	32.6	31.1	32.2	32.6	34.9
Female							
Under 5 years	74 898	74 898	19 219	11 799	3 892	3 745	2 767
5 to 9 years	5 824	5 824	1 483	892	302	260	185
10 to 14 years	5 574	5 574	1 266	782	286	299	165
15 to 19 years	5 304	5 304	1 071	679	288	246	127
20 to 24 years	5 203	5 203	1 092	811	286	249	185
25 to 34 years	5 329	5 329	1 548	1 146	297	255	187
35 to 44 years	12 038	12 038	3 309	1 940	653	641	440
45 to 54 years	11 314	11 314	2 537	1 516	641	575	388
55 to 64 years	7 639	7 639	1 744	1 033	428	367	217
65 to 74 years	6 277	6 277	1 679	889	321	341	264
75 to 84 years	5 501	5 501	1 732	948	239	287	262
85 years and over	3 490	3 490	1 270	780	124	169	206
3 and 4 years	1 405	1 405	488	383	27	56	141
16 years and over	2 326	2 326	577	334	116	116	71
18 years and over	57 128	57 128	15 222	9 306	2 964	2 884	2 256
21 years and over	55 069	55 069	14 774	9 048	2 837	2 787	2 188
60 years and over	51 920	51 920	14 003	8 394	2 666	2 640	2 073
62 years and over	13 526	13 526	4 366	2 561	544	677	752
Median	12 241	12 241	4 018	2 384	483	619	687
Male	33.5	33.5	34.5	33.0	32.6	33.7	37.5
Median age	71 607	71 607	17 407	10 970	3 735	3 438	2 487
Median age	31.1	31.1	30.9	29.5	31.7	31.5	32.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP							
All persons	146 505	146 505	36 626	22 769	7 627	7 183	5 254
In households	144 066	144 066	35 941	21 699	7 627	7 137	4 836
Householder	53 711	53 711	15 202	8 789	2 823	2 755	2 012
Family householder	39 521	39 521	9 491	5 893	2 139	1 974	1 303
Nonfamily householder	14 190	14 190	5 711	2 896	684	781	709
Living alone	11 682	11 682	4 721	2 393	518	665	579
Spouse	33 611	33 611	7 337	4 937	1 760	1 650	1 098
Child	47 065	47 065	10 170	6 235	2 441	2 268	1 312
Other relatives	4 097	4 097	1 127	601	249	209	150
Nonrelatives	5 582	5 582	2 105	1 137	354	255	264
Institutionalized persons	1 643	1 643	507	468	—	46	311
Other persons in group quarters	796	796	178	602	—	—	107
Persons per household	2.69	2.69	2.37	2.48	2.70	2.59	2.40
Persons per family	3.15	3.15	2.96	3.01	3.08	3.09	2.96
Persons 65 years and over	17 095	17 095	5 423	3 314	660	830	947
In households	15 949	15 949	4 978	3 115	660	785	682
Householder	10 883	10 883	3 613	2 195	424	546	451
Nonfamily householder	5 028	5 028	1 993	1 156	163	259	194
Living alone	4 881	4 881	1 928	1 139	151	252	187
Spouse	4 201	4 201	1 136	785	183	194	196
Other relatives	711	711	168	114	44	36	31
Nonrelatives	154	154	61	21	9	9	4
Institutionalized persons	1 141	1 141	442	198	—	45	265
Other persons in group quarters	5	5	3	1	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN							
Families	39 521	39 521	9 491	5 893	2 139	1 974	1 303
With own children under 18 years	19 788	19 788	4 600	2 837	1 118	983	601
Number of own children under 18 years	37 873	37 873	8 161	5 230	1 956	1 802	1 053
Married-couple families	33 595	33 595	7 289	4 944	1 752	1 643	1 077
With own children under 18 years	16 283	16 283	3 243	2 282	886	775	466
Number of own children under 18 years	32 397	32 397	6 042	4 356	1 602	1 482	868
Female householder, no husband present	4 328	4 328	1 681	689	293	264	156
With own children under 18 years	2 617	2 617	1 067	410	180	171	97
Number of own children under 18 years	4 169	4 169	1 688	659	283	265	130
MARITAL STATUS							
Males 15 years and over	53 771	53 771	13 418	8 479	2 833	2 586	1 973
Never married	12 858	12 858	3 542	2 265	658	594	514
Now married, except separated	34 702	34 702	7 632	5 182	1 804	1 696	1 163
Separated	653	653	262	103	35	28	34
Widowed	1 033	1 033	328	200	34	46	58
Divorced	4 525	4 525	1 654	729	302	222	204
Females 15 years and over	58 196	58 196	15 399	9 446	3 016	2 940	2 290
Never married	10 851	10 851	2 899	2 079	566	528	453
Now married, except separated	34 612	34 612	7 654	5 094	1 810	1 705	1 179
Separated	779	779	322	108	53	42	26
Widowed	6 174	6 174	2 265	1 227	227	327	386
Divorced	5 780	5 780	2 259	938	360	338	246

Table 2. General Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
AGE						
All persons	3 732	3 721	3 311	2 238	2 063	2 415
Under 5 years	381	311	248	205	224	284
5 to 9 years	299	304	208	169	205	187
10 to 14 years	261	235	151	148	148	131
15 to 19 years	263	220	219	126	124	154
20 to 24 years	330	311	315	157	192	329
25 to 34 years	744	755	678	408	376	559
35 to 44 years	498	514	452	284	323	333
45 to 54 years	345	282	253	185	131	159
55 to 64 years	261	299	251	156	141	117
65 to 74 years	222	254	246	193	102	92
75 to 84 years	106	180	189	158	70	52
85 years and over	22	56	101	49	27	18
3 and 4 years	142	131	94	82	90	94
16 years and over	2 741	2 822	2 663	1 691	1 460	1 789
18 years and over	2 640	2 746	2 584	1 643	1 411	1 731
21 years and over	2 471	2 582	2 421	1 552	1 336	1 599
60 years and over	480	646	668	491	269	222
62 years and over	438	586	610	452	240	195
Median	29.5	31.2	32.1	32.3	28.4	26.8
Female						
Under 5 years	1 915	1 991	1 779	1 192	1 031	1 186
5 to 9 years	178	148	124	95	99	135
10 to 14 years	152	163	111	90	90	96
15 to 19 years	139	111	72	82	74	63
20 to 24 years	127	117	130	55	57	81
25 to 34 years	174	169	149	76	97	158
35 to 44 years	361	375	328	194	192	250
45 to 54 years	245	272	228	144	149	155
55 to 64 years	185	146	122	93	69	87
65 to 74 years	145	171	151	92	85	57
75 to 84 years	122	153	142	121	51	57
85 years and over	71	123	134	116	46	37
3 and 4 years	16	43	88	34	21	10
16 years and over	1 426	1 545	1 449	913	752	882
18 years and over	1 367	1 501	1 400	891	734	854
21 years and over	1 286	1 421	1 316	844	694	784
60 years and over	284	401	445	325	161	136
62 years and over	261	378	410	303	145	119
Median	30.1	32.5	34.3	35.2	29.8	26.9
Male						
Under 5 years	1 817	1 730	1 532	1 046	1 032	1 229
Median age	28.9	30.0	30.4	30.1	26.9	26.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	3 732	3 721	3 311	2 238	2 063	2 415
In households	3 732	3 675	3 089	2 189	2 058	2 407
Householder	1 400	1 541	1 364	905	771	1 023
Family householder	994	964	786	532	503	527
Nonfamily householder	406	577	578	373	268	496
Living alone	307	487	468	312	218	367
Spouse	721	749	642	400	349	314
Child	1 203	1 087	762	640	675	680
Other relatives	170	107	98	93	91	112
Nonrelatives	238	191	223	151	172	278
Institutionalized persons	—	46	115	49	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	107	—	5	8
Persons per household	2.66	2.37	2.26	2.41	2.70	2.35
Persons per family	3.10	3.00	2.90	3.12	3.25	3.08
Persons 65 years and over	350	490	536	400	199	162
In households	350	445	423	367	199	162
Householder	246	332	289	289	139	125
Nonfamily householder	105	191	141	185	71	75
Living alone	98	186	135	180	68	72
Spouse	80	91	115	61	43	26
Other relatives	18	15	15	8	10	7
Nonrelatives	6	7	4	9	7	4
Institutionalized persons	—	45	113	33	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	994	964	786	532	503	527
With own children under 18 years	549	495	377	265	292	328
Number of own children under 18 years	972	895	629	513	566	587
Married-couple families	717	742	620	395	340	305
With own children under 18 years	380	343	272	186	183	185
Number of own children under 18 years	708	664	491	372	379	346
Female householder, no husband present	211	184	121	99	124	154
With own children under 18 years	132	129	80	54	86	109
Number of own children under 18 years	210	196	103	92	154	183
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	1 345	1 302	1 232	791	718	921
Never married	346	332	361	234	222	367
Now married, except separated	754	772	680	402	358	332
Separated	23	24	29	15	12	42
Widowed	24	32	26	27	17	9
Divorced	198	142	136	113	109	171
Females 15 years and over	1 446	1 569	1 472	925	768	892
Never married	278	300	328	162	153	249
Now married, except separated	753	777	702	411	368	339
Separated	43	27	24	21	34	33
Widowed	144	233	242	185	94	84
Divorced	228	232	176	146	119	187

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
AGE						
All persons	7 106	7 106	6 088	524	580	1 508
Under 5 years.....	885	885	803	121	85	142
5 to 9 years.....	762	762	660	61	76	136
10 to 14 years.....	712	712	605	46	66	137
15 to 19 years.....	665	665	542	53	57	158
20 to 24 years.....	630	630	515	47	49	125
25 to 34 years.....	1 210	1 210	1 050	82	96	256
35 to 44 years.....	945	945	793	62	81	227
45 to 54 years.....	561	561	475	30	36	165
55 to 64 years.....	390	390	338	10	15	83
65 to 74 years.....	222	222	202	10	9	47
75 to 84 years.....	95	95	80	2	7	23
85 years and over	29	29	25	—	3	9
3 and 4 years	346	346	313	38	36	60
16 years and over	4 611	4 611	3 910	287	339	1 059
18 years and over	4 341	4 341	3 686	266	317	995
21 years and over	3 961	3 961	3 385	231	286	913
60 years and over	524	524	462	17	28	118
62 years and over	443	443	389	13	22	103
Median	24.2	24.2	24.2	18.4	20.6	27.2
Female						
Under 5 years.....	3 695	3 695	3 243	279	315	803
5 to 9 years.....	438	438	400	63	45	73
10 to 14 years.....	391	391	341	31	36	82
15 to 19 years.....	352	352	299	15	38	66
20 to 24 years.....	311	311	268	30	25	74
25 to 34 years.....	340	340	291	36	32	59
35 to 44 years.....	652	652	593	46	58	134
45 to 54 years.....	494	494	422	33	46	121
55 to 64 years.....	292	292	252	11	18	91
65 to 74 years.....	221	221	198	5	8	52
75 to 84 years.....	127	127	115	7	4	28
85 years and over	63	63	52	2	4	18
3 and 4 years	14	14	12	—	1	5
16 years and over	166	166	153	23	21	24
18 years and over	2 459	2 459	2 158	167	189	567
21 years and over	2 336	2 336	2 049	157	182	533
60 years and over	2 133	2 133	1 879	128	166	501
62 years and over	306	306	268	11	14	74
62 years and over	265	265	230	9	11	67
Median	25.3	25.3	25.4	20.0	22.9	28.1
Male	3 411	3 411	2 845	245	265	705
Median age	23.1	23.1	22.9	15.6	18.4	25.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP						
All persons	7 106	7 106	6 088	524	580	1 508
In households	6 912	6 912	6 043	524	568	1 477
Householder	2 307	2 307	2 044	172	180	476
Family householder	1 695	1 695	1 495	137	146	383
Nonfamily householder	612	612	549	35	34	93
Living alone	487	487	439	24	25	63
Spouse	735	735	603	30	64	209
Child	2 903	2 903	2 529	260	254	585
Other relatives	537	537	494	28	42	118
Nonrelatives	430	430	373	34	28	89
Institutionalized persons	147	147	18	—	1	19
Other persons in group quarters	47	47	27	—	11	12
Persons per household	2.96	2.96	2.95	3.08	3.15	3.14
Persons per family	3.42	3.42	3.41	3.31	3.45	3.42
Persons 65 years and over	346	346	307	12	19	79
In households	321	321	295	12	18	65
Householder	229	229	212	9	14	44
Nonfamily householder	94	94	87	5	4	10
Living alone	87	87	80	5	3	9
Spouse	57	57	50	1	2	12
Other relatives	28	28	27	2	2	8
Nonrelatives	7	7	6	—	—	1
Institutionalized persons	25	25	12	—	1	14
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN						
Families	1 695	1 695	1 495	137	146	383
With own children under 18 years	1 123	1 123	979	117	108	225
Number of own children under 18 years	2 314	2 314	2 010	236	213	423
Morried-couple families	783	783	634	36	69	226
With own children under 18 years	447	447	346	25	47	129
Number of own children under 18 years	926	926	706	55	90	239
Female householder, no husband present	780	780	741	84	69	133
With own children under 18 years	595	595	561	79	55	83
Number of own children under 18 years	1 263	1 263	1 192	162	112	162
MARITAL STATUS						
Males 15 years and over	2 233	2 233	1 817	126	157	511
Never married	970	970	789	60	64	212
Now married, except separated	868	868	686	42	71	237
Separated	98	98	87	8	5	13
Widowed	45	45	43	3	3	4
Divorced	252	252	212	13	14	45
Females 15 years and over	2 514	2 514	2 203	170	196	582
Never married	1 047	1 047	940	99	85	201
Now married, except separated	782	782	641	32	67	225
Separated	157	157	147	10	5	29
Widowed	198	198	178	7	13	42
Divorced	330	330	297	22	26	85

Table 3. General Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County				
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22,98 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
AGE					
All persons	437	535	1 440	2 199	495
Under 5 years	109	85	137	275	67
5 to 9 years	51	73	126	234	48
10 to 14 years	36	57	132	222	48
15 to 19 years	40	51	154	184	37
20 to 24 years	39	48	122	152	57
25 to 34 years	70	91	251	362	101
35 to 44 years	50	68	219	260	63
45 to 54 years	22	30	158	173	33
55 to 64 years	10	14	79	171	22
65 to 74 years	8	9	39	112	15
75 to 84 years	2	7	16	42	3
85 years and over	—	2	7	12	1
3 and 4 years	33	36	57	106	29
16 years and over	234	307	1 012	1 433	325
18 years and over	218	288	951	1 354	311
21 years and over	190	260	870	1 259	287
60 years and over	15	27	98	245	25
62 years and over	11	21	84	211	20
Median	18.0	20.2	27.0	25.9	24.3
Female	245	296	765	1 190	250
Under 5 years	60	45	70	129	33
5 to 9 years	26	35	77	118	28
10 to 14 years	11	35	64	121	22
15 to 19 years	26	22	73	89	18
20 to 24 years	32	32	57	85	30
25 to 34 years	43	55	131	211	51
35 to 44 years	25	40	118	151	24
45 to 54 years	9	15	87	95	21
55 to 64 years	5	8	50	98	13
65 to 74 years	6	4	22	61	9
75 to 84 years	2	4	12	26	1
85 years and over	—	1	4	6	—
3 and 4 years	22	21	23	45	12
16 years and over	145	175	539	809	166
18 years and over	136	168	506	776	159
21 years and over	111	154	474	718	142
60 years and over	10	14	59	137	14
62 years and over	8	11	52	121	11
Median	19.9	22.3	27.8	27.4	23.9
Male	192	239	675	1 009	245
Median age	13.6	18.1	25.8	23.7	24.6
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP					
All persons	437	535	1 440	2 199	495
In households	437	523	1 427	2 199	494
Householder	148	164	462	774	181
Family householder	115	133	369	551	109
Nonfamily householder	33	31	93	223	72
Living alone	23	23	63	199	49
Spouse	18	54	202	207	35
Child	219	235	558	915	175
Other relatives	22	42	116	195	49
Nonrelatives	30	28	89	108	54
Institutionalized persons	—	1	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	11	12	—	1
Persons per household	2.97	3.15	3.13	2.82	2.84
Persons per family	3.23	3.44	3.41	3.37	3.48
Persons 65 years and over	10	18	62	166	19
In households	10	17	61	166	19
Householder	7	13	42	120	12
Nonfamily householder	4	4	10	55	3
Living alone	4	3	9	52	2
Spouse	1	2	10	30	5
Other relatives	2	2	8	12	2
Nonrelatives	—	—	1	4	—
Institutionalized persons	—	1	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN					
Families	115	133	369	551	109
With own children under 18 years	98	98	215	330	73
Number of own children under 18 years	200	197	399	716	141
Married-couple families	21	57	217	213	41
With own children under 18 years	13	38	122	95	22
Number of own children under 18 years	29	75	222	216	47
Female householder, no husband present	82	69	130	291	55
With own children under 18 years	77	55	80	213	39
Number of own children under 18 years	159	112	155	461	79
MARITAL STATUS					
Males 15 years and over	93	139	491	646	165
Never married	47	60	205	275	85
Now married, except separated	25	59	228	231	48
Separated	7	4	13	34	9
Widowed	2	3	4	25	2
Divorced	12	13	41	81	21
Females 15 years and over	148	181	554	822	167
Never married	93	82	197	343	76
Now married, except separated	21	57	215	221	38
Separated	9	5	26	67	17
Widowed	6	13	35	87	8
Divorced	19	24	81	104	28

Table 4. **General Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
AGE		
All persons	453	453
Under 5 years	31	31
5 to 9 years	38	38
10 to 14 years	38	38
15 to 19 years	40	40
20 to 24 years	37	37
25 to 34 years	102	102
35 to 44 years	72	72
45 to 54 years	53	53
55 to 64 years	22	22
65 to 74 years	11	11
75 to 84 years	8	8
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	12	12
16 years and over	338	338
18 years and over	321	321
21 years and over	296	296
60 years and over	33	33
62 years and over	29	29
Median	29.6	29.6
Female	232	232
Under 5 years	20	20
5 to 9 years	21	21
10 to 14 years	16	16
15 to 19 years	23	23
20 to 24 years	14	14
25 to 34 years	52	52
35 to 44 years	34	34
45 to 54 years	25	25
55 to 64 years	14	14
65 to 74 years	6	6
75 to 84 years	7	7
85 years and over	—	—
3 and 4 years	8	8
16 years and over	169	169
18 years and over	158	158
21 years and over	150	150
60 years and over	19	19
62 years and over	18	18
Median	30.3	30.3
Male	221	221
Median age	28.9	28.9
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	453	453
In households	445	445
Householder	154	154
Family householder	108	108
Nonfamily householder	46	46
Living alone	32	32
Spouse	78	78
Child	147	147
Other relatives	22	22
Nonrelatives	44	44
Institutionalized persons	4	4
Other persons in group quarters	4	4
Persons per household	2.81	2.81
Persons per family	3.18	3.18
Persons 65 years and over	20	20
In households	17	17
Householder	12	12
Nonfamily householder	10	10
Living alone	9	9
Spouse	3	3
Other relatives	2	2
Nonrelatives	—	—
Institutionalized persons	1	1
Other persons in group quarters	2	2
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	108	108
With own children under 18 years	60	60
Number of own children under 18 years	114	114
Married-couple families	71	71
With own children under 18 years	37	37
Number of own children under 18 years	76	76
Female householder, no husband present	25	25
With own children under 18 years	15	15
Number of own children under 18 years	29	29
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	171	171
Never married	55	55
Now married, except separated	75	75
Separated	4	4
Widowed	4	4
Divorced	33	33
Females 15 years and over	175	175
Never married	40	40
Now married, except separated	85	85
Separated	6	6
Widowed	14	14
Divorced	30	30

Table 5. General Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart–Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
AGE		
All persons	997	997
Under 5 years	93	93
5 to 9 years	98	98
10 to 14 years	95	95
15 to 19 years	116	116
20 to 24 years	84	84
25 to 34 years	163	163
35 to 44 years	169	169
45 to 54 years	97	97
55 to 64 years	55	55
65 to 74 years	15	15
75 to 84 years	10	10
85 years and over	2	2
3 and 4 years	40	40
16 years and over	686	686
18 years and over	630	630
21 years and over	577	577
60 years and over	52	52
62 years and over	45	45
Median	25.7	25.7
Female	515	515
Under 5 years	53	53
5 to 9 years	44	44
10 to 14 years	48	48
15 to 19 years	58	58
20 to 24 years	37	37
25 to 34 years	89	89
35 to 44 years	88	88
45 to 54 years	53	53
55 to 64 years	30	30
65 to 74 years	7	7
75 to 84 years	7	7
85 years and over	1	1
3 and 4 years	24	24
16 years and over	360	360
18 years and over	329	329
21 years and over	302	302
60 years and over	29	29
62 years and over	25	25
Median	26.4	26.4
Male	482	482
Median age	24.3	24.3
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP		
All persons	997	997
In households	958	958
Householder	252	252
Family householder	191	191
Nonfamily householder	61	61
Living alone	41	41
Spouse	214	214
Child	386	386
Other relatives	51	51
Nonrelatives	55	55
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	39	39
Persons per household	3.16	3.16
Persons per family	3.68	3.68
Persons 65 years and over	27	27
In households	27	27
Householder	11	11
Nonfamily householder	3	3
Living alone	3	3
Spouse	6	6
Other relatives	8	8
Nonrelatives	2	2
Institutionalized persons	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN		
Families	191	191
With own children under 18 years	132	132
Number of own children under 18 years	335	335
Married-couple families	166	166
With own children under 18 years	115	115
Number of own children under 18 years	305	305
Female householder, no husband present	14	14
With own children under 18 years	10	10
Number of own children under 18 years	19	19
MARITAL STATUS		
Males 15 years and over	341	341
Never married	136	136
Now married, except separated	185	185
Separated	6	6
Widowed	2	2
Divorced	12	12
Females 15 years and over	370	370
Never married	94	94
Now married, except separated	239	239
Separated	3	3
Widowed	14	14
Divorced	20	20

Table 6. General Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
AGE				
All persons	2 932	2 932	888	1 156
Under 5 years.....	402	402	129	149
5 to 9 years.....	307	307	104	114
10 to 14 years.....	293	293	89	103
15 to 19 years.....	299	299	75	132
20 to 24 years.....	358	358	108	181
25 to 34 years.....	600	600	185	257
35 to 44 years.....	327	327	101	109
45 to 54 years.....	182	182	46	70
55 to 64 years.....	83	83	31	20
65 to 74 years.....	46	46	10	10
75 to 84 years.....	33	33	10	10
85 years and over	2	2	—	1
3 and 4 years	142	142	45	52
16 years and over	1 876	1 876	554	765
18 years and over	1 773	1 773	526	725
21 years and over	1 562	1 562	469	623
60 years and over	117	117	30	28
62 years and over	103	103	26	24
Median	22.1	22.1	22.4	21.8
Female	1 324	1 324	396	496
Under 5 years.....	197	197	60	76
5 to 9 years.....	151	151	54	55
10 to 14 years.....	150	150	48	52
15 to 19 years.....	132	132	32	55
20 to 24 years.....	121	121	31	57
25 to 34 years.....	267	267	82	105
35 to 44 years.....	143	143	48	45
45 to 54 years.....	79	79	16	29
55 to 64 years.....	39	39	14	9
65 to 74 years.....	24	24	4	5
75 to 84 years.....	19	19	7	7
85 years and over	2	2	—	1
3 and 4 years	65	65	16	27
16 years and over	803	803	231	302
18 years and over	749	749	214	284
21 years and over	670	670	198	243
60 years and over	60	60	14	14
62 years and over	55	55	13	14
Median	21.3	21.3	21.0	20.7
Male	1 608	1 608	492	660
Median age	22.6	22.6	22.9	22.4
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	2 932	2 932	888	1 156
In households	2 879	2 879	883	1 127
Householder	751	751	255	288
Family householder	576	576	186	216
Nonfamily householder	175	175	69	72
Living alone	113	113	46	39
Spouse	437	437	119	160
Child	1 194	1 194	354	450
Other relatives	232	232	66	107
Nonrelatives	265	265	89	122
Institutionalized persons	23	23	—	18
Other persons in group quarters	30	30	5	11
Persons per household	3.43	3.43	3.31	3.69
Persons per family	3.79	3.79	3.74	4.08
Persons 65 years and over	81	81	20	21
In households	80	80	20	21
Householder	56	56	17	14
Nonfamily householder	24	24	10	5
Living alone	24	24	10	5
Spouse	14	14	2	3
Other relatives	9	9	1	3
Nonrelatives	1	1	—	1
Institutionalized persons	1	1	—	—
Other persons in group quarters	—	—	—	—
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	576	576	186	216
With own children under 18 years.....	399	399	139	150
Number of own children under 18 years	1 029	1 029	322	378
Married-couple families	435	435	132	166
With own children under 18 years.....	313	313	101	127
Number of own children under 18 years	772	772	216	309
Female householder, no husband present	78	78	29	28
With own children under 18 years.....	56	56	23	17
Number of awn children under 18 years	191	191	74	56
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	1 104	1 104	332	477
Never married	429	429	134	198
Now married, except separated	573	573	167	238
Separated	23	23	5	13
Widowed	8	8	2	4
Divorced	71	71	24	24
Females 15 years and over	826	826	234	313
Never married	241	241	70	104
Now married, except separated	451	451	119	169
Separated	29	29	11	8
Widowed	31	31	10	9
Divorced	74	74	24	23

Table 7. General Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
AGE				
All persons	144 701	144 701	36 141	22 142
Under 5 years	11 848	11 848	3 035	1 792
5 to 9 years	11 329	11 329	2 489	1 528
10 to 14 years	10 720	10 720	2 100	1 318
15 to 19 years	10 182	10 182	2 115	1 531
20 to 24 years	10 380	10 380	2 941	2 197
25 to 34 years	23 881	23 881	6 671	3 890
35 to 44 years	22 286	22 286	5 039	3 000
45 to 54 years	15 127	15 127	3 341	1 979
55 to 64 years	11 925	11 925	3 003	1 611
65 to 74 years	9 674	9 674	2 929	1 603
75 to 84 years	5 425	5 425	1 842	1 160
85 years and over	1 924	1 924	636	533
3 and 4 years	4 765	4 765	1 178	707
16 years and over	108 720	108 720	28 125	17 234
18 years and over	104 676	104 676	27 307	16 732
21 years and over	98 563	98 563	25 843	15 553
60 years and over	22 919	22 919	6 976	4 096
62 years and over	20 492	20 492	6 333	3 775
Median	32.5	32.5	32.8	31.5
Female	74 035	74 035	18 992	11 512
Under 5 years	5 705	5 705	1 451	856
5 to 9 years	5 472	5 472	1 236	746
10 to 14 years	5 198	5 198	1 041	644
15 to 19 years	5 111	5 111	1 075	773
20 to 24 years	5 262	5 262	1 535	1 119
25 to 34 years	11 866	11 866	3 256	1 878
35 to 44 years	11 228	11 228	2 513	1 491
45 to 54 years	7 589	7 589	1 736	1 020
55 to 64 years	6 249	6 249	1 669	885
65 to 74 years	5 480	5 480	1 728	945
75 to 84 years	3 472	3 472	1 264	773
85 years and over	1 403	1 403	488	382
3 and 4 years	2 284	2 284	568	321
16 years and over	56 610	56 610	15 089	9 136
18 years and over	54 589	54 589	14 650	8 891
21 years and over	51 490	51 490	13 888	8 258
60 years and over	13 470	13 470	4 353	2 549
62 years and over	12 190	12 190	4 006	2 372
Median	33.7	33.7	34.7	33.5
Male	70 666	70 666	17 149	10 630
Median age	31.2	31.2	31.0	29.8
HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP				
All persons	144 701	144 701	36 141	22 142
In households	142 302	142 302	35 461	21 096
Householder	53 260	53 260	15 067	8 632
Family householder	39 187	39 187	9 403	5 777
Nonfamily householder	14 073	14 073	5 664	2 855
Living alone	11 599	11 599	4 689	2 367
Spouse	33 339	33 339	7 270	4 852
Child	46 306	46 306	9 970	5 987
Other relatives	3 970	3 970	1 097	549
Nonrelatives	5 427	5 427	2 057	1 076
Institutionalized persons	1 622	1 622	507	450
Other persons in group quarters	777	777	173	596
Persons per household	2.68	2.68	2.36	2.46
Persons per family	3.15	3.15	2.96	2.99
Persons 65 years and over	17 023	17 023	5 407	3 296
In households	15 878	15 878	4 962	3 097
Householder	10 835	10 835	3 600	2 184
Nonfamily householder	5 005	5 005	1 984	1 151
Living alone	4 858	4 858	1 919	1 134
Spouse	4 188	4 188	1 134	782
Other relatives	702	702	167	111
Nonrelatives	153	153	61	20
Institutionalized persons	1 140	1 140	442	198
Other persons in group quarters	5	5	3	1
FAMILY TYPE BY PRESENCE OF OWN CHILDREN				
Families	39 187	39 187	9 403	5 777
With own children under 18 years	19 565	19 565	4 535	2 756
Number of own children under 18 years	37 208	37 208	7 976	5 015
Married-couple families	33 347	33 347	7 227	4 856
With own children under 18 years	16 119	16 119	3 198	2 217
Number of own children under 18 years	31 917	31 917	5 924	4 186
Female householder, no husband present	4 279	4 279	1 666	674
With own children under 18 years	2 577	2 577	1 055	398
Number of own children under 18 years	4 039	4 039	1 647	623
MARITAL STATUS				
Males 15 years and over	53 144	53 144	13 253	8 238
Never married	12 613	12 613	3 469	2 175
Now married, except separated	34 382	34 382	7 553	5 057
Separated	634	634	260	90
Widowed	1 028	1 028	327	198
Divorced	4 487	4 487	1 644	718
Females 15 years and over	57 660	57 660	15 264	9 266
Never married	10 696	10 696	2 861	2 015
Now married, except separated	34 328	34 328	7 586	5 003
Separated	761	761	316	105
Widowed	6 150	6 150	2 258	1 221
Divorced	5 725	5 725	2 243	922

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area				Elkhart County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County									
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5-98	Tract 14	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18-98	Tract 19		
RACE															
156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 274	6 383	4 346	8 072	6 640	7 843	7 872	6 540	8 563	8 244		
146 505	146 505	36 626	22 769	5 016	6 226	4 201	7 831	6 418	7 549	7 586	6 295	8 319	7 627		
7 106	7 106	6 088	253	30	17	46	45	146	188	154	149	112	524		
453	453	69	68	22	4	7	21	25	40	30	35	13	29		
440	440	172	68	22	4	6	21	24	40	30	31	12	28		
10	10	5	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	—	1		
3	3	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
997	997	343	184	21	34	54	65	31	45	78	42	98	28		
972	972	333	182	21	34	53	65	31	45	76	42	90	28		
161	161	75	42	—	3	13	17	2	2	25	3	30	1		
51	51	13	8	2	3	1	2	5	—	5	—	1	2		
90	90	12	38	—	4	8	28	7	6	—	1	4	4		
204	204	83	24	3	12	15	4	3	8	19	16	38	4		
141	141	47	22	7	6	6	5	9	16	5	6	10	11		
71	71	11	24	3	5	2	5	1	5	2	—	3	3		
75	75	26	1	—	—	1	—	—	5	2	—	—	—		
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
84	84	30	9	5	—	1	3	4	—	—	6	—	1		
13	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1		
82	82	26	14	1	1	6	1	—	8	18	6	5	1		
25	25	10	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	8	—		
16	16	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—		
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
5	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
1 137	1 137	392	522	185	102	38	110	20	21	24	19	21	36		
HISPANIC ORIGIN															
156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 274	6 383	4 346	8 072	6 640	7 843	7 872	6 540	8 563	8 244		
2 932	2 932	888	1 156	324	180	141	225	59	60	88	79	78	134		
1 996	1 996	628	807	267	99	99	115	45	39	47	43	39	81		
443	443	115	208	40	54	22	68	4	3	17	12	13	11		
25	25	5	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	3	—		
468	468	140	140	17	26	20	42	10	18	18	22	23	41		
153 266	153 266	42 739	22 641	4 950	6 203	4 205	7 847	6 581	7 783	7 784	6 461	8 485	8 110		
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN															
156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 274	6 383	4 346	8 072	6 640	7 843	7 872	6 540	8 563	8 244		
146 505	146 505	36 626	22 769	5 016	6 226	4 201	7 831	6 418	7 549	7 586	6 295	8 319	7 627		
1 804	1 804	485	627	135	78	110	121	45	39	61	66	63	88		
144 701	144 701	36 141	22 142	4 881	6 148	4 091	7 710	6 373	7 510	7 525	6 229	8 256	7 539		
7 106	7 106	6 088	253	30	17	46	45	146	188	154	149	112	524		
60	60	47	12	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2		
7 046	7 046	6 041	241	28	17	43	45	146	188	154	149	112	522		
453	453	69	68	22	4	7	21	25	40	30	35	13	29		
29	29	16	3	2	1	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	9		
424	424	162	66	20	3	7	21	25	40	26	34	13	20		
997	997	343	184	21	34	54	65	31	45	78	42	98	28		
16	16	8	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1		
981	981	335	178	21	34	54	65	31	45	75	42	98	27		
1 137	1 137	392	522	185	102	38	110	20	21	24	19	21	36		
1 023	1 023	332	508	185	101	28	104	14	21	20	12	15	34		
114	114	60	14	—	1	10	6	6	—	4	7	6	2		

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.					Elkhart city, Elkhart County							
		Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22,98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18,97	Tract 18,98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22,98 (pt.)	Tract 23
RACE														
All persons		5 745	7 866	6 916	—	1 574	3 703	1 830	120	3 277	4 229	4 340	4 870	2 699
White	-----	5 585	7 183	5 254	—	1 460	3 531	1 703	111	3 165	3 732	3 721	3 311	2 238
Black	-----	45	580	1 508	—	64	111	102	6	40	437	535	1 440	384
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-----	25	17	8	—	16	16	5	—	2	22	11	6	13
American Indian	-----	25	17	8	—	16	16	5	—	2	21	11	6	13
Eskimo	-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Aleut	-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	-----	63	46	87	—	23	32	14	3	60	7	38	68	2
Asian	-----	61	46	80	—	23	31	14	3	60	7	38	61	2
Chinese	-----	20	3	21	—	2	9	3	—	27	—	3	21	—
Filipino	-----	1	—	5	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
Japanese	-----	7	8	2	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	2	—
Asian Indian	-----	10	15	11	—	7	14	—	—	26	—	11	5	—
Korean	-----	7	4	7	—	10	3	2	—	2	4	2	3	2
Vietnamese	-----	10	7	12	—	—	2	—	—	2	—	—	3	—
Combodian	-----	4	3	5	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	5	—
Hmong	-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	-----	—	6	11	—	—	—	6	—	—	1	6	11	—
Thai	-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	-----	2	1	6	—	4	1	3	—	—	1	1	6	—
Pacific Islander	-----	2	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Hawaiian	-----	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Samoan	-----	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	-----	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	-----	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other race	-----	27	40	59	—	11	13	6	—	10	31	35	45	62
HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		5 745	7 866	6 916	—	1 574	3 703	1 830	120	3 277	4 229	4 340	4 870	2 699
Hispanic origin (of any race)	-----	72	155	110	—	20	54	20	—	18	102	109	66	103
Mexican	-----	35	112	75	—	17	29	5	—	5	71	91	48	86
Puerto Rican	-----	20	12	9	—	—	12	3	—	4	6	7	6	12
Cuban	-----	1	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	-----	16	26	26	—	3	13	12	—	8	25	11	12	5
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	5 673	7 711	6 806	—	1 554	3 649	1 810	120	3 259	4 127	4 231	4 804	2 596
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN														
All persons		5 745	7 866	6 916	—	1 574	3 703	1 830	120	3 277	4 229	4 340	4 870	2 699
White	-----	5 585	7 183	5 254	—	1 460	3 531	1 703	111	3 165	3 732	3 721	3 311	2 238
Hispanic origin	-----	50	117	62	—	9	39	15	—	13	64	72	32	40
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	5 535	7 066	5 192	—	1 451	3 492	1 688	111	3 152	3 668	3 649	3 279	2 198
Black	-----	45	580	1 508	—	64	111	102	6	40	437	535	1 440	384
Hispanic origin	-----	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3	2
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	45	579	1 505	—	64	111	102	6	40	435	534	1 437	382
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	-----	25	17	8	—	16	16	5	—	2	22	11	6	13
Hispanic origin	-----	1	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	2	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	24	15	8	—	16	16	4	—	2	15	9	6	13
Asian or Pacific Islander	-----	63	46	87	—	23	32	14	3	60	7	38	68	2
Hispanic origin	-----	—	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	63	46	86	—	23	29	14	3	60	7	38	67	2
Other race	-----	27	40	59	—	11	13	6	—	10	31	35	45	62
Hispanic origin	-----	21	35	44	—	11	12	4	—	5	29	34	15	61
Not of Hispanic origin	-----	6	5	15	—	—	1	2	—	5	2	1	15	1

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.					Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
RACE												
All persons	4 533	4 376	4 398	3 019	659	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	90	7 819	347
White	4 406	4 204	2 063	2 415	566	3 516	4 230	4 503	2 539	73	7 585	323
Black	59	131	2 199	495	85	130	26	11	42	—	43	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	1	32	24	5	20	22	2	4	—	21	—
American Indian	21	—	32	24	5	20	22	2	3	—	21	—
Eskimo	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	21	33	7	1	13	15	22	47	5	60	22
Asian	32	21	33	7	1	12	15	22	46	5	60	22
Chinese	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	16	12
Filipino	—	1	1	3	1	2	2	1	1	—	2	—
Japanese	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	3	6	—	24	4
Asian Indian	8	1	5	1	—	3	—	4	13	—	4	—
Korean	9	3	5	2	—	1	4	6	5	—	5	—
Vietnamese	2	1	1	—	—	4	3	5	2	—	5	—
Cambodian	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	—	6	—	—	—	5	—	1	—	3	—
Thai	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	7	2	—	1	—	1	1	1	5	5	1	—
Pacific Islander	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	9	19	71	78	2	96	179	101	23	12	110	1
HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 533	4 376	4 398	3 019	659	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	90	7 819	347
Hispanic origin (of any race)	45	50	177	108	16	315	311	168	121	17	221	3
Mexican	35	30	135	65	11	242	261	93	80	14	115	2
Puerto Rican	3	6	22	30	4	38	33	51	21	—	64	1
Cuban	—	2	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic	7	12	18	13	1	35	17	23	20	3	42	—
Not of Hispanic origin	4 488	4 326	4 221	2 911	643	3 460	4 161	4 471	2 534	73	7 598	344
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN												
All persons	4 533	4 376	4 398	3 019	659	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	90	7 819	347
White	4 406	4 204	2 063	2 415	566	3 516	4 230	4 503	2 539	73	7 585	323
Hispanic origin	39	22	92	37	11	214	128	67	99	—	117	2
Not of Hispanic origin	4 367	4 182	1 971	2 378	555	3 302	4 102	4 436	2 440	73	7 468	321
Black	59	131	2 199	495	85	130	26	11	42	—	43	1
Hispanic origin	—	8	22	7	2	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	59	123	2 177	488	83	123	24	11	39	—	43	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	25	1	32	24	5	20	22	2	4	—	21	—
Hispanic origin	3	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	22	21	31	23	4	20	20	1	4	—	21	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	34	21	33	7	1	13	15	22	47	5	60	22
Hispanic origin	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	34	17	33	7	1	12	15	22	47	5	60	22
Other race	9	19	71	78	2	96	179	101	23	12	110	1
Hispanic origin	3	16	62	63	2	93	179	100	19	12	104	1
Not of Hispanic origin	6	3	9	15	—	3	—	1	4	—	6	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Elkhart County											
RACE		Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
All persons		802	1 744	1 691	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 717	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 876
White		786	1 723	1 662	246	19	4 548	5 019	8 629	5 475	3 211	4 471	4 847
Black		4	6	4	2	—	10	29	14	1	6	4	2
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	2	3	—	—	6	18	15	10	1	—	2
American Indian		—	2	3	—	—	6	18	15	10	1	—	2
Eskimo		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	12	7	5	—	37	31	38	5	2	14	12
Asian		6	12	7	5	—	37	31	37	5	2	14	12
Chinese		—	1	1	1	—	1	2	4	—	—	—	4
Filipino		—	2	—	—	—	1	6	3	—	—	—	2
Japanese		—	1	2	4	—	—	9	8	1	1	1	3
Asian Indian		3	8	2	—	—	5	9	4	2	1	3	—
Korean		3	—	1	—	—	3	—	8	2	1	5	2
Vietnamese		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	2	—	—	—
Cambodian		—	—	—	—	—	26	11	—	—	—	—	—
Hmong		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	—	—	1
Thai		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian		—	—	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	5	—
Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hawaiian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Samoan		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guamanian		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race		6	1	15	—	—	3	20	21	6	12	3	15
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		802	1 744	1 691	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 717	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 876
Hispanic origin (of any race)		13	12	20	4	—	19	93	53	44	39	43	56
Mexican		6	6	19	—	—	7	75	32	25	27	28	45
Puerto Rican		7	3	1	4	—	8	7	6	15	2	—	5
Cuban		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—
Other Hispanic		—	3	—	—	—	4	9	15	4	10	15	6
Not of Hispanic origin		789	1 732	1 671	249	19	4 585	5 024	8 664	5 453	3 193	4 449	4 820
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		802	1 744	1 691	253	19	4 604	5 117	8 717	5 497	3 232	4 492	4 876
White		786	1 723	1 662	246	19	4 548	5 019	8 629	5 475	3 211	4 471	4 847
Hispanic origin		7	11	11	4	—	16	73	35	38	27	40	44
Not of Hispanic origin		779	1 712	1 651	242	19	4 532	4 946	8 594	5 437	3 184	4 431	4 803
Black		4	6	4	2	—	10	29	14	1	6	4	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		4	6	4	2	—	10	29	14	1	6	4	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander		6	12	7	5	—	37	31	38	5	2	14	12
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		6	12	7	5	—	37	31	37	5	2	14	12
Other race		6	1	15	—	—	3	20	21	6	12	3	15
Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 8. Race and Hispanic Origin: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.													
Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
RACE													
All persons		55	5 588	6 640	6 269	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	2 046
White	55	5 523	6 418	6 418	6 089	4 055	4 592	5 154	3 895	5 262	3 462	26	1 943
Black	—	7	146	43	124	43	47	72	87	44	45	2	68
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	5	25	24	24	14	30	11	7	25	6	—	2
American Indian	—	5	24	24	24	14	26	10	7	25	6	—	2
Eskimo	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	47	31	22	22	46	28	38	21	41	8	—	19
Asian	—	46	31	22	22	45	28	30	21	39	8	—	19
Chinese	—	1	—	—	—	16	—	3	1	8	—	—	—
Filipino	—	—	5	—	—	3	4	1	2	1	—	—	—
Japanese	—	1	—	—	6	—	1	1	4	3	2	—	—
Asian Indian	—	—	3	—	—	5	16	12	4	10	4	—	6
Korean	—	7	9	6	6	2	4	8	7	6	2	—	4
Vietnamese	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	5	—	—	9
Cambodian	—	—	—	—	5	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Hmong	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laotian	—	33	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thai	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Asian	—	3	—	—	4	17	3	5	—	2	—	—	—
Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	—	2	—	—	—
Hawaiian	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Samoan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Guamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Pacific Islander	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other race	—	6	20	10	10	11	13	11	5	26	5	—	14
HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		55	5 588	6 640	6 269	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	2 046
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	49	59	59	40	34	59	60	32	69	46	—	44
Mexican	—	43	45	45	22	18	38	34	10	33	21	—	27
Puerto Rican	—	—	4	—	3	5	9	9	5	19	5	—	3
Cuban	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2	1	1	5	—	—
Other Hispanic	—	6	10	—	15	5	10	15	16	16	15	—	14
Not of Hispanic origin	55	5 539	6 581	6 581	6 229	4 135	4 651	5 226	3 983	5 329	3 480	28	2 002
RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN													
All persons		55	5 588	6 640	6 269	4 169	4 710	5 286	4 015	5 398	3 526	28	2 046
White	55	5 523	6 418	6 418	6 089	4 055	4 592	5 154	3 895	5 262	3 462	26	1 943
Hispanic origin	—	41	45	45	30	22	51	50	24	48	45	—	30
Not of Hispanic origin	55	5 482	6 373	6 373	6 059	4 033	4 541	5 104	3 871	5 214	3 417	26	1 913
Black	—	7	146	43	124	43	47	72	87	44	45	2	68
Hispanic origin	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	6	146	43	124	43	47	72	87	44	45	2	68
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	5	25	24	24	14	30	11	7	25	6	—	2
Hispanic origin	—	2	—	—	—	4	—	—	2	1	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	3	25	24	24	10	30	11	5	24	6	—	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	47	31	22	22	46	28	38	21	41	8	—	19
Hispanic origin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not of Hispanic origin	—	47	31	22	22	46	28	38	20	41	8	—	19
Other race	—	6	20	11	11	11	13	11	5	26	5	—	14
Hispanic origin	—	5	14	10	8	3	5	10	5	20	1	—	14
Not of Hispanic origin	—	1	6	6	—	3	5	1	—	6	4	—	—

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 14	Tract 15
All housing units	60 182	60 182	19 147	9 523	1 941	2 786	1 419	3 250	2 341	3 159
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	56 713	56 713	17 519	9 029	1 828	2 694	1 361	3 085	2 248	2 880
Owner-occupied housing units	40 745	40 745	9 800	5 672	1 222	1 710	1 039	2 245	1 961	2 478
Percent of occupied housing units	71.8	71.8	55.9	62.8	66.8	63.5	76.3	72.8	87.2	86.0
White	39 374	39 374	8 839	5 595	1 204	1 697	1 034	2 212	1 904	2 435
Black	1 011	1 011	833	6	1	1	1	4	40	25
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	82	82	27	9	3	1	1	5	3	10
Asian or Pacific Islander	152	152	55	20	1	3	2	12	9	7
Other race	126	126	46	42	13	9	1	12	5	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	354	354	102	96	31	25	1	29	14	11
White, nat of Hispanic origin	39 143	39 143	8 785	5 540	1 186	1 681	1 033	2 193	1 894	2 425
Renter-occupied housing units	15 968	15 968	7 719	3 357	606	984	322	840	287	402
White	14 337	14 337	6 363	3 194	559	959	303	805	282	358
Black	1 296	1 296	1 211	31	5	4	9	7	4	35
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	72	72	39	19	6	—	2	3	1	2
Asian or Pacific Islander	100	100	46	26	5	6	3	10	—	6
Other race	163	163	60	87	31	15	5	15	—	1
Hispanic origin (of any race)	397	397	153	192	43	23	30	32	1	3
White, nat of Hispanic origin	14 117	14 117	6 282	3 092	547	951	280	788	281	356
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	3 469	3 469	1 628	494	113	92	58	165	93	279
For sale only	557	557	215	53	7	12	5	29	26	61
For rent	1 675	1 675	980	281	68	45	18	94	15	160
Rented or sold, not occupied	377	377	121	60	12	23	3	22	18	28
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	213	213	47	19	2	6	9	7	8	5
For migrant workers	2	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	645	645	264	81	24	6	23	13	26	24
Boarded up	37	37	16	4	3	1	—	—	1	1
ROOMS										
1 room	450	450	219	158	4	104	14	7	1	2
2 rooms	1 334	1 334	732	308	28	110	43	32	12	28
3 rooms	4 744	4 744	2 560	1 093	141	405	184	219	83	87
4 rooms	10 263	10 263	3 722	2 012	429	551	85	810	353	677
5 rooms	12 862	12 862	4 217	1 917	461	564	203	762	621	869
6 rooms	11 773	11 773	3 290	1 644	396	457	267	636	562	614
7 rooms	8 484	8 484	2 097	1 184	259	281	263	417	350	416
8 or more rooms	10 272	10 272	2 310	1 207	223	314	400	367	359	466
Median, all housing units	5.5	5.5	5.1	5.1	5.3	4.9	6.3	5.2	5.7	5.4
Mean, all housing units	5.7	5.7	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.9	5.8
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.1	5.2	5.3	4.9	6.4	5.3	5.7	5.5
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.8	5.6	5.8	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.6	3.5	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	42 073	42 073	11 150	5 369	1 265	1 577	1 136	1 863	2 005	1 870
1, attached	1 073	1 073	287	282	31	128	15	103	15	9
2	2 550	2 550	1 220	772	208	110	83	97	24	11
3 or 4	3 146	3 146	1 709	826	78	179	89	194	18	6
5 to 9	2 485	2 485	1 215	759	44	274	26	339	1	199
10 to 19	1 518	1 518	1 136	88	7	21	6	54	—	118
20 to 49	962	962	759	33	—	7	—	—	—	37
50 or more	1 214	1 214	815	397	—	397	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	4 751	4 751	714	903	302	56	53	579	270	902
Other	410	410	142	94	6	37	11	21	8	7
Occupied housing units	56 713	56 713	17 519	9 029	1 828	2 694	1 361	3 085	2 248	2 880
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	12 268	12 268	5 203	2 439	377	894	270	646	333	514
2 persons	18 522	18 522	5 534	3 015	538	951	471	1 067	746	998
3 persons	9 995	9 995	2 934	1 477	317	355	221	604	425	602
4 persons	9 451	9 451	2 294	1 274	327	313	224	512	440	504
5 persons	4 193	4 193	1 019	550	170	136	126	171	206	193
6 or more persons	2 284	2 284	535	274	99	45	49	85	98	69
Median, occupied housing units	2.37	2.37	2.14	2.19	2.50	1.98	2.37	2.34	2.61	2.43
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.47	2.47	2.28	2.30	2.46	2.19	2.42	2.41	2.59	2.46
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.04	2.04	1.90	1.94	2.65	1.50	2.12	2.10	2.72	2.18
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	55 341	55 341	17 068	8 801	1 760	2 660	1 333	3 035	2 185	2 845
1.01 to 1.50	1 078	1 078	331	164	53	22	26	39	56	26
1.51 or more	294	294	120	64	15	12	2	11	7	9
Mean .....	.47	.47	.46	.47	.52	.44	.43	.47	.49	.46
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 211	32 211	8 482	4 279	850	1 360	866	1 610	1 576	1 592
Less than \$20,000	717	717	308	110	60	25	3	24	50	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 707	4 707	2 221	701	302	140	51	144	259	97
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 572	9 572	3 169	1 503	287	417	528	511	415	495
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8 957	8 957	1 436	1 168	138	518	235	576	377	572
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 227	4 227	516	431	33	153	159	209	177	238
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 660	2 660	477	268	24	92	129	103	135	176
\$150,000 to \$199,999	771	771	180	58	4	12	48	19	48	58
\$200,000 to \$249,999	275	275	60	25	2	2	20	5	15	14
\$250,000 to \$299,999	147	147	48	9	—	1	8	2	3	7
\$300,000 or more	178	178	67	6	—	—	8	—	1	5
Median (dollars)	62 200	62 200	49 200	57 500	43 000	63 700	74 600	63 700	58 400	68 600
Mean (dollars)	70 300	70 300	61 100	63 300	47 700	65 400	88 700	67 000	66 800	77 900
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 409	15 409	7 658	3 329	592	964	312	831	269	394
Median contract rent (dollars)	331	331	331	322	314	314	313	370	315	323
Mean contract rent (dollars)	328	328	320	326	319	324	316	360	318	309
With meals included in rent	58	58	17	28	2	24	1	—	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	471	471	264	576	313	627	337	—	—	437
No meals included in rent	14 646	14 646	7 364	3 206	566	919	295	804	240	357
No cash rent	705	705	277	95	24	21	16	27	29	36

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.							Elkhart city, Elkhart County		
	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)
All housing units	3 408	2 649	3 465	3 236	1 975	3 098	2 846	—	809	1 783
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units	3 206	2 511	3 224	3 025	1 924	2 971	2 527	—	648	1 659
Owner-occupied housing units	2 167	1 869	2 516	2 112	1 699	1 974	1 545	—	465	874
Percent of occupied housing units	67.6	74.4	78.0	69.8	88.3	66.4	61.1	—	71.8	52.7
White	2 131	1 840	2 458	2 055	1 656	1 866	1 220	—	454	860
Black	13	14	26	40	16	86	305	—	2	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	6	9	4	5	5	3	4	—	4	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	12	3	24	4	14	11	9	—	4	5
Other race	5	3	4	8	8	8	7	—	1	2
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	14	10	21	13	33	19	—	3	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	2 122	1 829	2 450	2 044	1 650	1 841	1 209	—	452	855
Renter-occupied housing units	1 039	642	708	913	225	997	982	—	183	785
White	990	603	689	768	219	889	792	—	159	746
Black	31	28	12	132	1	94	171	—	18	26
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	5	4	2	1	3	6	1	—	2	3
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	5	3	3	1	4	12	—	3	5
Other race	6	2	2	9	1	4	6	—	1	5
Hispanic origin (of any race)	14	9	6	18	1	20	15	—	3	12
White, not of Hispanic origin	984	596	685	759	219	873	784	—	157	741
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units	202	138	241	211	51	127	319	—	161	124
For sale only	40	11	62	45	7	13	24	—	18	18
For rent	82	37	86	110	22	75	237	—	128	69
Rented or sold, not occupied	23	20	38	15	8	10	6	—	7	9
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	14	16	30	16	5	5	10	—	1	8
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	43	54	25	25	9	24	42	—	7	20
Boarded up	2	3	1	4	2	2	1	—	—	1
ROOMS										
1 room	18	2	3	7	2	21	34	—	—	17
2 rooms	48	23	36	85	9	39	145	—	21	33
3 rooms	258	140	113	261	35	282	409	—	49	192
4 rooms	737	609	539	504	176	590	602	—	367	469
5 rooms	862	741	640	704	403	802	526	—	254	487
6 rooms	629	530	598	647	489	596	480	—	67	292
7 rooms	407	311	531	498	381	364	312	—	21	153
8 or more rooms	449	293	1 005	530	480	404	338	—	30	140
Median, all housing units	5.2	5.2	6.2	5.6	6.2	5.3	4.9	—	4.4	4.9
Mean, all housing units	5.5	5.5	6.4	5.7	6.4	5.5	5.2	—	4.6	5.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.3	5.3	6.3	5.7	6.3	5.3	5.2	—	4.5	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.8	5.6	6.8	6.2	6.4	5.9	6.0	—	4.6	5.5
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.6	4.2	3.7	—	4.3	4.3
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached	2 373	1 946	2 597	2 338	1 769	2 280	1 752	—	66	1 006
1, attached	42	79	130	31	42	91	33	—	2	7
2	144	79	10	123	39	46	52	—	7	122
3 or 4	67	53	453	99	11	261	28	—	2	62
5 to 9	140	99	111	191	—	166	112	—	140	127
10 to 19	130	3	105	157	—	203	248	—	116	65
20 to 49	241	46	—	154	—	—	325	—	24	240
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	258	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	255	323	53	116	107	28	19	—	452	145
Other	16	21	6	27	7	23	19	—	—	9
Occupied housing units	3 206	2 511	3 224	3 025	1 924	2 971	2 527	—	648	1 659
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person	897	533	614	548	211	696	647	—	205	591
2 persons	1 065	874	1 216	1 014	632	949	840	—	207	537
3 persons	526	483	564	621	393	547	406	—	123	242
4 persons	464	390	568	535	442	485	383	—	83	186
5 persons	171	169	193	221	174	193	169	—	25	75
6 or more persons	83	62	69	86	72	101	82	—	5	28
Median, occupied housing units	2.16	2.33	2.32	2.45	2.80	2.33	2.23	—	2.07	1.94
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.31	2.34	2.48	2.53	2.81	2.47	2.41	—	2.17	2.11
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.79	2.29	1.74	2.27	2.73	2.00	1.89	—	1.82	1.70
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less	3 154	2 445	3 204	2 963	1 893	2 920	2 441	—	640	1 636
1.01 to 1.50	39	55	16	54	25	39	59	—	7	16
1.51 or more	13	11	4	8	6	12	27	—	1	7
Mean	44	47	40	47	46	48	48	—	48	44
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 856	1 527	2 311	1 839	1 552	1 794	1 415	—	47	729
Less than \$20,000	39	73	14	51	14	40	39	—	—	14
\$20,000 to \$39,999	354	297	85	361	87	361	292	—	1	202
\$40,000 to \$59,999	671	442	235	442	338	634	577	—	6	398
\$60,000 to \$79,999	385	346	680	404	579	450	329	—	3	83
\$80,000 to \$99,999	216	161	522	307	297	215	91	—	14	9
\$100,000 to \$149,999	126	119	450	181	172	77	43	—	17	17
\$150,000 to \$199,999	36	49	161	51	39	13	23	—	5	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	18	13	54	22	15	—	8	—	—	3
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	13	44	4	8	1	6	—	1	—
\$300,000 or more	7	14	66	16	3	3	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	54 200	57 800	84 800	63 800	71 300	54 500	52 800	—	99 400	45 300
Mean (dollars)	64 600	68 800	105 500	72 400	77 800	59 500	60 000	—	107 900	48 800
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 023	631	700	898	219	972	973	—	183	777
Median contract rent (dollars)	379	328	474	350	352	350	349	—	327	378
Mean contract rent (dollars)	362	330	479	321	369	337	352	—	307	358
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	625	—	163	—	213	175	—	—	—
No meals included in rent	981	605	676	870	204	916	950	—	173	756
No cash rent	42	25	24	27	15	55	19	—	10	21

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.									
	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
All housing units.....	799	42	1 378	1 694	1 835	2 145	1 090	1 864	2 060	1 827
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER										
Occupied housing units.....	754	42	1 288	1 569	1 738	1 857	1 040	1 774	1 991	1 582
Owner-occupied housing units.....	511	40	953	917	897	950	544	1 314	1 319	718
Percent of occupied housing units.....	67.8	95.2	74.0	58.4	51.6	51.2	52.3	74.1	66.2	45.4
White.....	503	38	927	878	807	647	482	1 302	1 304	384
Black.....	3	1	10	26	70	291	52	4	9	321
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	3	—	4	4	2	4	—	2	—	3
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	1	15	—	10	5	—	6	4	1
Other race.....	1	—	1	7	8	3	9	—	2	9
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	2	—	2	14	20	9	12	7	5	14
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	502	38	925	873	795	642	479	1 295	1 301	379
Renter-occupied housing units.....	243	2	335	652	841	907	496	460	672	864
White.....	217	2	324	522	734	717	423	435	622	387
Black.....	24	—	6	122	94	171	63	16	41	453
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	—	—	1	1	5	1	4	4	1	9
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	3	—	4	12	—	3	4	9
Other race.....	1	—	1	7	4	6	6	2	4	6
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	3	—	4	14	18	15	12	4	11	27
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	215	2	321	515	720	709	417	431	619	371
VACANCY STATUS										
Vacant housing units.....	45	—	90	125	97	288	50	90	69	245
For sale only.....	6	—	24	31	11	20	5	24	16	20
For rent.....	14	—	29	64	72	229	21	25	30	149
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	10	—	16	8	4	4	10	24	6	8
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	—	—	15	7	2	3	—	6	2	—
For migrant workers.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	15	—	6	15	8	32	14	11	15	68
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	4	2	—	3	—	—	6
ROOMS										
1 room.....	—	—	2	3	19	34	31	11	10	15
2 rooms.....	8	—	20	34	29	139	31	39	101	92
3 rooms.....	46	1	82	167	258	387	183	107	282	273
4 rooms.....	167	2	143	362	438	503	169	239	220	304
5 rooms.....	213	8	222	451	484	379	236	401	474	352
6 rooms.....	174	9	200	337	321	310	227	453	424	301
7 rooms.....	94	6	200	192	160	199	119	327	259	247
8 or more rooms.....	97	16	509	148	126	194	94	287	290	243
Median, all housing units.....	5.3	6.7	6.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.6	7.1	6.7	5.3	5.0	4.8	5.1	5.9	5.5	5.3
Median, occupied housing units.....	5.3	6.7	6.7	5.2	4.9	4.8	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	5.8	6.7	7.5	5.6	5.6	6.0	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.4
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	4.3	6.0	4.4	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.5	3.4	4.2
UNITS IN STRUCTURE										
1, detached.....	581	42	975	1 084	1 088	1 094	723	1 570	1 485	964
1, attached.....	21	—	61	15	70	24	13	13	16	21
2.....	19	—	2	114	29	42	99	115	50	241
3 or 4.....	20	—	134	94	260	27	74	122	62	341
5 to 9.....	99	—	103	63	166	112	8	20	126	58
10 to 19.....	3	—	103	104	203	247	7	13	43	87
20 to 49.....	46	—	—	99	—	325	1	—	8	1
50 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	256	150	—	255	93
Mobile home or trailer.....	3	—	—	108	1	3	1	—	1	—
Other.....	7	—	—	13	18	15	14	11	14	21
Occupied housing units.....	754	42	1 288	1 569	1 738	1 857	1 040	1 774	1 991	1 582
PERSONS IN UNIT										
1 person.....	193	4	294	334	516	536	341	432	719	423
2 persons.....	263	22	528	505	541	582	284	613	656	400
3 persons.....	151	3	202	312	300	308	150	315	293	276
4 persons.....	99	7	176	236	222	251	144	271	193	249
5 persons.....	35	3	67	119	100	116	71	105	93	132
6 or more persons.....	13	3	21	63	59	64	50	38	37	102
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.20	2.27	2.16	2.39	2.15	2.17	2.13	2.24	1.92	2.42
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.17	2.26	2.34	2.38	2.33	2.44	2.29	2.26	2.19	2.43
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.28	3.00	1.50—	2.41	1.91	1.86	1.88	2.16	1.50—	2.40
PERSONS PER ROOM										
1.00 or less.....	741	42	1 286	1 521	1 699	1 781	1 014	1 748	1 974	1 501
1.01 to 1.50.....	12	—	—	43	27	53	15	16	17	58
1.51 or more.....	1	—	2	5	12	23	11	10	—	23
Mean.....	.44	.40	.36	.51	.49	.50	.50	.43	.40	.52
VALUE										
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	448	38	897	752	841	893	500	1 226	1 243	637
Less than \$20,000.....	9	—	—	48	17	28	36	21	12	78
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	84	—	4	335	267	235	263	201	165	331
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	172	4	52	298	408	413	155	592	426	204
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	91	13	161	59	130	136	36	299	396	20
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	35	8	236	7	10	18	6	66	102	2
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	24	3	273	2	4	24	3	38	71	1
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	9	4	98	2	2	21	1	8	27	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	5	3	22	—	—	6	—	1	19	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	7	1	22	—	1	5	—	—	11	—
\$300,000 or more.....	12	2	29	1	2	7	—	—	14	—
Median (dollars).....	54 400	84 000	99 600	39 700	45 400	48 900	37 400	52 200	60 800	36 100
Mean (dollars).....	73 200	120 300	121 400	41 400	47 900	57 800	39 700	56 100	72 000	36 200
CONTRACT RENT										
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	240	2	334	645	831	904	491	457	665	854
Median contract rent (dollars).....	327	312	458	311	350	349	279	323	219	257
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	311	313	479	290	332	351	269	332	279	255
With meals included in rent.....	—	—	—	1	—	4	2	2	2	4
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	—	—	—	163	—	175	202	288	232	391
No meals included in rent.....	234	2	323	629	803	883	464	442	635	772
No cash rent.....	6	—	11	15	28	17	25	13	28	78

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Can.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.9B	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.9B (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 440	381	1 446	1 687	2 243	847	32	3 154	114
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER									
Occupied housing units.....	1 235	342	1 343	1 578	2 161	806	30	2 999	112
Owner-occupied housing units.....	279	19	604	999	1 241	541	15	2 163	109
Percent of occupied housing units.....	22.6	5.6	45.0	63.3	57.4	67.1	50.0	72.1	97.3
White.....	234	19	596	981	1 231	539	14	2 132	102
Black.....	40	—	1	1	—	—	—	3	1
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	1	—	—	3	—	1	—	5	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	1	—	1	1	1	1	—	11	5
Other race.....	3	—	6	13	9	—	1	12	1
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	7	—	16	29	20	1	—	28	1
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	230	19	587	965	1 220	538	14	2 114	102
Renter-occupied housing units.....	956	323	739	579	920	265	15	836	3
White.....	789	286	701	532	897	247	13	801	3
Black.....	141	36	7	5	3	9	—	7	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut.....	7	—	8	6	—	2	—	3	—
Asian or Pacific Islander.....	2	—	3	5	5	3	—	10	—
Other race.....	17	—	20	31	15	4	2	15	—
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	24	6	64	43	23	28	2	32	—
White, not of Hispanic origin.....	784	280	658	520	889	225	13	784	3
VACANCY STATUS									
Vacant housing units.....	205	39	103	109	82	41	2	155	2
For sale only.....	22	—	10	7	11	1	—	23	—
For rent.....	117	33	57	67	43	18	2	94	—
Rented or sold, not occupied.....	13	2	9	10	19	2	—	19	1
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use.....	2	1	4	1	3	4	—	7	—
For migrant workers.....	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant.....	50	3	23	24	6	16	—	12	—
Boarded up.....	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—
ROOMS									
1 room.....	48	29	30	3	104	14	—	7	—
2 rooms.....	95	90	99	27	109	40	—	32	—
3 rooms.....	398	135	263	140	396	69	4	219	2
4 rooms.....	275	64	208	401	500	83	7	806	7
5 rooms.....	223	33	175	397	450	122	7	747	19
6 rooms.....	160	15	205	336	312	164	4	605	18
7 rooms.....	116	4	206	221	191	148	4	395	19
8 or more rooms.....	125	11	260	162	181	207	5	343	49
Median, all housing units.....	4.2	3.0	5.2	5.2	4.5	6.1	5.1	5.2	7.1
Mean, all housing units.....	4.5	3.3	5.3	5.4	4.7	6.1	5.4	5.4	7.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	4.2	3.0	5.3	5.2	4.6	6.1	5.2	5.2	7.1
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	6.4	5.6	7.0	5.6	5.4	6.8	6.6	5.6	7.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	3.7	3.0	3.7	4.5	3.4	4.1	4.6	4.2	7.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE									
1, detached.....	450	22	711	1 029	1 082	643	22	1 785	97
1, attached.....	17	7	18	28	125	12	—	89	10
2.....	339	41	289	200	108	73	7	95	—
3 or 4.....	430	81	290	77	179	77	3	194	6
5 to 9.....	139	54	87	44	266	23	—	339	—
10 to 19.....	52	93	—	7	21	6	—	54	—
20 to 49.....	—	15	26	—	7	—	—	—	—
50 or more.....	—	61	—	—	397	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer.....	—	—	1	296	26	3	—	577	—
Other.....	13	7	24	6	32	10	—	21	1
Occupied housing units.....	1 235	342	1 343	1 578	2 161	806	30	2 999	112
PERSONS IN UNIT									
1 person.....	422	193	403	348	839	190	7	636	16
2 persons.....	322	74	412	438	786	297	9	1 042	31
3 persons.....	216	43	220	282	243	125	4	584	19
4 persons.....	155	22	181	282	181	107	6	490	27
5 persons.....	71	7	83	147	80	64	2	162	12
6 or more persons.....	49	3	44	81	32	23	2	85	7
Median, occupied housing units.....	2.11	1.50	2.15	2.51	1.81	2.22	2.39	2.33	2.97
Median, owner-occupied housing units.....	2.25	1.50	2.34	2.46	2.03	2.27	1.88	2.40	3.05
Median, renter-occupied housing units.....	2.06	1.50	1.98	2.64	1.50	2.04	3.25	2.10	1.75
PERSONS PER ROOM									
1.00 or less.....	1 159	326	1 283	1 512	2 132	787	27	2 949	111
1.01 to 1.50.....	57	10	35	52	18	17	3	39	—
1.51 or more.....	19	6	25	14	11	2	—	11	1
Mean.....	.53	.54	.46	.52	.44	.42	.54	.48	.43
VALUE									
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	221	10	534	671	936	486	14	1 540	98
Less than \$20,000.....	45	—	5	57	21	2	1	24	—
\$20,000 to \$39,999.....	127	6	95	293	122	43	4	144	—
\$40,000 to \$59,999.....	39	2	260	223	347	140	7	525	1
\$60,000 to \$79,999.....	8	1	118	74	275	125	2	565	9
\$80,000 to \$99,999.....	2	1	37	14	87	77	—	186	30
\$100,000 to \$149,999.....	—	—	15	9	71	55	—	81	37
\$150,000 to \$199,999.....	—	—	2	1	11	21	—	11	12
\$200,000 to \$249,999.....	—	—	—	—	2	13	—	3	7
\$250,000 to \$299,999.....	—	—	2	—	—	4	—	1	2
\$300,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	29 800	35 000	52 600	39 200	58 600	69 100	47 000	62 700	108 300
Mean (dollars).....	31 800	44 300	56 700	42 000	63 000	84 000	43 900	65 000	122 200
CONTRACT RENT									
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	952	323	735	574	911	264	15	827	3
Median contract rent (dollars).....	314	315	304	313	316	306	306	370	575
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	312	345	303	316	325	310	314	359	579
With meals included in rent.....	1	1	2	2	24	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars).....	50	575	237	313	627	—	—	—	—
No meals included in rent.....	933	315	716	551	870	251	15	800	3
No cash rent.....	18	7	17	21	17	13	—	27	—

Table 9. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
All housing units	254	543	572	96	7	1 546	2 051	2 840
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	250	533	555	86	6	1 505	1 907	2 735
Owner-occupied housing units	223	469	498	82	3	1 370	1 612	2 282
Percent of occupied housing units	89.2	88.0	89.7	95.3	50.0	91.0	84.5	83.4
White	223	466	495	80	3	1 360	1 593	2 264
Black	—	—	1	1	—	1	6	4
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	1	—	—	—	3	6	4
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	2	1	1	—	5	7	7
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	3
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	5	—	1	—	6	11	7
White, not of Hispanic origin	221	461	495	79	3	1 355	1 582	2 260
Renter-occupied housing units	27	64	57	4	3	135	295	453
White	27	62	56	4	3	135	288	450
Black	—	1	—	—	—	—	5	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Other race	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	—	—	2	—	—	—	6	2
White, not of Hispanic origin	27	62	55	4	3	135	283	448
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	4	10	17	10	1	41	144	105
For sale only	—	1	4	6	1	12	19	8
For rent	1	2	—	—	—	11	64	27
Rented or sold, not occupied	2	4	1	3	—	7	14	26
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	1	3	5	—	—	1	17	21
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	—	—	7	1	—	10	30	23
Boarded up	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
ROOMS								
1 room	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
2 rooms	1	1	3	—	—	4	22	39
3 rooms	1	9	15	—	—	27	74	125
4 rooms	28	51	62	4	3	181	420	402
5 rooms	64	114	81	15	—	262	537	556
6 rooms	60	145	103	31	2	352	391	601
7 rooms	38	90	115	22	1	293	283	416
8 or more rooms	61	133	193	24	1	427	322	700
Median, all housing units	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.4	5.8	6.3	5.4	6.0
Median, all housing units	6.4	6.4	6.8	6.9	5.6	6.6	5.8	6.2
Median, occupied housing units	6.0	6.2	6.7	6.5	5.0	6.4	5.5	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.0	6.3	6.9	6.5	7.0	6.5	5.7	6.2
Median, renter-occupied housing units	6.1	5.2	5.0	6.0	4.0	4.7	4.4	4.5
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	236	495	493	78	6	1 326	1 399	2 134
1, attached	3	3	3	14	—	19	18	50
2	8	2	10	2	—	21	20	88
3 or 4	1	—	12	—	—	—	28	19
5 to 9	—	8	3	—	—	—	60	24
10 to 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	17
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	41
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	6	30	50	2	1	178	448	445
Other	—	5	1	—	—	2	10	22
Occupied housing units	250	533	555	86	6	1 505	1 907	2 735
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	29	55	80	10	—	159	383	392
2 persons	100	165	174	25	2	484	667	783
3 persons	35	112	96	20	2	281	322	519
4 persons	45	132	117	22	1	359	337	531
5 persons	23	56	62	9	1	163	131	270
6 or more persons	18	13	26	—	—	59	67	240
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	2.92	2.74	2.90	3.00	2.89	2.36	2.87
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.44	2.95	2.77	2.87	3.00	2.93	2.36	2.95
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.88	2.60	2.47	4.00	3.00	2.52	2.34	2.44
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	248	528	546	86	6	1 489	1 855	2 621
1.01 to 1.50	1	4	9	—	—	15	43	99
1.51 or more	1	1	—	—	—	1	9	15
Mean .....	.47	.47	.44	.43	.58	.46	.46	.51
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	179	424	380	70	2	948	1 026	1 448
Less than \$20,000	9	4	8	—	—	2	15	13
\$20,000 to \$39,999	64	18	8	—	—	21	96	89
\$40,000 to \$59,999	64	70	65	3	—	155	304	357
\$60,000 to \$79,999	19	243	110	11	1	362	319	495
\$80,000 to \$99,999	15	66	82	23	—	195	109	287
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	21	74	22	1	126	96	156
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	1	27	8	—	46	42	30
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	—	7	2	—	15	28	12
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	1	4	1	—	11	11	7
\$300,000 or more	—	—	2	—	—	15	6	2
Median (dollars)	63 100	70 300	81 300	98 500	85 000	76 300	64 300	69 500
Mean (dollars)	69 100	70 800	94 700	110 800	90 000	92 500	78 900	76 200
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	18	53	48	4	3	108	276	393
Median contract rent (dollars)	431	270	340	562	294	323	363	321
Mean contract rent (dollars)	429	305	349	519	329	348	341	313
With meals included in rent	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	4
Median contract rent (dollars)	—	—	337	—	—	—	387	256
No meals included in rent	15	49	44	4	3	96	258	356
No cash rent	3	4	3	—	—	12	17	33

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990**—Con.

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
All housing units	1 676	1 121	1 327	1 986	24	1 839	2 341	2 350
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 593	1 103	1 301	1 889	24	1 777	2 248	2 232
Owner-occupied housing units	1 362	936	1 050	1 246	22	1 465	1 961	2 013
Percent of occupied housing units	85.5	84.9	80.7	66.0	91.7	82.4	87.2	90.2
White	1 358	932	1 049	1 242	22	1 459	1 904	1 981
Black	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	23
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	1	1	—	1	—	—	3	6
Asian or Pacific Islander	1	—	1	1	—	5	9	3
Other race	2	3	—	2	—	1	5	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	6	3	10	—	9	14	8
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 355	929	1 046	1 234	22	1 451	1 894	1 973
Renter-occupied housing units	231	167	251	643	2	312	287	219
White	231	163	249	637	2	303	282	199
Black	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	17
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	—	—	—	3	—	8	—	3
Other race	—	3	2	3	—	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	5	5	6	6	—	2	1	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	226	161	245	633	2	301	281	199
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	83	18	26	97	—	62	93	118
For sale only	35	5	6	15	—	17	26	43
For rent	15	5	8	53	—	9	15	32
Rented or sold, not occupied	17	2	2	7	—	4	18	21
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	2	—	4	10	—	10	8	4
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Other vacant	14	6	6	12	—	22	26	17
Boarded up	1	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
ROOMS								
1 room	—	4	1	46	—	3	1	2
2 rooms	13	8	8	39	—	15	12	7
3 rooms	42	33	27	193	—	60	83	38
4 rooms	217	98	122	417	2	188	353	310
5 rooms	296	229	242	389	6	275	621	615
6 rooms	373	282	307	360	5	400	562	547
7 rooms	273	209	255	286	4	384	350	395
8 or more rooms	462	258	365	256	7	514	359	436
Median, all housing units	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.3	6.3	6.4	5.7	5.9
Median, all housing units	6.5	6.3	6.5	5.4	6.8	6.5	5.9	6.1
Median, occupied housing units	6.2	6.2	6.4	5.3	6.3	6.5	5.7	5.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	6.1	6.7	5.8	6.0
Median, renter-occupied housing units	5.2	5.1	5.6	3.9	8.5+	5.3	4.8	5.0
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 450	1 003	1 201	1 191	24	1 569	2 005	1 804
1, attached	31	13	28	48	—	12	15	7
2	27	12	33	83	—	59	24	4
3 or 4	28	9	10	93	—	20	18	4
5 to 9	—	18	1	171	—	17	1	59
10 to 19	—	13	—	132	—	1	—	2
20 to 49	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	129	42	49	253	—	140	270	450
Other	11	11	5	15	—	21	8	7
Occupied housing units	1 593	1 103	1 301	1 889	24	1 777	2 248	2 232
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	171	137	147	495	6	250	333	309
2 persons	476	402	352	592	8	603	746	791
3 persons	234	195	245	307	7	297	425	479
4 persons	292	203	259	318	3	331	440	421
5 persons	213	122	145	127	—	160	206	168
6 or more persons	207	44	153	50	—	136	98	64
Median, occupied housing units	3.14	2.56	3.12	2.26	2.25	2.62	2.61	2.53
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.20	2.70	3.11	2.45	2.38	2.64	2.59	2.54
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.91	2.11	3.16	1.81	1.50-	2.54	2.72	2.49
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 518	1 088	1 248	1 834	24	1 736	2 185	2 205
1.01 to 1.50	64	13	44	45	—	35	56	19
1.51 or more	11	2	9	10	—	6	7	8
Mean .....	.53	.46	.53	.47	.34	.47	.49	.45
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	847	677	691	1 002	19	972	1 576	1 545
Less than \$20,000	10	3	14	11	—	9	50	10
\$20,000 to \$39,999	113	77	103	114	1	66	259	96
\$40,000 to \$59,999	271	234	220	390	5	243	511	409
\$60,000 to \$79,999	251	205	188	286	10	358	377	569
\$80,000 to \$99,999	125	95	99	126	1	187	177	224
\$100,000 to \$149,999	67	55	55	59	2	85	135	159
\$150,000 to \$199,999	6	7	10	7	—	20	48	53
\$200,000 to \$249,999	3	—	—	1	—	4	15	14
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—	1	2	—	—	3	6
\$300,000 or more	1	1	—	6	—	—	1	5
Median (dollars)	62 100	61 900	60 700	59 100	63 500	69 000	58 400	68 100
Mean (dollars)	66 000	66 400	65 800	65 400	69 500	72 600	66 800	76 900
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	168	143	179	636	2	227	269	211
Median contract rent (dollars)	273	301	296	317	413	301	315	319
Mean contract rent (dollars)	281	307	290	303	413	299	318	310
With meals included in rent	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	1
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	1 250	—	—	—	569	—	437
No meals included in rent	146	129	161	615	2	201	240	184
No cash rent	22	12	18	21	—	24	29	26

Table 9. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
All housing units	1 625	1 850	2 087	1 542	1 861	1 263	10	701
TENURE BY RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER								
Occupied housing units	1 547	1 757	1 936	1 456	1 812	1 233	10	670
Owner-occupied housing units	1 293	1 358	1 563	1 195	1 590	1 077	8	595
Percent of occupied housing units	83.6	77.3	80.7	82.1	87.7	87.3	80.0	88.8
White	1 271	1 337	1 531	1 177	1 554	1 059	7	573
Black	9	11	16	14	15	16	1	14
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	3	6	4	1	5	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	7	2	9	2	9	1	—	4
Other race	3	2	3	1	7	—	—	4
Hispanic origin (of any race)	7	12	8	7	12	13	—	10
White, not of Hispanic origin	1 267	1 327	1 525	1 171	1 548	1 046	7	567
Renter-occupied housing units	254	399	373	261	222	156	2	75
White	244	386	365	246	216	155	2	75
Black	5	4	6	10	1	—	—	—
American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut	2	4	1	—	3	1	—	—
Asian or Pacific Islander	2	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
Other race	1	1	1	2	1	—	—	—
Hispanic origin (of any race)	2	6	2	4	1	2	—	—
White, not of Hispanic origin	243	381	364	244	216	153	2	75
VACANCY STATUS								
Vacant housing units	78	93	151	86	49	30	—	31
For sale only	22	5	38	14	6	2	—	4
For rent	13	23	57	46	22	3	—	8
Rented or sold, not occupied	14	10	22	7	7	6	—	2
For seasonal, recreational, or occasional use	6	16	15	9	5	3	—	7
For migrant workers	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other vacant	23	39	19	10	9	16	—	10
Boarded up	1	3	1	—	2	—	—	1
ROOMS								
1 room	1	2	1	4	2	2	—	—
2 rooms	15	15	16	51	9	10	—	6
3 rooms	66	94	31	94	33	24	—	22
4 rooms	268	442	396	142	169	152	3	99
5 rooms	375	528	418	253	384	318	3	147
6 rooms	337	356	398	310	471	275	1	170
7 rooms	254	217	331	306	362	204	2	113
8 or more rooms	309	196	496	382	431	278	1	144
Median, all housing units	5.8	5.2	6.0	6.2	6.2	6.0	5.2	5.9
Mean, all housing units	6.0	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.2	5.5	6.1
Median, occupied housing units	5.8	5.2	6.1	6.3	6.2	6.0	5.2	6.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	5.5	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.0	6.1
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.4	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.6	4.9	6.0	4.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE								
1, detached	1 367	1 365	1 622	1 254	1 672	1 192	10	658
1, attached	35	58	69	16	32	21	—	9
2	22	60	8	9	39	17	—	10
3 or 4	5	33	319	5	5	1	—	1
5 to 9	13	—	8	128	—	—	—	—
10 to 19	65	—	2	53	—	—	—	—
20 to 49	1	—	—	55	—	—	—	—
50 or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Mobile home or trailer	110	320	53	8	107	27	—	16
Other	7	14	6	14	6	5	—	4
Occupied housing units	1 547	1 757	1 936	1 456	1 812	1 233	10	670
PERSONS IN UNIT								
1 person	306	340	320	214	195	180	4	111
2 persons	528	611	688	509	601	408	—	258
3 persons	284	332	362	309	374	247	2	98
4 persons	278	291	392	299	415	263	2	132
5 persons	96	134	126	102	162	93	2	53
6 or more persons	55	49	48	23	65	42	—	18
Median, occupied housing units	2.39	2.38	2.44	2.52	2.79	2.62	3.00	2.37
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.45	2.40	2.67	2.70	2.80	2.64	2.00	2.38
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.05	2.29	1.92	1.95	2.76	2.46	4.50	2.20
PERSONS PER ROOM								
1.00 or less	1 518	1 704	1 918	1 442	1 782	1 221	10	660
1.01 to 1.50	23	43	16	11	25	12	—	6
1.51 or more	6	10	2	3	5	—	—	4
Mean .....	.45	.49	.43	.43	.46	.46	.51	.44
VALUE								
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 127	1 079	1 414	1 087	1 454	953	8	522
Less than \$20,000	25	64	14	3	14	23	—	11
\$20,000 to \$39,999	152	213	81	26	87	94	5	57
\$40,000 to \$59,999	273	270	183	144	337	226	2	164
\$60,000 to \$79,999	302	255	519	345	570	320	—	193
\$80,000 to \$99,999	207	126	286	300	267	205	1	73
\$100,000 to \$149,999	109	95	177	179	135	73	—	19
\$150,000 to \$199,999	33	40	63	49	27	11	—	2
\$200,000 to \$249,999	15	8	32	22	8	—	—	2
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	6	22	4	6	—	—	1
\$300,000 or more	7	2	37	15	3	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	68 100	59 500	76 500	81 500	69 900	68 300	38 800	62 700
Mean (dollars)	74 800	66 900	95 400	93 800	74 800	69 800	43 400	63 700
CONTRACT RENT								
Specified renter-occupied housing units	246	391	366	253	216	141	2	69
Median contract rent (dollars)	383	328	482	403	348	350	362	381
Mean contract rent (dollars)	374	343	479	402	366	369	363	360
With meals included in rent	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	—	625	—	—	—	213	—	—
No meals included in rent	225	371	353	241	201	113	2	67
No cash rent	21	19	13	12	15	27	—	2

Table 10. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA		Elkhart County		Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County				Elkhart city, Elkhart County				
	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA		Elkhart city		Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22-98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22-98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
	53 711	53 711	15 202	8 789	2 853	2 755	2 012	1 400	1 541	1 364	905	771	1 023
TENURE													
Owner-occupied housing units	39 374	39 374	8 839	5 595	2 055	1 866	1 220	878	807	647	482	384	234
Percent of occupied housing units	73.3	73.3	58.1	63.7	72.8	67.7	60.6	62.7	52.4	47.4	53.3	49.8	22.9
Renter-occupied housing units	14 337	14 337	6 363	3 194	768	889	792	522	734	717	423	387	789
Percent of occupied housing units	26.7	26.7	41.9	36.3	27.2	32.3	39.4	37.3	47.6	52.6	46.7	50.2	77.1
ROOMS													
1 room	361	361	161	140	6	13	21	2	11	21	31	6	30
2 rooms	1 067	1 067	544	259	72	37	93	25	27	90	28	46	69
3 rooms	3 797	3 797	1 885	963	184	237	268	120	215	251	153	103	272
4 rooms	8 613	8 613	4 342	2 753	404	500	396	277	352	305	146	102	198
5 rooms	11 544	11 544	5 710	3 442	611	716	402	377	412	260	193	137	159
6 rooms	10 817	10 817	5 060	2 710	590	536	349	297	274	193	100	126	119
7 rooms	7 891	7 891	3 733	1 134	459	345	223	172	144	119	87	120	87
8 or more rooms	9 621	9 621	4 254	1 155	497	371	260	130	106	125	73	131	89
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.3	5.1	5.2	4.9	4.6	5.0	5.4	4.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	5.6	5.6	5.9	5.8	6.4	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9	4.3	4.2	3.6	4.5	4.0	3.5	3.7	4.1	3.7
UNITS IN STRUCTURE													
1, detached	38 998	38 998	9 453	5 095	2 181	2 098	1 318	989	951	705	598	473	319
2	903	903	204	266	26	68	21	13	48	14	10	5	12
3 or 4	1 983	1 983	824	725	98	37	31	89	20	21	69	96	234
5 to 9	2 434	2 434	1 183	725	76	209	21	208	208	20	59	106	308
10 to 19	1 828	1 828	821	621	125	137	48	35	137	14	8	14	98
20 to 49	1 152	1 152	542	23	106	162	196	11	162	196	6	11	41
50 or more	697	697	542	23	94	—	228	50	—	228	1	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	1 008	1 008	621	387	—	—	125	—	—	125	140	56	—
Other	4 363	4 363	849	87	93	26	16	85	1	2	13	9	11
	345	345	105	87	24	18	8	10	14	5	—	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT													
1 person	11 682	11 682	4 721	2 393	518	665	579	307	487	468	312	218	367
2 persons	17 799	17 799	8 970	4 970	916	900	704	460	496	451	259	274	461
3 persons	9 398	9 398	2 472	1 335	571	486	302	269	244	209	133	127	173
4 persons	8 890	8 890	1 877	1 237	400	408	276	204	191	151	113	121	125
5 persons	3 888	3 888	795	524	203	170	104	104	79	54	56	61	51
6 persons	2 054	2 054	367	241	75	86	47	104	44	31	32	40	33
7 or more persons	2 335	2 335	208	218	242	299	211	235	207	197	204	232	203
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	2.46	2.24	2.29	2.51	2.44	2.30	2.36	2.27	2.25	2.23	2.35	2.10
Median, owner-occupied housing units	1.99	1.99	1.77	1.91	2.18	1.91	1.71	2.34	1.78	1.65	1.75	2.28	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM													
1.00 or less	52 573	52 573	14 915	8 606	2 770	2 719	1 959	1 359	1 517	1 320	888	744	971
1.01 to 1.50	925	925	220	138	46	30	39	37	18	33	9	23	38
1.51 or more	213	213	67	45	7	6	14	4	6	11	8	4	14
Mean	.46	.46	.44	.46	.46	.47	.46	.50	.47	.47	.49	.48	.52
VALUE													
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 028	31 028	7 628	4 222	1 789	1 694	1 116	720	758	612	442	347	182
Less than \$20,000	636	636	234	107	50	39	25	47	16	14	34	31	36
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 324	4 324	1 870	689	347	338	189	321	244	244	237	176	108
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 193	9 193	2 871	1 485	427	589	453	286	366	294	134	129	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8 757	8 757	1 352	1 153	303	428	282	55	115	100	28	10	6
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 154	4 154	491	429	304	209	82	11	10	11	6	1	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 612	2 612	462	261	176	74	42	2	2	23	2	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2 764	2 764	178	58	51	13	23	2	2	21	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	270	270	58	25	21	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	146	146	48	9	16	1	6	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	172	172	64	6	—	3	6	1	2	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	62 800	62 800	50 300	57 500	64 100	54 900	54 500	39 700	45 400	50 900	37 200	37 300	30 000
Mean (dollars)	70 900	70 900	62 900	63 400	72 700	60 000	63 200	41 300	48 000	62 900	39 200	36 900	31 500
CONTRACT RENT													
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 798	13 798	6 317	3 167	755	866	784	515	726	715	419	384	787
Median contract rent (dollars)	336	336	339	323	361	355	347	327	355	347	270	302	314
Mean contract rent (dollars)	334	334	331	327	345	346	351	323	342	350	268	280	313
With meals included in rent	52	52	14	25	1	1	4	1	—	4	2	2	1
Median contract rent (dollars)	492	492	265	609	163	213	175	163	—	175	202	175	50
Mean contract rent (dollars)	13 121	13 121	6 097	3 049	727	818	765	499	706	698	395	353	769
No cash rent	625	625	206	93	27	47	15	15	20	13	22	29	17

Table 11. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA		Elkhart County		Totals for split tracts (BNA's in Elkhart County)				Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Total	Elkhart city	Total	Elkhart city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 26	Tract 27
Occupied housing units	2 307	2 044			172	180	476	148	164	462	774	181
TENURE												
Owner-occupied housing units	1 011	833			40	86	305	26	70	291	321	40
Percent of occupied housing units	43.8	40.8			23.3	47.8	64.1	17.6	42.7	63.0	41.5	22.1
Renter-occupied housing units	1 296	1 211			132	94	171	122	94	145	453	141
Percent of occupied housing units	56.2	59.2			76.7	52.2	35.9	82.4	57.3	37.0	58.5	77.9
ROOMS												
1 room	28	27			1	1	5	1	1	5	8	8
2 rooms	83	77			4	2	16	4	2	16	28	7
3 rooms	299	282			23	17	41	22	17	41	110	40
4 rooms	457	417			58	43	73	52	43	72	147	41
5 rooms	481	432			42	50	89	40	45	89	152	31
6 rooms	414	361			17	34	104	14	31	100	143	20
7 rooms	269	230			14	12	80	8	11	73	101	17
8 or more rooms	276	218			13	21	68	7	14	66	85	17
Median, occupied housing units	5.1	5.0			4.5	5.0	5.6	4.4	4.9	5.6	5.1	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.3	5.1			6.8	6.0	6.3	6.3	5.9	6.3	6.2	6.3
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2			4.2	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.3	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE												
1, detached	1 243	1 065			47	97	352	32	81	338	406	73
1, attached	57	52			13	13	9	13	13	9	13	2
2 or 3	219	208			13	5	15	13	5	15	47	47
3 or 4	277	260			10	35	5	10	35	5	139	5
5 to 9	155	127			31	11	14	24	11	14	29	5
10 to 19	171	167			31	16	29	31	16	29	62	6
20 to 49	69	64			36	—	17	34	—	17	—	—
50 or more	69	69			—	—	26	—	—	26	—	—
Mobile home or trailer	18	7			1	—	1	1	—	1	—	1
Other	29	25			2	3	8	2	3	8	10	—
PERSONS IN UNIT												
1 person	487	439			24	25	63	23	23	63	199	49
2 persons	559	498			43	43	129	40	39	125	187	41
3 persons	471	417			45	52	90	39	50	90	146	38
4 persons	412	359			36	31	104	28	25	99	122	23
5 persons	221	188			14	18	56	10	16	56	64	15
6 or more persons	157	143			10	11	30	8	11	29	56	15
Median, occupied housing units	2.73	2.70			2.92	2.92	3.00	2.78	2.90	2.98	2.51	2.51
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.94	2.87			3.86	3.00	3.18	3.50	2.94	3.15	2.93	2.93
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.58	2.60			2.79	2.88	2.69	2.76	2.88	2.69	2.51	2.33
PERSONS PER ROOM												
1.00 or less	2 169	1 914			164	169	451	141	153	437	726	164
1.01 to 1.50	93	88			7	5	16	6	5	16	30	14
1.51 or more	45	42			62	59	9	1	62	9	18	3
Mean	.57	.57			.62	.59	.55	.64	.62	.55	.54	.56
VALUE												
Specified owner-occupied housing units	895	744			34	78	282	20	63	270	280	35
Less than \$20,000	74	71			1	1	13	1	1	13	9	9
\$20,000 to \$39,999	324	312			10	15	100	10	15	100	147	15
\$40,000 to \$59,999	292	261			5	36	116	7	34	113	74	8
\$60,000 to \$79,999	130	72			5	18	42	1	11	35	10	2
\$80,000 to \$99,999	45	16			2	5	9	—	2	7	1	—
\$100,000 to \$149,999	24	10			5	3	—	1	2	1	1	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	2	—			1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	2	1			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	—	—			48 300	48 600	45 400	38 800	45 700	44 400	35 000	29 400
Mean (dollars)	42 800	39 500			62 700	53 500	47 800	43 300	48 200	46 700	35 500	33 500
CONTRACT RENT												
Specified renter-occupied housing units	1 279	1 196			131	92	170	122	92	170	446	139
Median contract rent (dollars)	288	282			103	296	358	87	296	358	226	313
Mean contract rent (dollars)	265	260			172	258	353	154	258	353	232	307
With meals included in rent	3	2			—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	230	188			—	—	—	—	—	—	188	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	1 205	1 129			131	84	166	122	84	166	397	138
No meals included in rent	71	65			—	8	4	—	8	4	47	1

Table 12. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
Occupied housing units	154	154
TENURE		
Owner-occupied housing units	82	82
Percent of occupied housing units	53.2	53.2
Renter-occupied housing units	72	72
Percent of occupied housing units	46.8	46.8
ROOMS		
1 room	2	2
2 rooms	8	8
3 rooms	20	20
4 rooms	35	35
5 rooms	31	31
6 rooms	18	18
7 rooms	15	15
8 or more rooms	25	25
Median, occupied housing units	4.9	4.9
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE		
1, detached	85	85
1, attached	3	3
2	13	13
3 or 4	16	16
5 to 9	6	6
10 to 19	5	5
20 to 49	2	2
50 or more	2	2
Mobile home or trailer	22	22
Other	—	—
PERSONS IN UNIT		
1 person	32	32
2 persons	47	47
3 persons	30	30
4 persons	24	24
5 persons	11	11
6 or more persons	10	10
Median, occupied housing units	2.46	2.46
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.86	2.86
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.00	2.00
PERSONS PER ROOM		
1.00 or less	146	146
1.01 to 1.30	3	3
1.31 or more	5	5
Mean	.55	.55
VALUE		
Specified owner-occupied housing units	59	59
Less than \$20,000	3	3
\$20,000 to \$39,999	19	19
\$40,000 to \$59,999	11	11
\$60,000 to \$79,999	18	18
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4	4
\$100,000 to \$149,999	3	3
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1
\$200,000 to \$249,999	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	—	—
\$300,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	50 800	50 800
Mean (dollars)	54 500	54 500
CONTRACT RENT		
Specified renter-occupied housing units	71	71
Median contract rent (dollars)	306	306
Mean contract rent (dollars)	302	302
With meals included in rent	—	—
Median contract rent (dollars)	67	67
No meals included in rent	4	4
No cash rent	—	—

Table 13. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA		Elkhart County	
	252	252	252	252
Occupied housing units				
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	152	152	152	152
Percent of occupied housing units	60.3	60.3	60.3	60.3
Renter-occupied housing units	100	100	100	100
Percent of occupied housing units	39.7	39.7	39.7	39.7
ROOMS				
1 room	8	8	8	8
2 rooms	14	14	14	14
3 rooms	36	36	36	36
4 rooms	40	40	40	40
5 rooms	56	56	56	56
6 rooms	36	36	36	36
7 rooms	21	21	21	21
8 rooms	41	41	41	41
8 or more rooms	41	41	41	41
Median, occupied housing units	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	154	154	154	154
1, attached	5	5	5	5
2	13	13	13	13
3 or 4	12	12	12	12
5 to 9	23	23	23	23
10 to 19	15	15	15	15
20 to 49	7	7	7	7
50 or more	1	1	1	1
Mobile home or trailer	13	13	13	13
Other	9	9	9	9
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	41	41	41	41
2 persons	60	60	60	60
3 persons	44	44	44	44
4 persons	62	62	62	62
5 persons	18	18	18	18
6 or more persons	17	17	17	17
Median, occupied housing units	3.07	3.07	3.07	3.07
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.74	3.74	3.74	3.74
Median, renter-occupied housing units	2.07	2.07	2.07	2.07
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	228	228	228	228
1.01 to 1.50	15	15	15	15
1.51 or more	9	9	9	9
Mean	.73	.73	.73	.73
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	130	130	130	130
Less than \$20,000	7	7	7	7
\$20,000 to \$39,999	38	38	38	38
\$40,000 to \$59,999	34	34	34	34
\$60,000 to \$79,999	21	21	21	21
\$80,000 to \$99,999	18	18	18	18
\$100,000 to \$149,999	4	4	4	4
\$150,000 to \$199,999	3	3	3	3
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	1	1
\$250,000 to \$299,999	4	4	4	4
\$300,000 or more	70 600	70 600	70 600	70 600
Median (dollars)	93 200	93 200	93 200	93 200
Mean (dollars)				
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	100	100	100	100
Median contract rent (dollars)	335	335	335	335
Mean contract rent (dollars)	350	350	350	350
With meals included in rent	—	—	—	—
Mean contract rent (dollars)	96	96	96	96
No meals included in rent	4	4	4	4
No cash rent				

Table 14. Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Occupied housing units	751	751	255	288
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	354	354	102	96
Percent of occupied housing units	47.1	47.1	40.0	33.3
Renter-occupied housing units	397	397	153	192
Percent of occupied housing units	52.9	52.9	60.0	66.7
ROOMS				
1 room	14	14	7	7
2 rooms	41	41	13	26
3 rooms	117	117	50	53
4 rooms	158	158	68	68
5 rooms	167	167	52	55
6 rooms	107	107	37	33
7 rooms	86	86	29	29
8 or more rooms	61	61	18	17
Median, occupied housing units	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.4
Median, owner-occupied housing units	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	412	412	137	126
2, detached	14	14	4	6
3, detached	79	79	28	47
4 or 5	85	85	27	54
6 or 7	58	58	28	25
8 or 9	18	18	12	5
10 to 19	7	7	5	—
20 to 49	4	4	4	—
50 or more	4	4	4	—
Mobile home or trailer	65	65	4	24
Other	9	9	6	1
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	113	113	46	39
2 persons	154	154	54	53
3 persons	142	142	40	55
4 persons	150	150	53	52
5 persons	106	106	35	40
6 or more persons	86	86	27	49
Median, occupied housing units	3.26	3.26	3.19	3.45
Median, owner-occupied housing units	3.50	3.50	3.79	3.62
Median, renter-occupied housing units	3.00	3.00	2.52	3.33
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	633	633	225	216
1.01 to 1.50	75	75	20	44
1.51 or more	43	43	10	28
Mean .....	.78	.78	.72	.86
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	278	278	92	66
Less than \$20,000	8	8	3	1
\$20,000 to \$39,999	80	80	42	17
\$40,000 to \$59,999	99	99	37	31
\$60,000 to \$79,999	62	62	6	15
\$80,000 to \$99,999	20	20	3	1
\$100,000 to \$149,999	6	6	—	—
\$150,000 to \$199,999	1	1	—	—
\$200,000 to \$249,999	1	1	—	—
\$250,000 to \$299,999	1	1	—	—
\$300,000 or more	1	1	—	—
Median (dollars)	48,900	48,900	40,400	48,300
Mean (dollars)	54,800	54,800	44,500	49,600
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	390	390	152	191
Median contract rent (dollars)	319	319	330	311
Mean contract rent (dollars)	321	321	325	310
With meals included in rent	4	4	1	2
Mean contract rent (dollars)	307	307	413	300
No meals included in rent	375	375	145	188
No cash rent	11	11	6	1

Table 15. **Occupancy, Utilization, and Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Occupied housing units	53 260	53 260	15 067	8 632
TENURE				
Owner-occupied housing units	39 143	39 143	8 785	5 540
Percent of occupied housing units	73.5	73.5	58.3	64.2
Renter-occupied housing units	14 117	14 117	6 282	3 092
Percent of occupied housing units	26.5	26.5	41.7	35.8
ROOMS				
1 room	351	351	156	135
2 rooms	1 044	1 044	535	247
3 rooms	3 735	3 735	1 863	734
4 rooms	8 523	8 523	2 726	1 771
5 rooms	11 435	11 435	3 413	1 741
6 rooms	10 732	10 732	2 691	1 539
7 rooms	9 839	9 839	1 739	1 119
8 or more rooms	9 381	9 381	1 544	1 146
Median, occupied housing units	5.6	5.6	5.2	5.2
Median, owner-occupied housing units	6.1	6.1	5.9	5.8
Median, renter-occupied housing units	4.2	4.2	4.0	3.9
UNITS IN STRUCTURE				
1, detached	38 733	38 733	9 374	5 027
2, detached	898	898	204	264
3 or 4	1 949	1 949	818	633
5 to 9	2 386	2 386	1 171	691
10 to 19	1 795	1 795	804	607
20 to 49	1 142	1 142	807	77
50 or more	692	692	539	23
Median, occupied housing units	1 004	1 004	617	387
Median, owner-occupied housing units	4 320	4 320	631	836
Mobile home or trailer	341	341	102	87
Other				
PERSONS IN UNIT				
1 person	11 599	11 599	4 689	2 367
2 persons	17 704	17 704	4 942	2 930
3 persons	9 310	9 310	2 452	1 404
4 persons	8 803	8 803	1 851	1 210
5 persons	3 829	3 829	775	503
6 or more persons	2 015	2 015	358	218
Median, occupied housing units	2.35	2.35	2.08	2.17
Median, owner-occupied housing units	2.45	2.45	2.23	2.28
Median, renter-occupied housing units	1.98	1.98	1.76	1.88
PERSONS PER ROOM				
1.00 or less	52 175	52 175	14 790	8 481
1.01 to 1.50	893	893	215	118
1.51 or more	192	192	62	33
Mean	.46	.46	.44	.45
VALUE				
Specified owner-occupied housing units	30 846	30 846	7 577	4 184
Less than \$20,000	631	631	232	107
\$20,000 to \$39,999	4 277	4 277	1 850	681
\$40,000 to \$59,999	9 131	9 131	2 850	1 466
\$60,000 to \$79,999	8 714	8 714	1 348	1 144
\$80,000 to \$99,999	4 136	4 136	488	428
\$100,000 to \$149,999	2 608	2 608	462	260
\$150,000 to \$199,999	763	763	178	58
\$200,000 to \$249,999	269	269	57	25
\$250,000 to \$299,999	146	146	48	9
\$300,000 or more	171	171	64	6
Median (dollars)	62 900	62 900	50 300	57 600
Mean (dollars)	71 000	71 000	63 000	63 500
CONTRACT RENT				
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 583	13 583	6 237	3 066
Median contract rent (dollars)	337	337	339	323
Mean contract rent (dollars)	334	334	331	327
With meals included in rent	498	498	265	14
Mean contract rent (dollars)	12 917	12 917	6 022	2 949
No meals included in rent	615	615	201	92

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area			Elkhart County		Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County									
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	
ANCESTRY														
All persons-----	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 172	6 387	4 340	8 173	7 857	8 062	6 387	8 570	8 229	5 757	
Ancestry specified-----	138 176	37 926	21 207	4 567	5 485	4 041	7 311	6 955	7 018	5 247	7 900	7 152	5 093	
Single ancestry-----	85 329	23 655	14 184	3 023	3 545	2 689	4 772	4 042	4 042	2 966	4 430	4 430	2 882	
Multiple ancestry-----	52 847	14 271	7 023	1 544	1 940	1 352	2 539	3 222	2 976	2 281	3 274	2 722	2 211	
Ancestry unclassified or not reported-----	18 022	5 701	2 590	605	902	299	862	902	1 044	1 140	670	1 077	664	
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS														
Total ancestries reported-----	312 396	87 254	47 594	10 344	12 774	8 680	16 346	15 714	16 124	12 774	17 140	16 458	11 514	
Arab-----	161	84	25	12	43	—	—	—	9	26	37	—	13	
Austrian-----	231	38	73	29	—	41	21	—	33	19	17	45	6	
Belgian-----	709	168	71	11	—	32	56	73	36	16	22	8	18	
Canadian-----	302	61	91	10	6	16	44	34	54	—	24	5	26	
Czech-----	426	105	44	—	—	32	44	27	54	—	33	42	58	
Danish-----	604	142	92	15	33	13	21	32	59	39	494	585	343	
Dutch-----	8 745	2 308	1 306	377	250	194	535	457	472	629	1 635	954	848	
English-----	17 140	4 998	2 183	424	533	438	705	1 000	1 167	629	1 635	954	848	
Finnish-----	239	76	53	23	—	—	35	—	33	—	64	—	—	
French (except Basque)-----	5 782	1 563	778	195	204	113	266	459	330	256	361	388	255	
French Canadian-----	1 053	387	128	55	30	18	25	45	86	7	49	81	58	
German-----	74 823	15 811	12 358	2 325	3 535	2 752	4 429	3 703	3 240	2 486	3 716	3 152	2 903	
Greek-----	376	107	16	9	—	28	—	67	129	—	20	7	8	
Hungarian-----	1 248	468	73	—	—	353	53	177	98	52	115	129	100	
Irish-----	21 904	6 482	3 018	700	863	57	136	414	341	183	1 219	1 037	912	
Italian-----	4 139	1 587	191	55	45	57	53	414	427	222	540	289	144	
Lithuanian-----	215	47	—	—	—	—	—	8	35	—	34	40	9	
Lithuanian-----	991	286	150	68	59	—	56	33	46	31	62	55	44	
Norwegian-----	4 202	1 320	311	52	151	73	176	454	304	172	422	292	134	
Polish-----	45	16	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	9	—	7	—	
Portuguese-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Romanian-----	58	16	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	18	8	—	
Russian-----	448	166	94	—	16	—	50	37	17	34	46	39	28	
Scotch-Irish-----	2 472	881	272	62	63	72	74	152	147	123	233	234	57	
Scottish-----	2 857	896	351	60	161	108	143	156	180	125	209	244	89	
Slovak-----	490	192	61	—	—	15	61	118	66	—	44	8	7	
Subsaharan African-----	80	57	21	—	—	7	—	108	179	—	—	21	—	
Swedish-----	3 059	953	282	59	99	24	110	48	42	197	186	300	163	
Swiss-----	6 881	721	1 518	270	557	488	269	79	42	79	127	99	195	
United States or American-----	354	44	95	6	—	—	64	22	25	8	36	27	—	
United States or American-----	9 026	1 978	1 687	524	262	79	621	535	436	473	479	520	349	
Welsh-----	1 113	293	121	13	—	—	90	55	69	77	64	128	64	
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)-----	104	36	22	4	—	15	7	9	—	13	—	19	20	
Yugoslavian-----	122	47	—	—	—	—	—	8	55	—	—	8	—	
Other ancestries-----	139 372	44 180	21 685	4 888	5 759	3 676	7 104	6 285	6 935	5 992	6 662	7 607	4 538	
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS														
Dominican (Dominican Republic)-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American-----	121	34	51	—	31	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Costa Rican-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Guatemalan-----	50	34	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Honduran-----	25	—	25	—	19	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Nicaraguan-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Panamanian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Salvadoran-----	46	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Central American, origin not specified-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
South American-----	47	6	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Argentinean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Chilean-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Colombian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Ecuadorian-----	22	—	22	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Peruvian-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Venezuelan-----	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Other South American-----	14	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Elkhart city, Elkhart County											
Totals for split tracts/BNAs in Elkhart County—Con.		Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	7 838	6 936	—	1 588	3 747	1 823	112	3 284	4 179	4 340	4 905	2 664
	Ancestry specified.....	6 653	6 422	—	1 372	3 185	1 489	94	3 086	3 348	3 754	4 631	2 073
	Single ancestry.....	3 694	4 583	—	721	1 982	770	28	1 918	2 065	2 199	3 341	1
	Multiple ancestry.....	2 959	1 839	—	651	1 203	719	66	1 168	1 283	1 555	1 292	732
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	1 185	514	—	216	562	334	18	198	831	586	274	591
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS	Total ancestries reported.....	15 676	13 872	—	3 176	7 494	3 646	224	6 568	8 358	8 680	9 810	5 328
	Arab.....	7	6	—	—	9	26	—	29	—	7	6	8
	Austrian.....	9	92	—	7	9	—	—	6	—	9	69	15
	Belgian.....	10	—	—	7	15	9	—	22	—	10	—	—
	Canadian.....	47	16	—	—	—	—	—	13	5	—	16	25
	Czech.....	24	9	—	17	—	16	—	33	10	18	—	8
	Danish.....	578	235	—	94	215	121	—	144	254	290	136	122
	Dutch.....	837	673	—	238	561	198	15	830	309	361	377	214
	English.....	7	6	—	—	17	34	—	34	—	—	6	—
	French (except Basque).....	302	231	—	163	100	55	—	100	156	143	147	82
	French Canadian.....	125	42	—	22	76	—	—	24	16	74	17	21
	German.....	3 370	2 728	—	607	1 482	691	51	1 411	1 349	1 814	1 774	695
	Greek.....	21	—	—	—	70	—	—	10	7	—	—	—
	Hungarian.....	56	27	—	52	28	7	—	51	41	11	27	14
	Irish.....	1 249	902	—	272	573	361	30	428	547	712	598	356
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Italian.....	155	207	—	10	143	102	20	252	117	93	181	119
	Lithuanian.....	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	21	—	—	—	—
	Norwegian.....	55	15	—	—	18	10	—	38	26	34	—	14
	Polish.....	179	169	—	100	122	34	—	110	120	97	108	65
	Portuguese.....	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Romanian.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	7	—
	Russian.....	—	22	—	9	—	34	—	28	39	—	22	—
	Scotch-Irish.....	173	31	—	47	76	69	—	78	114	117	24	73
	Scottish.....	60	135	—	18	65	44	29	32	124	32	113	49
	Slovak.....	24	10	—	38	35	—	—	34	8	24	10	11
	Subsaharan African.....	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	—	7	—
	Swedish.....	291	82	—	13	30	76	—	91	78	142	65	16
	Swiss.....	219	241	—	15	11	9	—	97	38	142	210	17
	Ukrainian.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	11	—	—	—
	United States or American.....	457	381	—	46	157	117	—	79	348	202	241	124
	Welsh.....	91	20	—	25	17	17	—	33	50	42	12	17
	West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....	9	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	14	9	—	—
	Yugoslavian.....	8	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	8	—	—
	Other ancestries.....	7 140	7 454	—	1 327	3 564	1 600	71	2 493	4 517	4 201	5 535	3 154
	PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS	Dominican (Dominican Republic).....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		11	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Argentinean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.					Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	4 533	4 376	4 398	2 963	715	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	80	7 835	341
Ancestry specified	4 110	3 851	3 979	2 276	678	3 379	3 891	4 053	2 481	80	6 994	329
Single ancestry	2 069	2 081	2 944	1 623	575	2 410	2 598	2 668	1 661	80	4 568	199
Multiple ancestry	2 041	1 770	1 035	653	103	969	1 293	1 385	820	—	2 426	130
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	423	525	419	687	37	396	581	586	174	—	841	12
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	9 066	8 752	8 796	5 926	1 430	7 550	8 944	9 278	5 310	160	15 670	682
Arab	8	—	—	5	—	—	12	13	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	—	—	—	—	25	29	—	41	—	—	13
Belgian	42	16	—	—	—	—	11	6	28	—	21	—
Canadian	8	—	—	—	—	8	10	—	16	—	27	12
Czech	24	15	—	7	—	6	—	—	—	—	44	—
Danish	—	33	—	—	—	14	8	33	—	—	21	16
Dutch	339	275	164	116	38	118	331	184	115	9	535	14
English	677	777	223	194	24	319	373	463	250	—	688	90
Finnish	—	19	—	—	—	—	9	—	9	—	35	—
French (except Basque)	197	202	106	96	16	116	160	120	88	—	266	28
French Canadian	16	77	23	—	21	12	55	30	6	—	25	—
German	2 102	1 901	795	865	274	1 816	1 884	2 646	1 693	12	4 183	124
Greek	7	—	—	13	—	7	9	—	—	—	—	—
Hungarian	75	89	21	52	—	9	—	—	6	—	31	27
Irish	909	674	369	486	167	498	623	545	142	17	1 136	57
Italian	152	212	113	39	34	18	55	36	14	—	53	15
Lithuanian	6	6	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norwegian	90	21	9	26	—	11	43	50	—	—	46	—
Polish	160	196	78	77	53	50	40	21	47	—	153	—
Portuguese	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian	20	8	6	—	—	6	—	16	—	—	50	22
Scotch-Irish	77	173	33	—	—	60	39	55	44	—	74	—
Scottish	229	97	64	—	—	47	46	89	26	—	143	—
Slovak	12	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	—
Subsaharan African	—	—	29	—	—	14	—	—	7	—	—	—
Swedish	191	105	72	66	8	—	39	62	391	—	110	—
Swiss	29	81	50	22	—	64	214	524	7	—	238	—
Ukrainian	—	11	—	—	—	151	6	—	—	—	4	—
United States or American	6	—	—	9	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	—
Welsh	166	95	276	100	27	316	513	179	38	29	578	34
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	39	21	5	15	—	11	13	—	15	—	90	7
West Indian	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	3 413	3 518	6 303	3 723	761	3 743	4 338	4 155	2 275	93	6 858	223
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	34	—	—	—	14	—	31	—	—	6	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan	—	34	—	—	—	14	—	19	—	—	6	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area		Remainder of Elkhart County											
		Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12
ANCESTRY	All persons.....	700	1 748	1 685	338	10	4 604	5 126	8 717	5 497	3 278	4 436	4 886
	Ancestry specified.....	676	1 432	1 560	317	10	4 082	4 800	7 822	5 050	2 931	3 894	4 331
	Single ancestry.....	425	877	1 028	204	—	2 427	2 597	4 846	3 421	1 865	2 915	2 536
	Multiple ancestry.....	251	555	532	113	10	1 655	2 203	2 976	1 629	1 066	979	1 795
	Ancestry unclassified or not reported.....	24	316	125	21	—	522	326	895	447	347	542	555
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS													
Total ancestries reported.....		1 400	3 496	3 370	676	20	9 208	10 252	17 434	10 994	6 556	8 872	9 772
Arab.....		—	30	—	—	—	—	4	8	2	—	—	—
Austrian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	54	6	36	—	—	1
Belgian.....		—	—	—	—	—	31	33	27	13	—	49	6
Canadian.....		—	—	4	29	—	7	11	—	12	—	—	—
Czech.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	14	31	—	—	—	—
Danish.....		7	—	13	—	—	12	14	36	13	5	8	15
Dutch.....		46	66	79	—	—	25	350	209	226	209	187	211
English.....		51	70	188	17	—	291	838	365	356	419	237	453
Finnish.....		14	—	—	—	—	573	7	752	—	—	—	—
French (except Basque).....		35	84	25	—	5	9	276	2	153	112	113	165
French Canadian.....		—	—	12	—	—	48	28	45	35	22	6	32
German.....		441	889	1 059	246	5	2 394	2 398	5 474	3 669	1 940	2 802	2 932
Greek.....		—	9	—	—	—	34	9	1	2	—	6	—
Hungarian.....		—	—	22	—	—	28	39	55	9	—	—	34
Irish.....		77	318	211	—	5	676	965	1 012	316	434	332	804
Italian.....		—	9	43	—	—	143	172	64	24	20	4	173
Lithuanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	40	7
Lithuanian.....		—	—	—	10	—	67	53	61	9	8	—	40
Norwegian.....		25	9	—	—	—	—	117	128	23	45	53	122
Polish.....		12	130	26	23	—	164	4	—	—	10	—	10
Portuguese.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanian.....		—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Russian.....		—	—	—	—	—	30	5	6	7	6	—	49
Scotch-Irish.....		23	8	28	—	—	69	230	40	74	13	5	43
Scottish.....		14	72	82	—	—	55	112	97	82	12	38	117
Slovak.....		—	—	15	—	—	21	9	—	20	—	5	—
Subsaharan African.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish.....		20	37	17	—	—	159	180	150	37	6	17	79
Swiss.....		56	33	97	31	—	136	61	1 067	821	307	547	171
Ukrainian.....		—	—	—	—	—	37	—	6	9	—	6	22
United States or American.....		11	83	41	43	5	152	350	352	263	285	249	290
Welsh.....		—	—	—	—	—	46	93	83	4	26	18	27
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups).....		4	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—	—	—
Yugoslavian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries.....		550	1 604	1 401	246	—	3 690	3 737	7 074	4 705	2 679	4 056	3 923
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS													
Dominican (Dominican Republic).....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	2	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Guatemalan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
Honduran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Argentinean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American.....		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

Table 16. Selected Ancestry Groups and Persons in Selected Hispanic Origin Groups: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area

	Tract 13 97	Tract 13 98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18 98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22 97	Tract 22 98 (pt.)
ANCESTRY												
All persons	74	5 588	6 640	6 269	4 315	4 564	5 286	4 050	5 416	3 498	18	2 031
Ancestry specified	74	5 203	5 597	5 383	3 833	3 758	4 814	3 804	4 764	2 899	18	1 791
Single ancestry	40	3 593	2 935	3 012	2 060	2 196	2 708	2 365	2 683	1 495	18	1 244
Multiple ancestry	34	1 610	2 662	2 571	1 773	1 562	2 106	1 439	2 081	1 404	—	547
Ancestry unclassified or not reported	—	385	1 043	686	482	806	472	246	652	599	—	240
SELECTED ANCESTRY GROUPS												
Total ancestries reported	148	11 176	13 280	12 538	8 630	9 128	10 572	8 100	10 832	6 996	36	4 062
Arab	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
Austrian	—	9	—	—	24	19	10	—	6	—	—	—
Belgian	—	25	—	66	7	7	17	45	—	—	—	23
Canadian	—	7	14	29	—	—	—	8	—	10	—	—
Czech	—	—	21	34	54	—	—	—	26	47	—	—
Danish	—	9	51	32	—	43	—	32	42	6	—	9
Dutch	19	192	595	363	257	278	350	331	329	288	—	99
English	4	329	893	762	606	431	805	645	758	476	—	296
Finnish	—	3	15	—	16	—	30	—	—	7	—	—
French (except Basque)	15	165	210	296	230	201	261	232	227	159	—	84
French Canadian	—	2	44	23	10	7	25	45	58	51	—	25
German	49	3 756	2 554	3 096	1 758	1 795	2 303	1 803	2 779	1 556	—	954
Greek	—	21	21	67	15	—	10	88	8	21	—	—
Hungarian	—	6	77	12	70	45	64	98	73	45	—	—
Irish	—	540	1 242	905	768	872	791	490	855	537	—	304
Italian	—	77	147	404	284	120	288	172	129	62	—	26
Lithuanian	—	—	—	29	—	—	33	40	9	—	—	—
Norwegian	—	2	56	33	28	21	24	29	44	21	—	15
Polish	—	89	204	354	182	138	312	172	134	82	—	61
Portuguese	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Romanian	—	11	—	—	—	—	9	8	—	—	—	—
Russian	—	16	—	28	17	—	18	—	6	—	—	—
Scotch-Irish	4	141	141	105	71	54	155	120	57	56	—	7
Scottish	8	41	110	138	115	81	177	120	89	28	—	22
Slovak	—	—	39	80	31	—	10	—	7	—	—	—
Subsaharan African	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Swedish	—	69	42	95	149	121	95	222	163	149	—	17
Swiss	9	649	129	33	31	70	30	61	195	77	—	31
Ukrainian	—	18	17	22	25	8	29	16	—	—	—	—
United States or American	—	319	499	279	279	356	400	172	315	255	18	140
Welsh	—	2	30	30	52	60	31	78	57	49	—	8
West Indian (excluding Hispanic origin groups)	—	—	4	—	—	13	—	5	20	—	—	—
Yugoslavian	—	—	—	8	44	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
Other ancestries	40	4 717	5 914	4 958	3 371	4 392	4 169	3 090	4 315	2 939	18	1 919
PERSONS IN SELECTED HISPANIC ORIGIN GROUPS												
Dominican (Dominican Republic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Costa Rican	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
Guatemalan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Honduran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nicaraguan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Panamanian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Salvadoran	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Central American, origin not specified	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	25	—	—
South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—
Argentinean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chilean	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Colombian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ecuadorian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peruvian	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Venezuelan	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other South American	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	—	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons -----	156 198	156 198	43 627	23 797	5 172	6 387	4 340	8 173	7 857	8 062
Native -----	152 884	152 884	42 468	23 065	5 005	6 273	4 195	7 918	7 771	7 930
Foreign born -----	3 314	3 314	1 159	732	167	114	145	255	86	132
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households -----	976	976	145	158	43	36	8	30	21	33
Persons 5 years and over -----	142 947	142 947	39 598	21 832	4 610	5 968	4 092	7 363	7 212	7 411
In linguistically isolated households -----	2 857	2 857	319	337	125	43	8	105	37	42
Speak a language other than English -----	11 709	11 709	2 172	1 823	459	376	308	475	234	212
Do not speak English "very well" -----	4 726	4 726	663	659	209	126	57	130	99	76
Speak Spanish -----	2 763	2 763	927	929	257	110	121	195	24	73
Do not speak English "very well" -----	1 110	1 110	267	420	147	36	35	51	8	31
Linguistically isolated -----	530	530	101	202	90	12	—	34	—	8
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language -----	676	676	291	165	17	24	42	78	7	20
Do not speak English "very well" -----	440	440	196	101	6	17	22	50	7	20
Linguistically isolated -----	359	359	156	86	—	7	8	71	7	20
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school -----	36 915	36 915	9 368	5 607	1 238	1 236	1 656	1 754	1 606	1 782
Preprimary school -----	2 993	2 993	828	415	122	84	92	146	128	183
Public school -----	1 835	1 835	581	259	66	44	30	101	95	73
Elementary or high school -----	28 185	28 185	6 866	3 717	949	911	720	1 380	1 218	1 322
Public school -----	25 449	25 449	6 403	3 425	820	840	658	1 318	1 100	1 245
College -----	5 737	5 737	1 674	1 475	167	241	844	228	260	277
Public college -----	3 999	3 999	1 378	460	111	101	135	143	253	262
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over -----	96 003	96 003	27 227	14 585	2 903	4 547	2 366	4 977	4 962	5 299
Less than 9th grade -----	9 111	9 111	2 331	1 440	381	568	116	348	237	322
9th to 12th grade, no diploma -----	16 996	16 996	5 365	2 617	841	686	246	737	888	814
High school graduate (includes equivalency) -----	37 555	37 555	10 231	5 378	993	1 667	645	2 210	2 164	2 114
Some college, no degree -----	14 703	14 703	4 637	1 909	365	584	363	677	773	1 068
Associate degree -----	3 992	3 992	936	656	57	144	138	329	299	247
Bachelor's degree -----	8 494	8 494	2 347	1 579	181	572	488	387	372	484
Graduate or professional degree -----	5 152	5 152	1 380	1 006	85	326	370	289	229	250
Percent high school graduate or higher -----	72.8	72.8	71.7	72.2	57.9	72.4	84.7	78.2	77.3	78.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher -----	14.2	14.2	13.7	17.7	9.2	19.7	36.3	13.6	12.1	13.9
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years -----	402	402	614	374	574	262	134	447	380	307
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years -----	1 632	1 632	1 584	1 607	2 110	1 429	1 175	1 620	1 479	1 462
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years -----	2 126	2 126	1 907	2 128	2 499	2 084	1 922	2 029	1 694	1 654
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over -----	142 947	142 947	39 598	21 832	4 610	5 968	4 092	7 363	7 212	7 411
Same house -----	76 260	76 260	19 349	9 641	2 202	2 652	1 804	3 632	3 662	4 088
Different house in United States -----	65 460	65 460	19 907	11 868	2 355	3 264	2 177	3 687	3 518	3 285
Central city of this MSA/PMSA -----	23 430	23 430	10 016	5 114	967	1 395	673	1 609	1 259	1 297
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA -----	19 101	19 101	2 854	2 098	449	781	443	791	969	889
Different MSA/PMSA -----	13 656	13 656	4 779	2 616	489	651	541	679	979	620
Not in an MSA/PMSA -----	9 273	9 273	2 258	2 040	450	437	520	608	311	479
Abroad -----	1 227	1 227	342	323	53	52	111	44	32	38
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population -----	104 890	104 890	43 627	23 797	4 472	4 639	3 627	7 940	4 847	7 234
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	77 016	77 016	29 917	16 108	3 176	2 958	2 350	6 010	3 947	5 362
Rural population -----	51 308	51 308	—	—	700	1 748	713	233	3 010	828
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre -----	23 340	23 340	—	—	260	1 234	155	199	2 048	420
On farms -----	5 856	5 856	—	—	28	72	100	—	150	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over -----	79 496	79 496	21 526	12 140	2 689	2 881	2 417	4 374	4 443	4 340
Car, truck, or van -----	73 243	73 243	20 196	10 884	2 485	2 657	1 941	4 135	4 267	4 087
Drove alone -----	62 179	62 179	16 323	9 233	1 948	2 420	1 704	3 647	3 749	3 529
Carpooled -----	11 064	11 064	3 873	1 651	537	237	237	488	518	558
Public transportation (including taxicab) -----	401	401	277	25	7	6	8	8	—	23
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car -----	292	292	211	14	—	6	8	8	—	8
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked -----	2 080	2 080	504	734	65	125	356	100	64	105
Other means -----	1 245	1 245	293	255	58	18	61	62	43	15
Worked at home -----	2 527	2 527	256	242	74	75	51	69	69	110
Persons per car, truck, or van -----	1.09	1.09	1.12	1.09	1.13	1.05	1.07	1.06	1.07	1.08
Mean travel time to work (minutes) -----	16.6	16.6	16.0	15.4	16.8	14.2	12.9	16.4	18.4	16.2
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m. -----	11 855	11 855	2 896	2 263	733	447	240	813	486	376
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m. -----	18 902	18 902	5 474	2 703	614	687	357	1 070	1 159	1 111
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m. -----	22 675	22 675	5 896	3 208	385	886	695	1 238	1 403	1 373
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m. -----	7 993	7 993	2 183	1 096	190	286	413	365	472	579
All other times -----	15 544	15 544	4 821	2 628	693	500	661	819	854	791
Worked in MSA of residence -----	72 405	72 405	19 914	11 295	2 498	2 703	2 297	4 032	3 723	3 944
Elkhart city -----	31 175	31 175	14 042	1 509	309	259	225	586	2 576	2 642
Goshen city -----	14 635	14 635	900	7 523	1 531	1 928	1 686	2 547	1 600	50
Nappanee city (pt.) -----	2 908	2 908	86	128	12	55	6	57	47	18
Remainder of Elkhart County -----	23 687	23 687	4 886	2 135	646	461	380	842	940	1 234
Worked outside MSA of residence -----	7 091	7 091	1 612	845	191	178	120	342	720	396
South Bend city -----	1 602	1 602	512	102	25	10	9	46	279	85
Mishawaka city -----	1 166	1 166	320	32	16	—	—	9	222	72
Remainder of South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA -----	833	833	294	67	—	—	—	67	132	84
Bremen town -----	160	160	—	38	17	15	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County -----	150	150	20	12	—	—	—	12	—	—
Nappanee city (pt.) -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city -----	143	143	19	27	—	17	11	10	—	—
Syracuse town -----	251	251	22	56	7	16	—	16	12	—
Remainder of Kasciusko County -----	414	414	14	76	5	25	19	18	—	22
Lagrange town -----	64	64	8	—	—	7	—	—	—	8
Remainder of Lagrange County -----	792	792	59	161	29	42	21	35	11	6
St. Joseph County, MI -----	210	210	40	18	6	—	6	—	5	8
Cass County, MI -----	243	243	108	8	—	—	—	8	31	70
Noble County -----	183	183	10	93	32	31	15	44	—	—
Fort Wayne, IN MSA -----	95	95	41	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Benton Harbor, MI MSA -----	50	50	8	6	6	—	—	—	—	17
Worked elsewhere -----	735	735	137	149	48	15	31	77	28	24

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.						Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	6 387	8 570	8 229	5 757	7 838	6 936	—	1 588	3 747	1 823
Native	6 257	8 277	8 071	5 697	7 667	6 709	—	1 570	3 700	1 790
Foreign born	130	293	158	60	171	227	—	18	47	33
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	27	27	9	8	23	15	—	—	8	4
Persons 5 years and over	5 814	8 047	7 464	5 379	7 176	6 399	—	1 423	3 420	1 613
In linguistically isolated households	40	62	37	17	87	32	—	—	8	17
Speak a language other than English	231	430	315	153	295	413	—	26	65	39
Do not speak English "very well"	85	118	92	48	110	165	—	9	19	9
Speak Spanish	56	159	117	76	164	94	—	—	24	—
Do not speak English "very well"	32	34	25	20	47	57	—	—	8	—
Linguistically isolated	7	—	—	—	36	—	—	—	8	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	30	82	42	7	51	32	—	—	—	24
Do not speak English "very well"	9	45	37	—	51	24	—	—	—	9
Linguistically isolated	17	53	37	—	51	16	—	—	—	17
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 314	2 176	1 927	1 543	2 013	1 499	—	192	684	360
Preprimary school	64	211	155	153	175	150	—	27	59	16
Public school	41	100	87	112	132	88	—	16	16	16
Elementary or high school	996	1 499	1 551	1 198	1 497	1 049	—	143	509	264
Public school	956	1 263	1 465	1 141	1 422	987	—	121	474	264
College	254	466	221	192	341	300	—	22	116	80
Public college	217	348	211	131	308	155	—	22	116	70
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	4 049	5 817	4 910	3 661	4 757	4 459	—	963	2 510	1 149
Less than 9th grade	335	250	297	140	433	421	—	89	126	78
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	943	500	1 035	487	833	807	—	162	406	197
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 791	1 583	1 961	1 575	1 838	1 675	—	442	1 135	504
Some college, no degree	416	1 213	803	692	856	700	—	137	521	136
Associate degree	180	479	171	119	232	170	—	41	94	67
Bachelor's degree	195	1 085	367	410	386	423	—	69	157	101
Graduate or professional degree	189	707	276	238	179	263	—	23	71	66
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.4	87.1	72.9	82.9	73.4	72.5	—	73.9	78.8	76.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	9.5	30.8	13.1	17.7	11.9	15.4	—	9.6	9.1	14.5
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	695	162	499	330	370	385	—	858	542	989
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 568	1 266	1 740	1 286	1 702	1 331	—	1 520	1 467	1 880
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 023	2 048	1 940	2 028	1 991	2 048	—	1 405	1 462	1 608
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	5 814	8 047	7 464	5 379	7 176	6 399	—	1 423	3 420	1 613
Same house	3 229	4 350	3 397	3 062	3 730	3 400	—	349	1 732	999
Different house in United States	2 559	3 618	4 067	2 247	3 332	2 881	—	1 074	1 688	614
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	975	1 065	1 743	593	1 336	1 470	—	485	651	337
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	773	1 096	1 244	965	861	579	—	151	352	632
Different MSA/PMSA	481	941	722	496	871	490	—	338	358	173
Not in an MSA/PMSA	330	516	358	193	264	342	—	100	327	42
Abroad	26	79	—	70	114	118	—	—	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	6 125	6 563	7 852	4 717	6 566	5 964	—	1 588	3 747	1 823
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	5 001	5 122	6 066	4 053	4 814	3 660	—	1 069	2 575	1 384
Rural population	262	2 007	377	1 040	1 272	972	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	141	1 397	198	675	620	547	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	76	17	15	72	43	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	3 324	4 546	4 259	3 086	3 882	3 542	—	886	2 074	944
Car, truck, or van	3 205	4 403	4 053	3 036	3 658	3 288	—	850	1 966	935
Drive alone	2 559	3 955	3 467	2 714	3 284	2 595	—	684	1 687	686
Carpooled	646	448	586	322	374	693	—	166	279	249
Public transportation (including taxicab)	6	14	10	—	67	87	—	—	5	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	—	67	87	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	12	57	71	6	27	45	—	21	79	—
Other means	56	15	63	13	28	52	—	15	—	—
Worked at home	45	57	62	31	102	70	—	—	24	9
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.12	1.06	1.09	1.06	1.06	1.13	—	1.11	1.08	1.17
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.5	17.0	16.2	17.8	16.3	16.1	—	17.7	15.6	15.3
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	410	396	548	322	501	472	—	85	130	101
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	991	889	1 194	668	1 033	770	—	257	682	250
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	978	1 869	1 153	1 163	1 224	983	—	211	612	315
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	258	683	318	335	394	409	—	76	200	76
All other times	642	652	984	567	628	838	—	257	426	193
Worked in MSA of residence	3 032	4 138	3 968	2 844	3 569	3 331	—	783	1 918	877
Elkhart city	2 002	2 790	2 536	1 480	2 115	2 303	—	587	1 323	547
Goshen city	99	161	216	466	347	184	—	31	35	49
Nappanee city (pt.)	13	9	11	5	33	17	—	31	8	6
Remainder of Elkhart County	918	1 178	1 205	893	1 074	827	—	134	552	275
Worked outside MSA of residence	292	408	291	242	313	211	—	103	156	67
South Bend city	57	123	96	71	114	82	—	39	18	21
Mishawaka city	74	76	60	77	35	50	—	35	22	39
Remainder of South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	29	51	45	21	66	45	—	11	37	—
Bremen town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	25	—	—	6	11	—	—	—	—	—
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city	—	—	13	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syracuse town	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Cassius County	6	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lagrange town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Remainder of Lagrange County	—	26	36	7	—	18	—	11	—	—
St. Joseph County, IN	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—
Cass County, IN	44	14	—	6	9	—	—	—	46	7
Noble County	—	4	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	9	20	15	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Benton Harbor, MI	—	8	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	48	53	26	40	35	16	—	7	10	—

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.								
	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
PLACE OF BIRTH									
All persons	112	3 284	4 179	4 340	4 905	2 664	4 533	4 376	4 398
Native	112	3 128	4 096	4 238	4 698	2 569	4 435	4 219	4 250
Foreign born	—	156	83	102	207	95	98	157	148
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH									
Linguistically isolated households	—	7	9	9	15	17	7	38	16
Persons 5 years and over	104	3 142	3 677	3 966	4 464	2 459	4 137	4 060	3 877
In linguistically isolated households	—	14	37	51	32	49	14	51	31
Speak a language other than English	9	191	206	222	307	198	168	290	299
Do not speak English "very well"	—	33	67	62	129	76	34	75	88
Speak Spanish	—	37	94	120	58	146	24	137	215
Do not speak English "very well"	—	6	19	11	29	68	—	39	55
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	26	10
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	43	37	51	32	8	34	—	62
Do not speak English "very well"	—	14	37	51	24	8	20	—	33
Linguistically isolated	—	14	37	51	16	—	—	—	21
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL									
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	20	792	907	1 069	1 114	603	1 089	798	1 149
Preprimary school	8	63	69	107	131	58	113	47	71
Public school	8	37	58	99	79	44	73	39	61
Elementary or high school	12	536	756	769	748	487	728	582	860
Public school	12	438	729	738	711	454	666	531	832
College	—	193	82	193	235	58	248	169	218
Public college	—	141	82	185	111	58	235	157	141
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT									
Persons 25 years and over	85	2 349	2 336	2 636	2 970	1 724	2 946	3 095	2 410
Less than 9th grade	—	104	189	298	212	194	137	265	456
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	27	192	743	519	569	512	406	417	615
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	40	531	967	960	1 083	700	1 129	1 065	807
Some college, no degree	—	535	273	474	463	196	656	626	336
Associate degree	—	136	59	106	126	67	95	94	31
Bachelor's degree	9	499	56	180	307	25	346	414	94
Graduate or professional degree	9	352	49	99	210	30	177	214	71
Percent high school graduate or higher	68.2	87.4	60.1	69.0	73.7	59.0	81.6	78.0	55.6
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	21.2	36.2	4.5	10.6	17.4	3.2	17.8	20.3	6.8
FERTILITY									
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	—	112	803	461	413	732	384	401	913
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 000	1 023	1 854	1 705	1 333	2 200	1 375	1 045	2 128
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	—	1 774	1 763	2 060	2 060	1 768	1 757	1 853	2 402
RESIDENCE IN 1985									
Persons 5 years and over	104	3 142	3 677	3 966	4 464	2 459	4 137	4 060	3 877
Same house	95	1 762	1 625	1 903	1 936	1 343	2 240	2 528	1 821
Different house in United States	9	1 355	2 052	1 971	2 410	1 116	1 865	1 517	2 010
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	9	385	1 142	1 003	1 314	567	847	864	1 269
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	297	326	303	372	129	282	203	193
Different MSA/PMSA	—	482	347	495	436	303	531	336	369
Not in an MSA/PMSA	—	191	237	170	288	117	205	114	179
Abroad	—	25	—	92	118	—	32	15	46
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE									
Urban population	112	3 284	4 179	4 340	4 905	2 664	4 533	4 376	4 398
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	112	2 566	3 155	2 870	2 984	2 046	3 885	3 344	2 624
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK									
Workers 16 years and over	48	1 608	2 010	2 115	2 547	1 134	2 284	2 270	1 827
Car, truck, or van	48	1 556	1 884	1 982	2 362	1 041	2 101	2 167	1 717
Drove alone	48	1 504	1 429	1 718	1 773	802	1 795	1 951	1 239
Carpooled	—	52	455	264	589	239	306	216	478
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	10	67	87	—	27	23	27
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	10	67	87	—	22	23	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	22	52	27	36	40	61	17	40
Other means	—	15	48	20	41	45	45	20	26
Worked at home	—	15	16	19	21	8	50	43	17
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.00	1.02	1.15	1.08	1.16	1.14	1.08	1.05	1.18
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	11.6	16.6	14.7	16.5	16.0	15.5	16.5	15.4	16.7
Departure time for work:									
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	—	106	372	321	358	118	263	271	343
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	26	199	610	496	587	343	518	567	512
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	15	734	344	634	618	264	768	746	379
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	—	282	125	251	322	94	231	258	148
All other times	7	272	543	394	641	307	454	385	428
Worked in MSA of residence	48	1 454	1 929	1 924	2 388	1 072	2 085	2 070	1 685
Elkhart city	41	1 169	1 265	1 186	1 787	774	1 473	1 564	1 179
Goshen city	—	48	54	193	133	48	67	74	128
Napponee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	25	16	—	—
Remainder of Elkhart County	7	237	610	545	468	225	529	432	370
Worked outside MSA of residence	—	154	81	191	159	62	199	200	142
South Bend city	—	67	21	67	67	28	63	83	20
Mishawaka city	—	—	7	9	31	13	59	54	45
Remainder of South Bend–Mishawaka, IN MSA	—	13	8	45	36	21	36	—	57
Bremen town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	11	—	—	9	—	—
Napponee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city	—	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—
Syracuse town	—	—	—	15	—	—	—	7	—
Remainder of Kosciusko County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Lagrange town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lagrange County	—	16	10	—	9	—	—	13	—
St. Joseph County, MI	—	9	—	—	—	—	11	12	—
Coss County, MI	—	5	—	9	—	—	—	8	—
Noble County	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	—	15	10	9	—	—	7	—	—
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	—	21	12	9	16	—	14	10	20

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County							
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	
PLACE OF BIRTH										
All persons	2 963	715	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	80	7 835	341	
Native	2 948	715	3 635	4 321	4 558	2 530	80	7 612	329	
Foreign born	15	—	140	151	81	125	—	223	12	
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH										
Linguistically isolated households	15	—	51	43	26	8	—	30	—	
Persons 5 years and over	2 590	666	3 485	3 978	4 389	2 509	73	7 057	341	
In linguistically isolated households	15	—	66	125	33	8	—	105	—	
Speak a language other than English	129	23	407	397	322	233	—	452	12	
Do not speak English "very well"	54	8	200	186	103	52	—	118	—	
Speak Spanish	57	15	276	241	110	101	—	195	6	
Do not speak English "very well"	32	—	172	131	36	30	—	51	—	
Linguistically isolated	8	—	66	90	12	—	—	34	—	
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	11	17	17	42	—	78	—	
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	6	6	17	22	—	50	—	
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	7	8	—	71	—	
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL										
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	526	65	733	1 035	817	1 213	29	1 649	131	
Preprimary school	59	—	96	89	39	39	—	146	6	
Public school	35	—	62	57	22	11	—	101	6	
Elementary or high school	407	65	521	805	580	386	29	1 285	111	
Public school	368	65	476	724	509	353	29	1 223	111	
College	60	—	116	141	198	788	—	218	14	
Public college	60	—	58	93	58	104	—	133	14	
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT										
Persons 25 years and over	1 588	466	2 328	2 506	3 434	1 281	35	4 794	207	
Less than 9th grade	125	58	219	369	447	57	—	348	—	
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	471	129	439	775	546	128	7	714	8	
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	710	158	857	838	1 172	289	22	2 168	32	
Some college, no degree	183	101	292	276	441	164	6	677	53	
Associate degree	20	—	105	48	116	74	—	294	19	
Bachelor's degree	70	20	254	127	446	330	—	353	69	
Graduate or professional degree	9	—	162	73	266	239	—	240	26	
Percent high school graduate or higher	62.5	59.9	71.7	54.3	71.1	85.6	80.0	77.8	96.1	
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.0	4.3	17.9	8.0	20.7	44.4	—	12.4	45.9	
FERTILITY										
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	1 069	719	557	585	185	120	—	461	—	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 415	1 311	1 193	2 228	1 333	1 272	1 500	1 647	2 000	
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 034	5 500	2 078	2 597	2 069	1 833	4 000	1 984	2 324	
RESIDENCE IN 1985										
Persons 5 years and over	2 590	666	3 485	3 978	4 389	2 509	73	7 057	341	
Same house	927	89	1 266	1 885	1 819	978	22	3 497	174	
Different house in United States	1 649	577	2 132	2 040	2 535	1 427	51	3 516	167	
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	862	281	1 023	905	1 175	365	51	1 546	49	
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	141	43	359	300	482	151	—	752	54	
Different MSA/PMSA	437	174	466	423	540	444	—	679	64	
Not in an MSA/PMSA	209	79	284	412	338	467	—	539	—	
Abroad	14	—	87	53	35	104	—	44	—	
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE										
Urban population	2 963	715	3 775	4 472	4 639	2 655	80	7 835	341	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 274	29	2 147	3 176	2 958	1 589	26	5 905	307	
Rural population	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
On farms	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
JOURNEY TO WORK										
Workers 16 years and over	1 432	347	1 926	2 323	2 069	1 408	38	4 203	173	
Car, truck, or van	1 289	298	1 693	2 146	1 889	989	30	3 964	173	
Drive alone	849	158	1 335	1 663	1 672	881	23	3 486	173	
Carpooled	440	140	358	483	217	108	7	478	—	
Public transportation (including taxicab)	20	11	4	7	6	—	—	8	—	
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	2	—	—	—	6	—	—	8	—	
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Walked	90	19	137	65	107	325	—	100	—	
Other means	10	8	61	58	18	56	—	62	—	
Worked at home	23	11	31	47	49	38	8	69	—	
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.23	1.37	1.13	1.14	1.06	1.06	1.13	1.07	1.00	
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.8	20.2	14.5	16.8	14.5	11.7	8.5	16.4	21.2	
Departure time for work:										
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	322	106	366	670	298	113	7	802	7	
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	350	77	316	549	550	221	17	1 036	14	
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	198	58	576	281	663	412	6	1 184	86	
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	98	22	176	168	169	209	—	337	37	
All other times	441	73	461	608	340	415	—	775	29	
Worked in MSA of residence	1 351	330	1 760	2 159	1 953	1 358	38	3 861	166	
Elkhart city	958	189	245	255	251	111	—	577	70	
Goshen city	40	—	1 187	1 351	1 377	1 094	38	2 451	25	
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	14	12	39	6	—	57	—	
Remainder of Elkhart County	353	141	314	541	286	147	—	776	71	
Worked outside MSA of residence	81	17	166	164	116	50	—	342	7	
South Bend city	11	—	12	25	10	9	—	46	—	
Mishawaka city	6	—	7	16	—	—	—	9	—	
Remainder of South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	67	—	
Bremen town	—	—	14	17	7	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Warsaw city	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	
Syracuse town	—	—	23	7	10	—	—	10	—	
Remainder of Kasco County	—	—	40	5	7	6	—	18	—	
Lagrange town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Remainder of Lagrange County	—	—	64	24	33	5	—	35	—	
St. Joseph County, MI	—	—	6	6	—	6	—	—	—	
Cass County, MI	16	17	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	
Noble County	—	—	—	32	17	—	—	44	—	
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	
Worked elsewhere	18	—	—	26	15	24	—	77	7	

Table 17. **Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	700	1 748	1 685	338	10	4 604	5 126	8 717
Native	684	1 715	1 665	306	10	4 500	4 997	8 669
Foreign born	16	33	20	32	—	104	129	48
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	—	10	—	—	—	16	9	189
Persons 5 years and over	632	1 579	1 583	306	10	4 264	4 718	7 892
In linguistically isolated households	—	10	—	—	—	30	36	550
Speak a language other than English	62	54	75	23	—	193	214	1 689
Do not speak English "very well"	23	23	5	12	—	63	72	790
Speak Spanish	16	—	20	—	—	19	91	44
Do not speak English "very well"	16	—	5	—	—	12	44	—
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	36	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	7	—	—	—	7	28	8
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	3
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	203	419	443	105	—	1 248	1 118	2 319
Preprimary school	33	45	53	—	—	113	51	110
Public school	9	22	19	—	—	82	42	65
Elementary or high school	144	331	334	95	—	998	950	1 975
Public school	96	331	305	95	—	947	884	1 658
College	26	43	56	10	—	137	117	234
Public college	18	43	31	10	—	125	105	196
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	397	1 113	1 085	183	10	2 799	3 243	4 872
Less than 9th grade	12	121	59	—	—	209	219	816
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	66	140	118	23	—	363	532	976
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	155	495	356	42	5	1 069	1 440	1 804
Same college, no degree	89	143	199	—	—	584	526	611
Associate degree	9	28	64	35	—	130	132	99
Bachelor's degree	54	126	158	34	5	311	273	301
Graduate or professional degree	12	60	131	49	—	133	121	265
Percent high school graduate or higher	80.4	76.5	83.7	87.4	100.0	79.6	76.8	63.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	16.6	16.7	26.6	45.4	50.0	15.9	12.1	11.6
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	488	556	191	—	—	281	429	349
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 250	1 671	1 069	—	—	1 777	1 635	1 907
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 139	2 101	2 013	2 711	—	2 024	2 140	3 035
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	632	1 579	1 583	306	10	4 264	4 718	7 892
Same house	317	833	826	135	10	2 495	2 637	4 542
Different house in United States	315	729	750	171	—	1 733	2 043	3 318
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	62	220	308	63	—	400	671	449
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	149	299	292	39	—	783	783	1 569
Different MSA/PMSA	66	111	97	—	—	343	291	660
Nat in an MSA/PMSA	38	99	53	69	—	207	298	660
Abroad	—	17	7	—	—	36	38	32
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	972	105	—	—	1 258	—
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	761	105	—	—	1 086	—
Rural population	700	1 748	713	233	10	4 604	3 868	8 717
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	260	1 234	155	199	—	1 778	2 034	3 554
On farms	28	72	100	—	—	238	138	657
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	366	812	1 009	171	—	2 435	2 661	4 295
Car, truck, or van	339	768	952	171	—	2 303	2 490	3 791
Drove alone	285	748	823	161	—	2 128	2 206	3 169
Carpooled	54	20	129	10	—	175	284	622
Public transportation (including taxicab)	—	—	8	—	—	—	14	16
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	—	—	8	—	—	—	14	14
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	—	18	31	—	—	44	55	99
Other means	—	—	5	—	—	26	14	179
Worked at home	27	26	13	—	—	62	88	210
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.09	1.01	1.07	1.03	—	1.04	1.06	1.10
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.8	13.6	14.7	15.7	—	17.6	20.4	19.1
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	63	149	127	11	—	304	272	793
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	65	137	136	34	—	473	539	1 054
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	104	223	283	54	—	852	919	1 106
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	22	117	204	28	—	288	237	362
All other times	85	160	246	44	—	456	606	770
Worked in MSA of residence	339	750	939	171	—	2 242	2 468	3 813
Elkhart city	54	8	114	9	—	646	1 060	660
Goshen city	180	551	592	96	—	771	195	585
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	16	—	—	—	5	7	28
Remainder of Elkhart County	105	175	233	66	—	820	1 206	2 540
Worked outside MSA of residence	27	62	70	—	—	193	193	482
South Bend city	—	—	—	—	—	34	49	42
Mishawaka city	—	—	—	—	—	21	17	28
Remainder of South Bend–Mishawaka, IN MSA	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	2
Bremen town	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	2
Remainder of Marshall County	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city	—	—	11	—	—	—	3	6
Syracuse town	—	6	—	—	—	6	—	7
Remainder of Kosciusko County	—	18	13	—	—	12	—	—
Lagrange town	—	7	—	—	—	7	—	23
Remainder of Lagrange County	5	9	16	—	—	39	37	234
St. Joseph County, MI	—	—	—	—	—	21	46	60
Cass County, MI	—	—	—	—	—	8	9	—
Noble County	—	14	15	—	—	9	—	2
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	—	—	8	—	—	—	6	2
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Worked elsewhere	22	—	7	—	—	30	15	74

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	5 497	3 278	4 436	4 886	74	5 588	6 640	6 269
Native	5 335	3 255	4 421	4 835	65	5 456	6 590	6 201
Foreign born	162	23	15	51	9	132	50	68
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	141	17	91	15	—	62	12	21
Persons 5 years and over	4 859	2 989	4 000	4 464	68	5 100	6 179	5 789
In linguistically isolated households	684	37	338	21	—	247	53	37
Speak a language other than English	1 825	248	1 068	179	15	731	123	208
Do not speak English "very well"	871	75	564	27	6	347	61	90
Speak Spanish	168	33	7	38	—	26	21	24
Do not speak English "very well"	134	12	—	—	—	10	9	8
Linguistically isolated	135	—	—	—	—	4	9	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	—	—	—	—	—	86	—	7
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	—	—	—	75	—	7
Linguistically isolated	—	—	—	—	—	51	—	7
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 353	770	1 174	1 097	6	1 408	1 660	1 414
Preprimary school	86	63	53	171	—	92	139	101
Public school	54	50	43	85	—	53	70	79
Elementary or high school	1 176	644	1 031	850	6	1 171	1 397	1 075
Public school	930	587	760	816	6	900	1 307	979
College	91	63	90	76	—	145	124	238
Public college	71	46	86	54	—	115	117	231
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 826	1 947	2 383	2 979	62	3 290	4 196	3 999
Less than 9th grade	681	152	568	281	—	473	410	148
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	651	298	490	444	24	459	919	726
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 033	978	889	1 353	23	1 469	1 788	1 722
Some college, no degree	254	200	189	413	—	391	623	636
Associate degree	77	110	61	110	—	141	155	258
Bachelor's degree	65	145	131	255	—	235	185	303
Graduate or professional degree	65	64	55	123	15	122	116	206
Percent high school graduate or higher	52.9	76.9	55.6	75.7	61.3	71.7	68.3	78.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.6	10.7	7.8	12.7	24.2	10.9	7.2	12.7
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	404	237	125	442	—	196	350	190
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	2 213	1 725	2 093	1 590	1 000	2 121	1 719	1 465
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	2 942	2 455	2 329	1 974	2 000	2 583	2 319	1 734
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	4 859	2 989	4 000	4 464	68	5 100	6 179	5 789
Same house	3 039	1 802	2 937	2 225	38	3 338	3 640	3 313
Different house in United States	1 737	1 156	1 063	2 211	30	1 714	2 539	2 444
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	298	247	19	95	30	195	871	774
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	741	402	547	1 267	—	999	820	818
Different MSA/PMSA	139	160	181	348	—	260	718	641
Not in an MSA/PMSA	559	347	316	501	—	260	130	211
Abroad	83	31	—	28	—	48	—	32
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	—	—	910	4 600	—	—	3 942	3 259
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	—	—	740	3 662	—	—	3 504	2 878
Rural population	5 497	3 278	3 526	286	74	5 588	2 698	3 010
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	1 657	1 667	717	172	35	1 974	1 858	2 048
On farms	1 342	383	1 313	17	—	1 053	142	150
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 548	1 739	2 087	2 594	46	2 695	3 295	3 557
Car, truck, or van	2 069	1 496	1 624	2 407	40	2 232	3 180	3 417
Drove alone	1 604	1 286	1 376	2 056	16	2 008	2 547	3 065
Carpooled	465	210	248	351	24	224	633	352
Public transportation (including taxicab)	15	3	—	—	—	—	5	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	15	3	—	—	—	—	5	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	57	88	85	89	—	75	51	43
Other means	92	18	129	38	—	50	—	28
Worked at home	315	134	249	60	6	338	59	69
Persons per car, truck, or van	1.15	1.09	1.11	1.08	1.43	1.05	1.11	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.9	16.8	14.8	13.9	16.7	16.2	16.9	18.6
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	698	359	530	485	24	397	453	401
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	463	404	319	757	6	601	1 017	902
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	529	386	411	579	10	721	796	1 192
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	150	118	235	277	—	254	337	396
All other times	393	338	343	436	—	384	633	597
Worked in MSA of residence	2 204	1 517	1 932	2 293	37	2 489	2 886	2 940
Elkhart city	85	113	119	214	—	—	1 607	1 989
Goshen city	812	546	151	83	27	391	117	129
Nappanee city (pt.)	36	79	761	1 483	—	130	41	16
Remainder of Elkhart County	1 271	779	901	513	10	1 549	1 121	806
Worked outside MSA of residence	344	222	155	301	9	206	409	617
South Bend city	7	6	21	38	—	44	141	240
Mishawaka city	—	—	8	21	—	42	154	187
Remainder of South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	—	3	6	14	—	43	73	121
Bremen town	—	—	31	70	—	11	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	10	—	11	37	—	20	7	—
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city	13	43	8	5	—	2	—	—
Syracuse town	76	47	—	14	—	5	—	12
Remainder of Kasciuska County	30	89	40	67	—	12	8	—
Lagrange town	13	—	—	6	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lagrange County	145	14	—	—	9	6	—	—
St. Joseph County, MI	—	—	7	—	—	3	—	5
Cass County, MI	1	—	—	—	—	2	—	31
Noble County	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	6	5	—	8	—	—	—	—
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	24	3	23	21	—	16	26	21

Table 17. Social Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	4 315	4 564	5 286	4 050	5 416	3 498	18	2 031
Native	4 230	4 467	5 149	3 975	5 368	3 429	18	2 011
Foreign born	85	97	137	75	48	69	—	20
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	25	23	20	—	8	14	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	3 991	4 201	4 905	3 787	5 038	3 210	18	1 935
In linguistically isolated households	34	23	48	—	17	36	—	—
Speak a language other than English	147	192	239	109	141	73	—	106
Do not speak English "very well"	57	76	85	25	48	48	—	36
Speak Spanish	49	56	122	23	70	44	—	36
Do not speak English "very well"	23	32	28	6	20	36	—	28
Linguistically isolated	—	7	—	—	—	36	—	—
Speak an Asian or Pacific Island language	20	6	39	5	7	—	—	—
Do not speak English "very well"	20	—	31	—	—	—	—	—
Linguistically isolated	20	—	39	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 098	954	1 384	1 020	1 412	944	6	385
Preprimary school	124	48	148	86	147	68	—	19
Public school	57	25	63	29	106	33	—	9
Elementary or high school	813	732	963	795	1 087	728	6	301
Public school	771	692	825	736	1 030	684	6	276
College	161	174	273	139	178	148	—	65
Public college	146	147	207	129	117	123	—	44
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	2 789	2 900	3 468	2 574	3 454	2 121	12	1 489
Less than 9th grade	196	257	146	108	140	135	—	209
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	408	746	308	292	479	314	—	238
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	979	1 287	1 052	994	1 543	878	—	592
Some college, no degree	547	280	678	530	639	382	6	237
Associate degree	153	113	343	112	100	126	—	44
Bachelor's degree	327	94	586	311	341	206	6	116
Graduate or professional degree	179	123	355	227	212	80	—	53
Percent high school graduate or higher	78.3	65.4	86.9	84.5	82.1	78.8	100.0	70.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	18.1	7.5	27.1	20.9	16.0	13.5	50.0	11.3
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 24 years	93	621	194	127	349	244	—	279
Children ever born per 1,000 women 25 to 34 years	1 457	1 404	1 352	1 615	1 272	1 697	—	1 321
Children ever born per 1,000 women 35 to 44 years	1 784	2 128	2 211	2 020	2 009	1 917	2 000	2 020
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	3 991	4 201	4 905	3 787	5 038	3 210	18	1 935
Some house	2 356	2 230	2 588	1 772	2 888	1 827	18	1 464
Different house in United States	1 597	1 945	2 263	2 015	2 080	1 361	—	471
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	646	638	680	601	544	333	—	156
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	537	711	799	918	911	558	—	207
Different MSA/PMSA	262	308	459	375	432	376	—	54
Not in an MSA/PMSA	152	288	325	121	193	94	—	54
Abroad	38	26	54	—	70	22	—	—
URBAN, RURAL, AND FARM RESIDENCE								
Urban population	3 487	4 302	3 279	3 673	4 376	2 226	18	1 059
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	2 787	3 617	2 556	2 911	3 746	1 944	18	676
Rural population	828	262	2 007	377	1 040	1 272	—	972
In housing units on properties of less than 1 acre	420	141	1 397	198	675	620	—	547
On farms	—	—	76	17	15	72	—	43
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	2 266	2 380	2 938	2 249	2 913	1 767	12	995
Car, truck, or van	2 121	2 270	2 847	2 169	2 863	1 676	12	926
Drove alone	1 842	1 873	2 451	2 038	2 541	1 566	12	822
Carpooled	279	397	396	131	322	110	—	104
Public transportation (including taxicab)	18	6	14	—	—	—	—	—
Bus or trolley bus or streetcar or trolley car	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Subway or elevated, railroad, or ferryboat	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Walked	26	12	35	19	6	—	—	9
Other means	15	56	—	15	13	8	—	11
Worked at home	86	36	42	46	31	83	—	49
Persans per car, truck, or van	1.07	1.10	1.08	1.03	1.06	1.04	1.00	1.06
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.9	18.4	17.2	17.6	17.6	16.0	25.0	16.2
Departure time for work:								
5:00 a.m. to 5:59 a.m.	246	309	290	176	315	180	—	114
6:00 a.m. to 6:59 a.m.	429	741	690	584	654	537	—	183
7:00 a.m. to 7:59 a.m.	761	663	1 135	809	1 077	590	6	365
8:00 a.m. to 8:59 a.m.	379	182	401	193	298	143	6	87
All other times	365	449	380	441	538	234	—	197
Worked in MSA of residence	2 026	2 155	2 684	2 039	2 678	1 645	6	943
Elkhart city	1 319	1 455	1 621	1 271	1 410	929	6	516
Goshen city	15	50	113	162	441	154	—	51
Nappanee city (pt.)	10	7	9	11	5	33	—	17
Remainder of Elkhart County	682	643	941	595	822	529	—	359
Worked outside MSA of residence	240	225	254	210	235	122	6	52
South Bend city	67	36	56	75	71	40	6	15
Mishawaka city	50	35	76	53	77	26	—	19
Remainder of South Bend-Mishawaka, IN MSA	47	29	38	37	21	21	—	9
Bremen town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Marshall County	—	25	—	—	6	—	—	—
Nappanee city (pt.)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Warsaw city	—	—	—	—	6	—	—	—
Syracuse town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Kosciusko County	15	6	14	—	—	—	—	—
Lagrange town	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Remainder of Lagrange County	6	—	10	26	7	—	—	9
St. Joseph County, MI	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Cass County, MI	24	37	9	—	6	—	—	—
Noble County	—	—	4	—	—	9	—	—
Fort Wayne, IN MSA	—	9	5	5	—	—	—	—
Benton Harbor, MI MSA	17	—	—	—	8	—	—	—
Worked elsewhere	14	48	32	14	33	26	—	—

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over	116 257	116 257	32 929	18 502	3 689	5 182	3 467	6 049	6 045	6 192
In labor force	83 743	83 743	23 062	12 718	2 826	2 962	2 530	4 517	4 691	4 560
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.0	72.0	70.0	68.7	76.6	57.2	73.0	74.7	77.6	73.6
Civilian labor force	83 716	83 716	23 048	12 712	2 820	2 962	2 530	4 517	4 691	4 560
Employed	80 588	80 588	21 893	12 275	2 722	2 926	2 469	4 390	4 533	4 395
Unemployed	3 128	3 128	1 155	437	98	36	61	127	158	165
Percent of civilian labor force	3.7	3.7	5.0	3.4	3.5	1.2	2.4	2.8	3.4	3.6
Not in labor force	32 514	32 514	9 867	5 784	863	2 220	937	1 532	1 354	1 632
Institutionalized persons	1 814	1 814	553	612	33	305	-	40	99	-
Enrolled in school	4 139	4 139	1 108	890	129	155	458	141	157	172
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	13 327	13 327	4 298	2 724	322	1 387	285	679	554	820
Females 16 years and over	60 369	60 369	17 586	9 660	1 848	2 974	1 801	3 182	3 121	3 206
In labor force	37 890	37 890	10 692	5 963	1 286	1 412	1 238	2 117	2 180	2 067
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.8	62.8	60.8	61.7	69.6	47.5	68.7	66.5	69.8	64.5
Civilian labor force	37 890	37 890	10 692	5 963	1 286	1 412	1 238	2 117	2 180	2 067
Employed	36 285	36 285	10 098	5 714	1 213	1 412	1 212	2 020	2 103	1 961
Unemployed	1 605	1 605	594	249	73	-	26	97	77	106
Percent of civilian labor force	4.2	4.2	5.6	4.2	5.7	-	2.1	4.6	3.5	5.1
With own children under 6 years	10 231	10 231	3 037	1 500	410	344	187	661	534	546
In labor force	6 522	6 522	1 981	1 049	305	254	128	453	416	414
With own children 6 to 17 years only	11 431	11 431	2 734	1 555	402	407	278	551	517	504
In labor force	9 555	9 555	2 358	1 281	291	362	250	454	471	428
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	15 307	15 307	4 596	2 108	608	471	286	864	802	763
All parents present in household in labor force	9 243	9 243	2 889	1 398	414	337	203	578	575	562
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	27 647	27 647	6 489	3 670	927	873	710	1 407	1 141	1 242
All parents present in household in labor force	20 921	20 921	5 074	2 845	678	765	603	1 058	1 000	996
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 996	8 996	2 258	1 487	303	250	449	412	444	388
Not enrolled in school	2 719	2 719	855	425	133	35	47	151	126	69
Unemployed or not in labor force	899	899	344	184	35	11	13	51	9	18
Not high school graduate	1 713	1 713	589	250	73	35	8	71	52	48
Employed	1 063	1 063	321	94	44	24	4	28	48	30
Unemployed	209	209	125	10	-	11	-	-	-	-
Not in labor force	441	441	143	146	29	-	4	43	4	18
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over	80 588	80 588	21 893	12 275	2 722	2 926	2 469	4 390	4 533	4 395
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	9 014	9 014	2 066	1 234	157	303	311	522	454	625
Professional specialty occupations	7 337	7 337	1 845	1 441	137	496	472	441	424	389
Technicians and related support occupations	1 866	1 866	477	252	27	28	93	98	174	180
Sales occupations	8 328	8 328	2 195	1 380	200	313	254	564	542	417
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 626	11 626	3 154	1 620	304	489	357	633	764	793
Private household occupations	148	148	21	25	11	7	22	-	-	-
Protective service occupations	723	723	265	132	20	21	10	78	19	76
Service occupations, except protective and household	7 318	7 318	2 150	1 226	283	162	272	386	323	366
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 570	1 570	56	115	55	44	38	20	28	23
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	11 091	11 091	3 232	1 374	408	381	225	486	645	588
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	13 516	13 516	4 182	2 308	829	488	218	655	737	636
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 620	3 620	867	403	118	73	93	174	177	137
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 431	4 431	1 383	765	173	121	104	333	246	165
Construction	4 081	4 081	1 159	471	65	219	62	187	241	227
Manufacturing	33 943	33 943	9 513	4 899	1 525	1 113	709	1 643	1 992	1 830
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	3 216	3 216	840	321	72	108	52	164	224	178
Wholesale and retail trade	15 716	15 716	4 372	2 562	451	465	486	1 088	878	961
Finance, insurance, and real estate	3 017	3 017	932	459	97	128	88	183	148	158
Business and repair services	2 842	2 842	815	341	64	59	61	151	143	178
Professional and related services	12 265	12 265	3 022	2 452	302	653	865	658	644	560
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over	80 588	80 588	21 893	12 275	2 722	2 926	2 469	4 390	4 533	4 395
Private wage and salary workers	69 951	69 951	19 337	10 709	2 449	2 532	2 146	3 726	4 019	3 812
Government workers	5 347	5 347	1 489	926	145	228	195	411	323	276
Local government workers	3 981	3 981	1 096	770	114	172	154	339	203	208
Self-employed workers	4 869	4 869	1 034	587	100	130	122	246	181	307
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	90 228	90 228	24 638	14 213	3 042	3 268	2 977	4 808	4 969	4 820
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	71 241	71 241	19 838	11 163	2 512	2 469	2 175	3 832	4 116	3 914
50 to 52 weeks	52 380	52 380	14 120	7 821	1 805	1 791	1 362	2 950	3 067	2 886
40 to 49 weeks	8 616	8 616	2 433	1 377	365	294	231	492	463	606
27 to 39 weeks	4 121	4 121	1 357	647	132	180	130	191	283	147
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	10 089	10 089	2 522	1 560	242	454	313	523	477	505
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	98 090	98 090	27 081	14 744	3 266	3 324	3 092	5 206	5 313	5 208
With a mobility or self-care limitation	3 243	3 243	1 255	440	127	57	62	186	129	169
With a mobility limitation	1 759	1 759	753	211	51	42	22	83	77	85
In labor force	559	559	308	39	8	-	6	11	8	17
With a self-care limitation	2 270	2 270	889	321	108	37	40	133	101	114
With a work disability	7 509	7 509	2 733	1 061	286	247	103	359	355	397
In labor force	3 973	3 973	1 318	612	184	142	81	160	212	213
Prevented from working	2 869	2 869	1 211	369	83	88	16	142	122	131
No work disability	90 581	90 581	24 348	13 683	2 980	3 077	2 989	4 847	4 958	4 811
In labor force	76 832	76 832	20 778	11 684	2 574	2 654	2 359	4 233	4 400	4 183
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	16 326	16 326	5 281	3 140	384	1 553	375	803	633	984
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 723	2 723	886	639	60	388	53	100	78	164
With a mobility limitation	2 019	2 019	685	478	31	301	24	68	58	109
With a self-care limitation	1 539	1 539	477	347	41	208	38	67	36	99
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers	3 228	3 228	1 111	589	69	279	60	149	132	120
Mean family income (dollars)	22 130	22 130	21 543	24 871	12 094	22 405	27 488	32 004	28 480	23 423
1 worker	10 703	10 703	3 461	1 374	287	410	183	539	485	566
Mean family income (dollars)	34 483	34 483	29 143	34 097	25 514	49 380	62 367	30 152	25 898	27 659
2 or more workers	28 008	28 008	6 750	4 104	931	975	764	1 622	1 598	1 491
Mean family income (dollars)	47 707	47 707	45 744	42 391	35 245	50 030	55 883	43 503	47 551	47 924

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.						Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS										
Persons 16 years and over -----	4 860	6 731	6 010	4 310	5 642	5 445	—	1 232	2 935	1 352
In labor force -----	3 540	4 713	4 501	3 219	4 089	3 802	—	915	2 158	958
Percent of persons 16 years and over -----	72.8	70.0	74.9	74.7	72.5	69.8	—	74.3	73.5	70.9
Civilian labor force -----	3 540	4 699	4 501	3 219	4 082	3 802	—	915	2 158	958
Employed -----	3 408	4 557	4 324	3 103	3 943	3 603	—	886	2 090	958
Unemployed -----	132	142	177	116	139	199	—	29	68	—
Percent of civilian labor force -----	3.7	3.0	3.9	3.6	3.4	5.2	—	3.2	3.2	—
Not in labor force -----	1 320	2 018	1 509	1 091	1 553	1 643	—	317	777	394
Institutionalized persons -----	—	156	—	—	49	330	—	99	—	—
Enrolled in school -----	136	345	213	182	189	271	—	36	30	51
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school -----	622	692	574	403	605	528	—	100	479	241
Females 16 years and over -----	2 526	3 551	3 123	2 225	2 912	2 873	—	660	1 574	732
In labor force -----	1 659	2 072	2 002	1 509	1 853	1 793	—	417	1 043	459
Percent of females 16 years and over -----	65.7	58.3	64.1	67.8	63.6	62.4	—	63.2	66.3	62.7
Civilian labor force -----	1 659	2 072	2 002	1 509	1 853	1 793	—	417	1 043	459
Employed -----	1 580	2 024	1 927	1 457	1 784	1 685	—	388	1 012	459
Unemployed -----	79	48	75	52	69	108	—	29	31	—
Percent of civilian labor force -----	4.8	2.3	3.7	3.4	3.7	6.0	—	7.0	3.0	—
With own children under 6 years -----	467	498	551	334	593	329	—	172	278	151
In labor force -----	336	297	340	232	346	236	—	137	221	115
With own children 6 to 17 years only -----	438	674	691	545	639	499	—	44	173	124
In labor force -----	398	501	602	423	574	454	—	44	147	107
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies -----	687	649	885	447	808	575	—	240	367	245
All parents present in household in labor force -----	488	369	515	293	433	416	—	194	275	189
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies -----	951	1 400	1 580	1 162	1 496	982	—	129	505	251
All parents present in household in labor force -----	802	949	1 331	846	1 157	867	—	129	391	206
Persons 16 to 19 years -----	312	496	498	350	378	437	—	57	148	61
Not enrolled in school -----	127	74	165	50	97	114	—	22	38	10
Unemployed or not in labor force -----	67	8	77	39	59	32	—	—	18	—
Not high school graduate -----	92	28	91	11	87	55	—	—	38	10
Employed -----	44	20	50	5	38	23	—	—	20	10
Unemployed -----	26	—	—	—	29	32	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force -----	22	8	41	6	20	—	—	—	18	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	3 408	4 557	4 324	3 103	3 943	3 603	—	886	2 090	958
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	462	1 061	488	472	455	293	—	87	205	108
Professional specialty occupations -----	155	731	391	327	377	371	—	59	170	67
Technicians and related support occupations -----	65	129	67	94	100	105	—	39	56	—
Sales occupations -----	365	697	480	438	332	359	—	60	193	75
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	480	738	586	522	539	524	—	191	409	179
Private household occupations -----	—	10	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations -----	49	37	25	24	49	17	—	—	52	35
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	216	296	247	206	394	419	—	82	184	71
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	20	44	12	28	30	—	—	—	7	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	586	316	691	340	679	518	—	116	293	158
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	580	344	806	363	607	573	—	145	381	193
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	272	81	203	119	132	125	—	44	41	44
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	158	73	328	170	241	291	—	63	99	28
Construction -----	218	97	302	127	240	149	—	49	130	38
Manufacturing -----	1 566	1 895	1 947	1 273	1 583	1 519	—	403	957	469
Transportation, communications, and other utilities -----	205	119	206	123	187	148	—	12	59	53
Wholesale and retail trade -----	657	811	894	630	687	664	—	151	389	136
Finance, insurance, and real estate -----	166	339	161	174	168	123	—	39	74	90
Business and repair services -----	136	152	176	153	135	148	—	32	114	14
Professional and related services -----	279	822	491	494	736	728	—	146	212	74
CLASS OF WORKER										
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	3 408	4 557	4 324	3 103	3 943	3 603	—	886	2 090	958
Private wage and salary workers -----	3 063	3 929	3 935	2 673	3 408	3 143	—	825	1 814	816
Government workers -----	210	354	208	225	264	284	—	7	137	90
Local government workers -----	179	256	146	150	225	218	—	—	115	75
Self-employed workers -----	106	242	174	205	264	176	—	54	139	52
WORK STATUS IN 1989										
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989 -----	3 751	5 141	4 797	3 480	4 339	4 061	—	1 009	2 270	1 026
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week -----	3 083	4 101	3 820	2 773	3 368	3 182	—	901	1 870	894
50 to 52 weeks -----	2 349	2 989	2 806	2 082	2 472	2 392	—	541	1 327	770
40 to 49 weeks -----	331	534	464	315	360	328	—	140	300	43
27 to 39 weeks -----	164	250	225	134	203	224	—	123	80	33
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks -----	325	432	492	381	566	468	—	78	292	64
DISABILITY										
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years -----	4 122	5 681	5 294	3 832	4 865	4 375	—	1 004	2 394	1 077
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	116	84	178	102	233	275	—	—	73	34
With a mobility limitation -----	56	56	82	31	103	186	—	—	40	19
In labor force -----	—	24	25	—	55	107	—	—	9	—
With a self-care limitation -----	97	45	132	71	159	167	—	—	49	22
With a work disability -----	320	305	413	217	370	495	—	62	202	60
In labor force -----	133	152	273	99	179	248	—	34	112	17
Prevented from working -----	136	112	135	94	149	212	—	28	73	43
No work disability -----	3 802	5 376	4 881	3 615	4 495	3 880	—	942	2 192	1 017
In labor force -----	3 300	4 368	4 086	3 055	3 794	3 342	—	852	1 984	907
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over -----	738	880	716	478	721	740	—	129	541	275
With a mobility or self-care limitation -----	95	126	85	55	150	116	—	21	90	19
With a mobility limitation -----	81	126	63	45	116	106	—	12	61	12
With a self-care limitation -----	55	62	49	31	83	57	—	21	50	7
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989										
No workers -----	146	175	121	105	223	138	—	10	62	46
Mean family income (dollars) -----	20 014	28 465	19 474	27 065	15 321	13 609	—	10 460	18 104	15 802
1 worker -----	571	781	629	347	579	476	—	116	245	234
Mean family income (dollars) -----	35 644	69 502	27 910	46 104	26 832	25 152	—	17 019	21 297	39 924
2 or more workers -----	1 188	1 641	1 508	1 176	1 350	1 121	—	265	682	299
Mean family income (dollars) -----	45 885	69 402	45 923	49 367	39 866	45 540	—	39 307	42 257	42 068

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.								
	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	92	2 691	2 986	3 165	3 780	1 970	3 455	3 551	2 991
In labor force	48	1 638	2 167	2 269	2 752	1 272	2 390	2 387	2 036
Percent of persons 16 years and over	52.2	60.9	72.6	71.7	72.8	64.6	69.2	67.2	68.1
Civilian labor force	48	1 624	2 167	2 269	2 752	1 272	2 390	2 387	2 036
Employed	48	1 594	2 041	2 173	2 596	1 168	2 318	2 315	1 868
Unemployed	—	30	126	96	156	104	72	72	168
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.8	5.8	4.2	5.7	8.2	3.0	3.0	8.3
Not in labor force	44	1 053	819	896	1 028	698	1 065	1 164	955
Institutionalized persons	—	156	—	49	117	56	76	—	—
Enrolled in school	—	168	88	87	246	17	142	90	105
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	35	342	313	394	308	352	510	718	305
Females 16 years and over	48	1 469	1 559	1 723	1 838	1 125	1 838	1 933	1 575
In labor force	22	695	940	1 091	1 268	618	1 156	1 135	915
Percent of females 16 years and over	45.8	47.3	60.3	63.3	64.4	54.9	62.9	58.7	58.1
Civilian labor force	22	695	940	1 091	1 268	618	1 156	1 135	915
Employed	22	689	903	1 039	1 187	534	1 116	1 091	837
Unemployed	—	6	37	52	81	84	40	44	78
Percent of civilian labor force	—	.9	3.9	4.8	6.4	13.6	3.5	3.9	8.5
With own children under 6 years	7	114	345	397	285	160	304	201	368
In labor force	7	53	206	243	202	109	204	129	207
With own children 6 to 17 years only	8	245	282	301	340	175	295	275	270
In labor force	8	152	252	291	316	112	269	242	239
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	8	167	570	454	472	232	462	344	591
All parents present in household in labor force	8	67	331	243	360	154	304	213	316
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	12	502	770	736	684	439	659	536	810
All parents present in household in labor force	12	270	641	601	610	242	539	464	625
Persons 16 to 19 years	—	182	264	189	361	107	235	198	279
Not enrolled in school	—	8	110	88	114	50	35	67	159
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	50	59	32	12	14	30	81
Not high school graduate	—	—	68	78	55	43	22	45	112
Employed	—	—	27	29	23	38	9	23	65
Unemployed	—	—	—	29	32	5	—	4	17
Not in labor force	—	—	41	20	—	—	5	18	30
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	48	1 594	2 041	2 173	2 596	1 168	2 318	2 315	1 868
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	18	470	110	187	178	51	227	332	52
Professional specialty occupations	—	311	153	208	266	47	202	268	56
Technicians and related support occupations	7	17	18	74	90	19	70	34	29
Sales occupations	16	333	169	173	225	142	306	263	126
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	—	240	176	268	355	152	376	405	203
Private household occupations	—	—	—	8	8	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	15	9	33	17	15	20	27	17
Service occupations, except protective and household	—	63	148	225	277	165	236	227	202
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—	12	—	—	—	23	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	7	47	392	393	388	173	276	312	389
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	—	86	570	375	491	208	353	305	516
Transportation and material moving occupations	—	—	120	88	79	58	121	70	107
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	—	12	164	141	222	138	108	72	171
Construction	—	22	133	169	96	66	119	124	145
Manufacturing	25	594	1 070	773	1 122	427	876	940	880
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	—	31	99	127	69	58	125	59	75
Wholesale and retail trade	16	310	423	454	487	329	457	490	319
Finance, insurance, and real estate	—	204	21	107	99	40	91	120	24
Business and repair services	—	37	67	66	112	46	75	91	74
Professional and related services	7	264	138	394	515	161	419	329	233
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	48	1 594	2 041	2 173	2 596	1 168	2 318	2 315	1 868
Private wage and salary workers	48	1 327	1 948	1 826	2 319	1 073	1 981	1 998	1 670
Government workers	—	138	59	186	202	63	208	190	141
Local government workers	—	93	42	168	144	47	130	126	107
Self-employed workers	—	115	27	161	75	32	129	115	57
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	68	1 881	2 325	2 385	2 955	1 349	2 625	2 464	2 095
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	60	1 477	1 943	1 839	2 368	1 064	2 119	1 851	1 648
50 to 52 weeks	40	1 049	1 321	1 304	1 776	679	1 641	1 419	1 190
40 to 49 weeks	—	146	295	200	232	137	254	244	176
27 to 39 weeks	—	121	131	156	166	135	98	74	52
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	8	145	154	349	284	184	284	297	188
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	57	2 079	2 600	2 648	3 243	1 464	2 764	2 685	2 623
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	6	144	177	214	95	70	99	180
With a mobility limitation	—	6	55	75	149	75	53	73	120
In labor force	—	—	19	55	88	5	32	10	36
With a self-care limitation	—	—	125	110	143	57	30	79	125
With a work disability	—	86	304	256	386	256	184	256	390
In labor force	—	37	210	133	198	114	109	116	108
Prevented from working	—	42	89	81	168	134	45	103	254
No work disability	57	1 993	2 296	2 392	2 857	1 208	2 580	2 429	2 233
In labor force	48	1 496	1 884	2 069	2 442	1 060	2 181	2 123	1 865
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	35	442	386	468	420	450	615	866	368
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	59	41	88	68	108	91	145	65
With a mobility limitation	—	59	34	66	68	79	67	119	54
With a self-care limitation	8	19	18	36	29	56	45	79	36
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
No workers	7	84	55	136	84	108	135	133	194
Mean family income (dollars)	101 171	34 518	22 648	10 213	11 280	12 175	36 165	49 579	8 162
1 worker	9	344	313	367	340	177	329	358	363
Mean family income (dollars)	65 000	85 825	19 264	20 350	22 505	16 139	31 133	30 717	15 623
2 or more workers	28	555	724	660	725	358	758	699	547
Mean family income (dollars)	432 969	76 754	34 522	34 371	42 925	39 040	46 004	64 449	31 771

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS									
Persons 16 years and over	2 130	599	3 035	3 204	3 960	2 181	44	5 824	254
In labor force	1 664	408	2 073	2 455	2 139	1 494	38	4 346	173
Percent of persons 16 years and over	78.1	68.1	68.3	76.6	54.0	68.5	86.4	74.6	68.1
Civilian labor force	1 664	408	2 073	2 449	2 139	1 494	38	4 346	173
Employed	1 480	358	1 934	2 351	2 114	1 446	38	4 219	173
Unemployed	184	50	139	98	25	48	—	127	—
Percent of civilian labor force	11.1	12.3	6.7	4.0	1.2	3.2	—	2.9	—
Not in labor force	466	191	962	749	1 821	687	6	1 478	81
Institutionalized persons	—	—	406	—	166	—	—	40	—
Enrolled in school	48	—	74	116	145	410	—	131	14
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	139	62	275	302	1 251	191	—	668	37
Females 16 years and over	1 093	289	1 401	1 604	2 312	1 145	22	3 060	116
In labor force	784	149	962	1 116	1 040	748	16	2 016	65
Percent of females 16 years and over	71.7	51.6	68.7	69.6	45.0	65.3	72.7	65.9	56.0
Civilian labor force	784	149	962	1 116	1 040	748	16	2 016	65
Employed	705	116	909	1 043	1 040	722	16	1 919	65
Unemployed	79	33	53	73	—	26	—	97	—
Percent of civilian labor force	10.1	22.1	5.5	6.5	—	3.5	—	4.8	—
With own children under 6 years	233	22	199	343	200	99	8	643	8
In labor force	141	7	124	253	144	68	8	444	8
With own children 6 to 17 years only	172	30	220	349	259	152	14	523	38
In labor force	156	23	203	251	230	144	8	426	19
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	395	49	312	526	270	158	14	822	6
All parents present in household in labor force	218	17	170	349	185	107	14	567	6
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	390	66	532	793	504	391	22	1 326	102
All parents present in household in labor force	308	36	446	584	442	342	9	977	45
Persons 16 to 19 years	159	48	286	272	186	334	—	388	21
Not enrolled in school	114	40	129	123	15	7	—	151	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	35	13	98	35	—	—	—	51	—
Not high school graduate	95	23	101	63	15	—	—	71	—
Employed	68	10	17	34	15	—	—	28	—
Unemployed	16	13	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	11	—	74	29	—	—	—	43	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 480	358	1 934	2 351	2 114	1 446	38	4 219	173
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	41	—	175	133	191	166	—	514	55
Professional specialty occupations	38	—	205	94	390	321	—	391	40
Technicians and related support occupations	24	—	42	20	19	73	—	98	—
Sales occupations	99	15	239	166	267	137	—	532	39
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	177	23	224	247	318	194	—	612	25
Private household occupations	5	—	—	7	—	18	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	18	7	—	20	21	6	—	78	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	209	61	254	253	136	205	16	355	7
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	6	21	48	15	11	—	20	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	239	49	200	364	213	105	9	476	7
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	437	122	387	760	394	113	7	647	—
Transportation and material moving occupations	85	10	56	86	29	52	6	174	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	100	65	124	153	121	45	—	322	—
Construction	32	36	87	59	127	32	—	166	—
Manufacturing	822	155	722	1 372	815	308	16	1 609	57
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	63	10	27	56	46	28	—	164	—
Wholesale and retail trade	333	78	457	375	355	261	14	1 055	45
Finance, insurance, and real estate	16	7	44	80	97	43	—	183	12
Business and repair services	59	28	49	54	44	36	—	151	7
Professional and related services	103	27	384	246	515	669	8	584	46
CLASS OF WORKER									
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 480	358	1 934	2 351	2 114	1 446	38	4 219	173
Private wage and salary workers	1 345	347	1 682	2 128	1 841	1 254	30	3 626	148
Government workers	68	—	134	127	164	134	—	349	18
Local government workers	49	—	124	114	140	109	—	277	6
Self-employed workers	67	11	104	73	100	58	8	237	7
WORK STATUS IN 1989									
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 783	403	2 483	2 620	2 371	1 891	44	4 616	188
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 486	318	2 020	2 184	1 762	1 304	38	3 704	151
50 to 52 weeks	905	158	1 306	1 540	1 259	710	30	2 881	95
40 to 49 weeks	192	74	249	325	190	128	8	464	13
27 to 39 weeks	146	42	127	132	138	74	—	170	6
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	161	34	272	194	370	209	6	480	29
DISABILITY									
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 944	499	2 310	2 841	2 411	1 918	44	5 003	217
With a mobility or self-care limitation	141	22	48	119	57	34	6	176	—
With a mobility limitation	81	7	23	51	42	16	6	73	—
In labor force	54	—	14	8	—	6	—	11	—
With a self-care limitation	127	22	33	100	37	18	—	133	—
With a work disability	221	70	175	262	193	81	6	337	7
In labor force	109	21	108	166	106	65	—	160	7
Prevented from working	109	42	67	77	79	10	6	130	—
Not a work disability	1 723	429	2 135	2 579	2 218	1 837	38	4 666	210
In labor force	1 518	349	1 921	2 228	1 901	1 357	38	4 073	166
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	186	100	319	357	1 383	263	—	781	37
With a mobility or self-care limitation	50	33	59	60	369	44	—	100	7
With a mobility limitation	32	22	51	31	301	20	—	68	7
With a self-care limitation	40	33	17	41	189	33	—	67	—
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989									
Not workers	49	8	80	63	248	34	—	149	15
Mean family income (dollars)	7 957	3 200	20 175	11 381	23 494	32 376	—	32 004	41 490
1 worker	219	47	150	254	297	138	—	508	27
Mean family income (dollars)	12 974	9 855	40 895	21 979	31 748	55 504	—	30 249	99 160
2 or more workers	395	55	634	782	664	383	22	1 563	56
Mean family income (dollars)	28 185	18 728	43 450	35 193	42 720	47 123	33 639	43 183	75 971

Table 18. **Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	485	1 222	1 286	225	10	3 344	3 839	5 998
In labor force	371	823	1 036	171	—	2 521	2 835	4 486
Percent of persons 16 years and over	76.5	67.3	80.6	76.0	—	75.4	73.8	74.8
Civilian labor force	371	823	1 036	171	—	2 521	2 835	4 486
Employed	371	812	1 023	171	—	2 456	2 713	4 349
Unemployed	—	11	13	—	—	65	122	137
Percent of civilian labor force	—	1.3	1.3	—	—	2.6	4.3	3.1
Not in labor force	114	399	250	54	10	823	1 004	1 512
Institutionalized persons	33	139	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enrolled in school	13	10	48	10	—	142	95	245
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	20	136	94	11	10	255	428	501
Females 16 years and over	244	662	656	122	5	1 644	1 957	3 072
In labor force	170	372	490	101	—	1 090	1 265	1 948
Percent of females 16 years and over	69.7	56.2	74.7	82.8	—	66.3	64.6	63.4
Civilian labor force	170	372	490	101	—	1 090	1 265	1 948
Employed	170	372	490	101	—	1 051	1 211	1 859
Unemployed	—	—	—	—	—	39	54	89
Percent of civilian labor force	—	—	—	—	—	3.6	4.3	4.6
With own children under 6 years	67	144	88	18	—	320	309	605
In labor force	52	110	60	9	—	185	181	305
With own children 6 to 17 years only	53	148	126	28	—	473	384	700
In labor force	40	132	106	28	—	401	336	560
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	82	201	128	42	—	412	472	956
All parents present in household in labor force	65	152	96	11	—	239	277	444
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	134	369	319	81	—	1 019	893	2 056
All parents present in household in labor force	94	323	261	81	—	773	736	1 317
Persons 16 to 19 years	31	64	115	24	—	313	263	586
Not enrolled in school	10	20	40	—	—	82	72	159
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	11	13	—	—	16	20	13
Not high school graduate	10	20	8	—	—	39	39	116
Employed	10	9	4	—	—	29	25	103
Unemployed	—	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	—	4	—	—	10	14	13
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	371	812	1 023	171	—	2 456	2 713	4 349
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	24	112	145	8	—	385	371	442
Professional specialty occupations	43	106	151	50	—	216	242	348
Technicians and related support occupations	7	9	20	—	—	71	77	81
Sales occupations	34	46	117	32	—	279	272	371
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	57	171	163	21	—	432	336	560
Private household occupations	4	7	4	—	—	—	—	15
Protective service occupations	—	—	4	—	—	11	34	15
Service occupations, except protective and household	30	26	67	31	—	217	266	434
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	7	29	27	—	—	67	52	173
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	44	168	120	10	—	285	404	636
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	69	94	105	8	—	285	400	706
Transportation and material moving occupations	32	44	41	—	—	116	116	328
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	—	59	11	—	92	143	240
Construction	6	92	30	21	—	148	146	236
Manufacturing	153	298	401	34	—	915	1 088	1 867
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	16	62	24	—	—	87	162	211
Wholesale and retail trade	76	110	225	33	—	520	572	714
Finance, insurance, and real estate	17	31	45	—	—	176	70	126
Business and repair services	10	15	25	—	—	87	134	196
Professional and related services	56	138	196	74	—	347	341	587
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	371	812	1 023	171	—	2 456	2 713	4 349
Private wage and salary workers	321	691	892	100	—	2 201	2 353	3 716
Government workers	18	64	61	62	—	92	181	281
Local government workers	—	32	45	62	—	73	143	215
Self-employed workers	27	30	64	9	—	132	166	341
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	422	897	1 086	192	—	2 742	3 067	4 776
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	328	707	871	128	—	2 150	2 469	3 684
50 to 52 weeks	265	532	652	69	—	1 696	1 818	2 794
40 to 49 weeks	40	104	103	28	—	236	334	421
27 to 39 weeks	—	42	56	—	—	82	162	289
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	48	84	104	43	—	369	269	562
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	425	913	1 174	203	—	3 017	3 334	5 325
With a mobility or self-care limitation	8	—	28	10	—	103	120	114
With a mobility limitation	—	—	6	10	—	38	69	53
In labor force	—	—	—	—	—	13	23	20
With a self-care limitation	8	—	22	—	—	92	94	68
With a work disability	24	54	22	22	—	168	234	289
In labor force	18	36	16	—	—	64	130	221
Prevented from working	6	9	6	12	—	75	94	66
Na work disability	401	859	1 152	181	—	2 849	3 100	5 036
In labor force	346	753	1 002	160	—	2 385	2 632	4 093
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	27	170	112	22	10	327	505	673
With a mobility or self-care limitation	—	19	9	—	—	43	78	103
With a mobility limitation	—	—	4	—	—	24	58	78
With a self-care limitation	—	19	5	—	—	35	39	72
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
Na workers	6	31	26	—	5	83	107	86
Mean family income (dollars)	19 582	13 693	21 096	—	30 491	24 823	21 243	14 732
1 worker	33	113	45	31	—	276	289	614
Mean family income (dollars)	52 729	95 723	83 414	28 569	—	56 278	30 877	33 400
2 or more workers	149	311	381	59	—	944	1 043	1 590
Mean family income (dollars)	35 516	65 638	64 689	51 977	—	55 582	47 894	47 255

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 605	2 346	3 005	3 635	62	3 980	4 932	4 813
In labor force	2 621	1 802	2 159	2 688	46	2 780	3 527	3 776
Percent of persons 16 years and over	72.7	76.8	71.8	73.9	74.2	69.8	71.5	78.5
Civilian labor force	2 621	1 802	2 159	2 688	46	2 780	3 527	3 776
Employed	2 562	1 758	2 121	2 635	46	2 714	3 527	3 647
Unemployed	59	44	38	53	—	66	205	129
Percent of civilian labor force	2.3	2.4	1.8	2.0	—	2.4	5.8	3.4
Not in labor force	984	544	846	947	16	1 200	1 405	1 037
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	48	—	121	95	—
Enrolled in school	98	51	117	102	—	149	116	121
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	308	258	303	458	—	455	484	454
Females 16 years and over	1 779	1 180	1 558	1 882	33	2 064	2 523	2 461
In labor force	997	783	847	1 225	17	1 171	1 596	1 763
Percent of females 16 years and over	56.0	66.4	54.4	65.1	51.5	56.7	63.3	71.6
Civilian labor force	997	783	847	1 225	17	1 171	1 596	1 763
Employed	967	746	816	1 203	17	1 143	1 542	1 715
Unemployed	30	37	31	22	—	28	54	48
Percent of civilian labor force	3.0	4.7	3.7	1.8	—	2.4	3.4	2.7
With own children under 6 years	463	207	300	300	9	337	425	362
In labor force	207	140	143	246	—	183	239	279
With own children 6 to 17 years only	345	221	327	365	6	409	591	473
In labor force	246	171	227	338	6	310	486	427
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	770	319	491	512	6	560	557	562
All parents present in household in labor force	297	201	213	406	—	278	291	381
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	1 255	675	1 110	810	6	1 225	1 255	1 012
All parents present in household in labor force	628	537	667	755	6	764	999	871
Persons 16 to 19 years	351	172	329	247	—	349	387	387
Not enrolled in school	149	72	152	61	—	91	99	104
Unemployed or not in labor force	15	15	34	18	—	22	44	9
Not high school graduate	108	31	127	23	—	65	73	52
Employed	93	20	93	23	—	55	35	48
Unemployed	3	6	7	—	—	2	19	—
Not in labor force	12	5	27	—	—	8	19	4
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 562	1 758	2 121	2 635	46	2 714	3 322	3 647
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	178	155	146	268	4	271	289	367
Professional specialty occupations	117	140	143	196	6	213	183	365
Technicians and related support occupations	37	25	23	53	—	45	69	135
Sales occupations	147	115	133	261	—	229	354	482
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	295	219	191	400	—	386	518	573
Private household occupations	9	16	14	—	—	23	—	—
Protective service occupations	16	6	5	31	—	27	42	19
Service occupations, except protective and household	236	168	213	181	6	264	393	241
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	235	94	250	17	—	221	61	28
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	399	305	314	339	6	423	463	529
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	560	282	452	614	24	378	644	592
Transportation and material moving occupations	212	96	87	155	—	135	158	133
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	121	137	150	120	—	99	148	183
Construction	153	95	151	95	—	171	143	192
Manufacturing	1 221	744	863	1 335	19	932	1 495	1 589
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	69	74	54	60	—	108	182	212
Wholesale and retail trade	406	282	374	456	15	535	677	727
Finance, insurance, and real estate	51	31	46	86	—	76	80	109
Business and repair services	68	38	55	68	—	82	136	111
Professional and related services	270	309	242	379	12	421	454	498
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 562	1 758	2 121	2 635	46	2 714	3 322	3 647
Private wage and salary workers	2 076	1 469	1 751	2 278	40	2 149	2 897	3 194
Government workers	120	67	50	214	—	140	275	316
Local government workers	87	58	29	159	—	82	188	203
Self-employed workers	344	196	297	129	6	361	121	127
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 862	1 928	2 344	2 883	55	3 020	3 772	3 960
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 219	1 466	1 706	2 315	46	2 245	2 980	3 215
50 to 52 weeks	1 685	1 138	1 200	1 716	46	1 732	2 224	2 526
40 to 49 weeks	286	133	282	298	—	241	268	323
27 to 39 weeks	89	91	101	115	—	69	186	160
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	373	249	405	313	—	440	497	399
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	3 218	2 001	2 620	3 043	62	3 239	4 251	4 309
With a mobility or self-care limitation	99	32	47	88	—	52	209	129
With a mobility limitation	63	21	11	40	—	34	118	77
In labor force	24	8	—	8	—	18	33	8
With a self-care limitation	60	27	43	60	—	33	116	101
With a work disability	241	141	162	192	—	148	509	293
In labor force	156	102	94	94	—	101	250	178
Prevented from working	71	19	47	81	—	40	196	94
No work disability	2 977	1 860	2 458	2 851	62	3 091	3 742	4 016
In labor force	2 398	1 624	1 983	2 508	46	2 516	3 184	3 548
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	387	345	385	544	—	620	586	504
With a mobility or self-care limitation	70	32	91	70	—	88	119	57
With a mobility limitation	53	17	51	44	—	68	74	46
With a self-care limitation	28	19	50	36	—	37	83	15
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	64	34	40	104	—	92	182	122
Mean family income (dollars)	21 095	14 599	15 045	23 833	—	24 539	16 024	29 958
1 worker	421	186	284	333	9	354	432	369
Mean family income (dollars)	29 479	31 506	33 442	26 461	20 000	50 242	24 603	28 689
2 or more workers	900	692	809	866	20	1 064	1 213	1 333
Mean family income (dollars)	41 356	41 009	46 895	43 220	31 960	50 608	46 239	49 189

Table 18. Labor Force and Disability Characteristics of Persons: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	3 257	3 508	4 040	3 024	4 056	2 477	12	1 665
In labor force	2 402	2 582	3 075	2 334	3 046	1 820	12	1 050
Percent of persons 16 years and over	73.7	73.6	76.1	77.2	75.1	73.5	100.0	63.1
Civilian labor force	2 402	2 582	3 075	2 334	3 046	1 813	12	1 050
Employed	2 305	2 450	2 963	2 283	2 930	1 770	12	1 007
Unemployed	97	132	112	51	116	43	—	43
Percent of civilian labor force	4.0	5.1	3.6	2.2	3.8	2.4	—	4.1
Not in labor force	855	926	965	690	1 010	657	—	615
Institutionalized persons	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	213
Enrolled in school	142	85	177	125	168	102	—	25
Noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over, not enrolled in school	341	381	350	261	366	211	—	220
Females 16 years and over	1 632	1 794	2 082	1 564	2 109	1 189	6	905
In labor force	1 024	1 200	1 377	1 062	1 444	762	6	525
Percent of females 16 years and over	62.7	66.9	66.1	67.9	68.5	64.1	100.0	58.0
Civilian labor force	1 024	1 200	1 377	1 062	1 444	762	6	525
Employed	949	1 121	1 335	1 024	1 392	745	6	498
Unemployed	75	79	42	38	52	17	—	27
Percent of civilian labor force	7.3	6.6	3.1	3.6	3.6	2.2	—	5.1
With own children under 6 years	268	316	384	206	326	196	—	44
In labor force	193	221	244	134	224	103	—	34
With own children 6 to 17 years only	331	314	429	409	507	338	6	159
In labor force	281	291	349	350	404	283	6	138
Own children under 6 years in families and subfamilies	396	442	482	315	441	354	—	103
All parents present in household in labor force	287	299	302	184	287	190	—	56
Own children 6 to 17 years in families and subfamilies	737	700	898	810	1 060	760	6	298
All parents present in household in labor force	605	596	679	690	801	556	6	257
Persons 16 to 19 years	240	251	314	234	329	189	6	76
Not enrolled in school	31	117	66	55	50	9	—	—
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	67	8	27	39	—	—	—
Not high school graduate	10	82	28	23	11	9	—	—
Employed	10	34	20	23	5	9	—	—
Unemployed	—	26	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	—	22	8	—	6	—	—	—
OCCUPATION AND SELECTED INDUSTRIES								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 305	2 450	2 963	2 283	2 930	1 770	12	1 007
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	420	354	591	378	417	268	6	115
Professional specialty occupations	219	88	420	238	287	169	6	105
Technicians and related support occupations	124	65	112	49	94	26	—	15
Sales occupations	224	290	364	311	399	159	—	134
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	384	301	498	410	497	271	—	169
Private household occupations	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	24	14	22	16	24	16	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	182	145	233	99	199	169	—	142
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	16	20	44	—	28	30	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	295	428	269	299	333	286	—	130
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	255	387	258	236	363	232	—	82
Transportation and material moving occupations	96	228	81	83	119	44	—	46
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	66	130	61	164	170	100	—	69
Construction	97	180	75	169	127	71	—	53
Manufacturing	873	1 097	1 301	877	1 216	810	6	397
Transportation, communications, and other utilities	119	152	88	107	123	60	6	79
Wholesale and retail trade	572	521	501	471	585	233	—	177
Finance, insurance, and real estate	84	76	135	140	162	61	—	24
Business and repair services	64	122	115	109	146	69	—	36
Professional and related services	348	205	558	353	448	342	—	213
CLASS OF WORKER								
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 305	2 450	2 963	2 283	2 930	1 770	12	1 007
Private wage and salary workers	1 998	2 247	2 602	1 987	2 525	1 582	12	824
Government workers	139	120	216	149	207	78	—	82
Local government workers	93	104	163	104	144	57	—	74
Self-employed workers	168	54	127	147	198	103	—	101
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	2 550	2 725	3 260	2 472	3 292	1 954	12	1 106
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 044	2 189	2 624	1 877	2 622	1 529	12	814
50 to 52 weeks	1 559	1 579	1 940	1 485	1 987	1 168	12	616
40 to 49 weeks	306	288	388	169	302	160	—	96
27 to 39 weeks	67	131	129	94	128	47	—	58
Usually worked 1 to 34 hours per week, 40 to 52 weeks	213	261	287	338	352	217	—	184
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	2 814	3 045	3 602	2 694	3 615	2 217	12	1 132
With a mobility or self-care limitation	96	82	78	34	102	56	—	61
With a mobility limitation	45	37	50	27	31	28	—	37
In labor force	8	—	24	6	—	—	—	19
With a self-care limitation	65	75	45	7	71	49	—	24
With a work disability	195	260	219	109	210	114	—	109
In labor force	101	116	115	63	92	46	—	50
Prevented from working	58	93	70	46	94	68	—	44
No work disability	2 619	2 785	3 383	2 585	3 405	2 103	12	1 023
In labor force	2 199	2 393	2 872	2 202	2 889	1 725	12	900
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	443	463	438	330	441	253	—	320
With a mobility or self-care limitation	74	76	67	44	48	62	—	48
With a mobility limitation	48	69	67	29	38	50	—	38
With a self-care limitation	49	48	43	31	31	47	—	28
WORKERS IN FAMILY IN 1989								
No workers	58	100	91	66	90	87	—	54
Mean family income (dollars)	29 109	21 951	22 877	16 829	24 660	23 305	—	17 230
1 worker	321	337	437	316	320	212	—	136
Mean family income (dollars)	32 514	32 672	56 653	36 473	41 627	38 054	—	31 769
2 or more workers	809	889	1 086	784	1 120	690	6	396
Mean family income (dollars)	52 701	47 169	65 645	56 451	48 036	45 123	58 204	50 327

Table 19. Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-- Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts /8NA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Gashen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	56 555	56 555	17 523	8 967	1 770	2 642	1 355	3 092	2 883	3 282
Less than \$5,000	2 049	2 049	1 214	295	68	93	32	68	50	107
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 580	3 580	1 548	719	125	227	39	208	144	252
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 840	4 840	2 057	852	184	249	88	194	163	319
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 973	10 973	3 828	1 876	418	560	213	597	549	574
\$25,000 to \$34,999	11 165	11 165	3 324	1 929	463	555	282	661	710	680
\$35,000 to \$49,999	12 342	12 342	3 037	1 981	332	592	304	868	568	694
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 631	7 631	1 460	883	138	245	211	327	489	455
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 172	2 172	551	238	29	71	99	108	128	113
\$100,000 or more	1 803	1 803	504	194	13	50	87	61	82	88
Median (dollars)	30 973	30 973	25 291	28 932	27 320	28 398	36 588	31 968	32 642	30 190
Mean (dollars)	37 794	37 794	32 880	33 752	29 260	37 957	47 792	34 853	38 301	35 782
Families	41 939	41 939	11 322	6 067	1 287	1 664	1 007	2 310	2 215	2 177
Median income (dollars)	35 152	35 152	30 251	33 635	30 188	34 357	42 175	36 301	35 713	35 701
Males 15 years and over, with income	54 611	54 611	14 740	8 599	1 775	2 162	1 650	2 811	2 834	2 932
Median income (dollars)	21 536	21 536	18 840	19 553	18 448	21 891	20 344	22 718	22 584	22 647
Percent year-round full-time workers	61.1	61.1	58.5	56.5	61.8	50.0	55.5	65.7	60.1	61.6
Median income (dollars)	26 425	26 425	23 657	24 384	22 301	27 473	27 104	25 901	26 920	27 872
Females 15 years and over, with income	53 045	53 045	16 006	8 623	1 632	2 636	1 654	2 808	2 845	2 908
Median income (dollars)	10 579	10 579	10 360	10 601	9 982	10 492	9 250	11 513	12 379	11 366
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.7	35.7	34.3	34.1	42.5	26.9	27.0	39.3	47.9	37.1
Median income (dollars)	17 189	17 189	16 509	17 104	16 179	18 578	18 064	17 435	17 786	18 152
Per capita income (dollars)	13 825	13 825	13 331	13 047	10 186	16 170	15 209	13 255	14 101	14 675
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	56 555	56 555	17 523	8 967	1 770	2 642	1 355	3 092	2 883	3 282
With earnings	48 471	48 471	14 312	7 270	1 578	1 787	1 239	2 642	2 604	2 769
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 133	37 133	32 629	33 065	30 038	39 515	41 946	34 848	37 397	36 289
With Social Security income	13 353	13 353	4 546	2 487	297	1 135	245	714	473	818
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 655	8 655	8 375	8 464	7 446	8 963	9 587	7 963	9 270	8 677
With public assistance income	2 419	2 419	1 177	259	58	54	28	91	125	141
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 808	3 808	3 504	3 978	2 748	5 599	2 119	5 423	4 636	4 794
With retirement income	6 227	6 227	2 105	1 134	135	475	157	420	285	440
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 799	5 799	5 789	5 801	3 987	5 652	6 927	6 794	6 739	5 367
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	42 363	42 363	38 295	38 812	31 834	45 238	55 369	39 646	41 673	41 305
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 001	41 001	31 586	38 017	31 954	57 364	52 342	37 541	38 997	38 775
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 817	43 817	45 701	39 605	31 672	36 584	58 040	42 039	44 054	43 728
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 970	45 970	45 048	41 198	34 166	47 608	58 904	41 513	45 181	44 692
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 224	46 224	40 142	40 994	34 596	64 019	56 604	39 351	44 475	44 594
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	45 719	45 719	49 369	41 400	33 521	36 416	60 873	43 891	45 732	44 769
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 306	21 306	18 174	22 262	20 529	27 771	26 720	24 732	25 413	22 702
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 954	16 954	14 627	17 097	15 271	16 897	20 349	21 428	21 158	20 085
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 823	28 823	26 747	28 031	25 787	37 901	31 536	29 539	32 005	28 889
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels In 1989										
Families	41 939	41 939	11 322	6 067	1 287	1 664	1 007	2 310	2 215	2 177
Householder worked in 1989	36 828	36 828	9 582	5 217	1 166	1 303	906	2 117	1 965	1 919
With related children under 18 years	22 761	22 761	6 266	3 177	783	713	485	1 287	1 122	1 137
With related children under 5 years	9 745	9 745	3 066	1 444	370	315	147	639	486	524
Married-couple families	35 220	35 220	8 248	5 194	1 056	1 465	891	1 991	1 810	1 807
Householder worked in 1989	31 223	31 223	7 096	4 468	975	1 153	810	1 808	1 587	1 614
With related children under 18 years	18 235	18 235	4 036	2 686	668	601	422	1 101	827	848
With related children under 5 years	8 122	8 122	2 059	1 252	316	266	131	576	375	419
Female householder, no husband present	5 111	5 111	2 491	597	178	141	72	216	334	323
Householder worked in 1989	4 145	4 145	1 962	488	143	92	59	206	307	258
With related children under 18 years	3 544	3 544	1 897	349	99	77	33	128	237	251
With related children under 5 years	1 220	1 220	821	138	49	32	8	35	103	85
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	19 455	19 455	8 223	3 836	702	1 186	511	997	901	1 354
Nonfamily householder	14 616	14 616	6 201	2 900	483	978	348	782	668	1 105
65 years and over	5 139	5 139	2 044	1 185	141	597	90	316	182	414
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	152 953	152 953	42 658	22 495	5 090	6 082	3 713	8 099	7 715	8 032
Persons under 18 years	43 838	43 838	11 455	5 951	1 572	1 382	1 014	2 312	1 974	2 041
Related children under 18 years	43 600	43 600	11 373	5 860	1 564	1 344	1 003	2 291	1 974	2 041
Related children 5 to 17 years	30 579	30 579	7 453	3 923	1 018	925	755	1 493	1 329	1 397
Persons 65 years and over	16 326	16 326	5 281	3 140	384	1 553	375	803	633	984
Persons 75 years and over	6 373	6 373	2 153	1 531	130	929	93	309	198	343
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	2 213	2 213	1 165	297	114	46	25	64	81	70
Percent below poverty level	5.3	5.3	10.3	4.9	8.9	2.8	2.5	2.8	3.7	3.2
Householder worked in 1989	1 514	1 514	734	220	97	22	20	57	54	51
With related children under 18 years	1 750	1 750	1 007	211	79	22	20	47	57	45
With related children under 5 years	948	948	559	111	38	10	12	27	28	28
Married-couple families	920	920	279	205	77	36	14	46	16	25
Householder worked in 1989	690	690	189	151	67	22	14	39	—	25
With related children under 18 years	587	587	161	134	57	12	14	29	—	9
With related children under 5 years	346	346	107	55	27	—	6	9	—	9
Female householder, no husband present	1 174	1 174	825	84	29	10	11	18	65	45
Householder worked in 1989	766	766	519	61	22	—	6	18	54	26
With related children under 18 years	1 089	1 089	795	77	22	10	6	18	57	36
With related children under 5 years	576	576	437	56	11	10	6	18	28	19
Unrelated individuals	3 082	3 082	1 534	659	104	191	92	137	78	148
Nonfamily householder	1 787	1 787	990	325	61	115	26	77	35	116
65 years and over	833	833	389	160	31	83	5	42	—	53
Persons	10 771	10 771	5 332	1 716	525	357	181	374	260	337
Percent below poverty level	7.0	7.0	12.5	7.6	10.3	5.9	4.9	4.6	3.4	4.2
Persons under 18 years	4 324	4 324	2 223	583	222	108	44	133	80	68
Related children under 18 years	4 120	4 120	2 152	515	214	70	33	125	80	68
Related children 5 to 17 years	2 626	2 626	1 323	309	140	39	16	84	56	28
Persons 65 years and over	1 144	1 144	475	231	31	134	10	62	21	53
Persons 75 years and over	609	609	226	158	26	103	5	34	13	30
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	4 671	4 671	2 542	651	112	167	126	139	55	143
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	15 664	15 664	7 216	2 463	711	462	219	624	399	668
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	37 803	37 803	14 692	5 731	1 700	1 211	581	1 527	1 211	1 643

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County—Con.						Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989										
Households	2 475	3 248	2 991	1 985	2 891	2 513	—	662	1 651	807
Less than \$5,000	87	57	80	35	133	121	—	35	84	55
\$5,000 to \$9,999	108	80	170	62	179	175	—	66	146	23
\$10,000 to \$14,999	258	184	198	65	356	210	—	58	191	126
\$15,000 to \$24,999	546	404	669	274	602	608	—	235	319	167
\$25,000 to \$34,999	359	399	600	367	590	433	—	112	387	138
\$35,000 to \$49,999	586	728	663	567	658	464	—	111	289	215
\$50,000 to \$74,999	361	713	423	463	240	377	—	—	177	47
\$75,000 to \$99,999	98	333	135	64	94	43	—	14	28	22
\$100,000 or more	72	350	53	88	39	82	—	31	30	14
Median (dollars)	31 524	45 719	30 831	39 669	28 248	28 609	—	20 868	27 402	27 562
Mean (dollars)	37 523	61 970	35 583	45 135	31 417	33 786	—	28 114	30 546	33 438
Families	1 905	2 597	2 258	1 628	2 152	1 735	—	391	989	579
Median income (dollars)	37 025	50 081	35 431	41 701	30 897	32 670	—	23 906	30 777	33 477
Males 15 years and over, with income	2 280	3 102	2 846	2 066	2 630	2 475	—	550	1 333	610
Median income (dollars)	21 166	31 538	21 054	24 684	20 694	19 254	—	17 302	19 866	19 831
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.3	63.2	61.6	63.7	63.1	57.3	—	50.9	59.6	73.3
Median income (dollars)	26 875	36 706	26 598	30 220	25 319	24 973	—	19 815	25 842	23 576
Females 15 years and over, with income	2 241	3 078	2 764	1 996	2 563	2 615	—	641	1 503	693
Median income (dollars)	11 334	11 571	11 057	11 776	9 982	10 563	—	9 664	11 939	11 774
Percent year-round full-time workers	40.4	33.4	38.1	38.3	31.7	37.2	—	40.7	35.5	46.6
Median income (dollars)	17 380	21 110	18 222	18 428	16 503	16 861	—	15 592	17 937	16 679
Per capita income (dollars)	14 528	23 646	12 897	15 650	11 691	12 551	—	12 113	13 523	14 587
INCOME TYPE IN 1989										
Households	2 475	3 248	2 991	1 985	2 891	2 513	—	662	1 651	807
With earnings	2 121	2 908	2 672	1 810	2 450	2 171	—	595	1 330	656
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 751	56 219	35 288	42 124	31 369	33 537	—	28 964	31 372	34 541
With Social Security income	615	683	693	406	641	653	—	84	448	262
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 794	10 164	8 339	9 283	8 730	8 293	—	9 302	8 620	8 545
With public assistance income	147	30	135	54	169	98	—	52	78	48
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 932	8 372	3 326	7 153	4 816	2 576	—	4 280	4 813	2 083
With retirement income	306	415	236	240	316	277	—	53	266	157
Mean retirement income (dollars)	4 304	9 261	4 361	7 592	5 819	4 920	—	1 232	4 781	4 880
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE										
Families (dollars)	40 833	66 674	39 488	47 233	33 816	37 406	—	31 957	35 551	39 115
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 295	71 011	38 889	46 872	32 929	35 629	—	21 598	33 448	27 708
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 221	62 866	40 219	47 617	35 026	38 963	—	46 599	37 486	50 326
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 763	70 686	43 280	50 172	38 152	41 100	—	39 049	38 149	48 008
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 804	77 839	44 914	51 551	38 969	41 909	—	25 015	38 906	39 534
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 544	64 830	41 504	48 788	37 164	40 430	—	48 437	37 602	52 261
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	21 102	24 313	20 407	22 335	15 453	27 123	—	20 632	23 007	18 685
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 406	23 079	17 993	16 198	13 047	18 820	—	18 262	21 070	18 187
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	28 064	26 864	28 179	32 025	22 117	36 525	—	33 544	27 982	26 872
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989										
All Income Levels in 1989										
Families	1 905	2 597	2 258	1 628	2 152	1 735	—	391	989	579
Householder worked in 1989	1 632	2 333	2 009	1 444	1 852	1 473	—	381	854	506
With related children under 18 years	988	1 232	1 296	888	1 283	876	—	229	489	295
With related children under 5 years	464	439	572	293	544	329	—	160	290	158
Married-couple families	1 512	2 346	1 845	1 451	1 739	1 316	—	237	784	383
Householder worked in 1989	1 325	2 101	1 642	1 292	1 537	1 135	—	227	688	335
With related children under 18 years	725	1 069	1 002	758	974	627	—	95	344	137
With related children under 5 years	344	414	467	260	449	239	—	87	218	71
Female householder, no husband present	297	224	308	147	362	322	—	129	182	157
Householder worked in 1989	226	205	262	122	295	247	—	129	143	131
With related children under 18 years	203	156	248	107	274	206	—	109	131	148
With related children under 5 years	98	25	92	23	95	54	—	65	58	76
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	756	791	944	494	1 005	1 124	—	345	808	265
Nonfamily householder	570	651	733	357	739	778	—	271	662	228
65 years and over	227	191	172	72	233	166	—	63	255	122
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 359	8 408	8 178	5 728	7 772	6 468	—	1 489	3 738	1 815
Persons under 18 years	1 449	2 070	2 474	1 627	2 382	1 628	—	369	872	496
Related children under 18 years	1 638	2 070	2 474	1 621	2 382	1 613	—	369	872	496
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 073	1 547	1 738	1 251	1 720	1 117	—	204	545	286
Persons 65 years and over	738	880	716	478	721	740	—	129	541	275
Persons 75 years and over	236	304	257	110	277	249	—	43	227	108
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level										
Families	92	67	125	56	233	136	—	31	29	38
Percent below poverty level	4.8	2.6	5.5	3.4	10.8	7.8	—	7.9	2.9	6.6
Householder worked in 1989	68	35	100	43	150	97	—	31	19	21
With related children under 18 years	92	48	97	56	192	86	—	31	19	38
With related children under 5 years	52	33	48	25	97	40	—	21	19	29
Married-couple families	17	36	39	22	54	57	—	—	10	—
Householder worked in 1989	17	17	24	16	45	43	—	—	10	—
With related children under 18 years	17	17	19	22	45	15	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	6	17	11	15	36	15	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	57	31	81	34	159	71	—	31	19	38
Householder worked in 1989	40	18	71	27	105	46	—	31	9	21
With related children under 18 years	57	31	73	34	137	71	—	31	19	38
With related children under 5 years	35	16	37	10	61	25	—	21	19	29
Unrelated individuals	79	56	103	46	143	222	—	35	92	40
Nonfamily householder	46	40	57	27	68	111	—	35	82	31
65 years and over	22	33	30	14	42	40	—	—	32	22
Persons	378	334	554	246	858	625	—	107	165	171
Percent below poverty level	5.9	4.0	6.8	4.3	11.0	9.7	—	7.2	4.4	9.4
Persons under 18 years	188	149	238	118	384	205	—	41	35	93
Related children under 18 years	180	149	238	112	384	190	—	41	35	93
Related children 5 to 17 years	108	85	126	78	238	148	—	24	10	55
Persons 65 years and over	22	55	38	19	67	101	—	—	32	22
Persons 75 years and over	—	40	23	13	33	21	—	—	9	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:										
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	192	189	286	114	277	306	—	17	115	79
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	657	359	777	382	1 144	829	—	174	428	226
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 565	1 048	1 831	778	2 424	1 720	—	506	994	534

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.								
	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	44	1 258	1 540	1 760	1 791	1 085	1 760	1 998	1 581
Less than \$5,000	—	19	65	133	94	58	45	135	306
\$5,000 to \$9,999	—	26	140	159	143	183	74	235	135
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	103	103	264	150	202	130	212	205
\$15,000 to \$24,999	—	101	417	359	484	222	354	329	409
\$25,000 to \$34,999	9	169	356	399	319	245	390	289	288
\$35,000 to \$49,999	9	136	352	348	319	127	443	364	178
\$50,000 to \$74,999	8	256	104	73	218	17	215	256	35
\$75,000 to \$99,999	8	251	3	19	34	18	64	75	15
\$100,000 or more	18	197	—	6	30	13	45	103	10
Median (dollars)	85 471	57 050	25 827	23 633	25 795	19 728	31 820	28 619	18 795
Mean (dollars)	304 917	72 433	27 005	25 402	31 041	24 273	36 606	39 445	20 483
Families	44	983	1 092	1 163	1 149	643	1 222	1 190	1 104
Median income (dollars)	85 471	66 344	28 317	27 217	31 104	24 153	36 167	37 181	20 728
Males 15 years and over, with income	44	1 168	1 373	1 372	1 751	816	1 596	1 549	1 309
Median income (dollars)	70 116	39 500	17 872	18 519	18 791	15 323	22 583	22 819	15 487
Percent year-round full-time workers	59.1	62.2	57.5	60.7	58.8	46.6	63.2	57.1	57.4
Median income (dollars)	60 557	56 790	20 344	23 403	22 639	18 698	25 721	30 296	19 118
Females 15 years and over, with income	37	1 260	1 379	1 562	1 801	1 033	1 665	1 780	1 417
Median income (dollars)	8 594	9 976	10 915	9 652	10 680	9 195	11 774	11 083	7 636
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.8	25.6	38.6	30.2	41.5	28.9	38.0	30.0	31.0
Median income (dollars)	13 750	25 357	15 562	16 157	16 852	14 432	18 787	17 500	14 152
Per capita income (dollars)	119 336	28 053	9 864	10 458	11 695	10 013	14 409	17 879	7 686
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	44	1 258	1 540	1 760	1 791	1 085	1 760	1 998	1 581
With earnings	37	1 110	1 330	1 422	1 555	771	1 464	1 469	1 227
Mean earnings (dollars)	341 881	62 193	26 996	25 977	31 299	24 768	34 421	40 090	22 455
With Social Security income	18	326	402	394	385	414	466	766	318
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14 282	10 336	7 922	8 295	8 036	7 772	10 780	7 964	6 516
With public assistance income	—	9	111	110	83	81	59	97	277
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	—	7 044	3 204	4 056	2 345	4 486	4 034	2 155	3 296
With retirement income	—	231	131	185	175	164	280	291	121
Mean retirement income (dollars)	—	11 034	3 268	4 634	5 694	3 532	7 275	6 483	5 105
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	304 917	76 319	29 550	27 121	34 569	28 224	40 913	52 639	22 313
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 118	75 755	27 858	24 711	30 669	27 291	37 591	44 069	19 458
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	457 790	76 675	32 059	30 662	38 772	29 338	44 507	58 078	27 260
Morried-couple families (dollars)	304 917	79 575	32 296	32 533	39 292	33 013	44 450	58 908	29 682
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	62 118	79 803	32 606	31 748	38 203	34 048	42 650	52 430	30 164
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	457 790	79 437	31 879	33 433	40 425	32 012	46 275	62 585	29 067
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	—	35 026	20 381	13 132	23 402	12 387	23 330	21 133	12 018
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	39 139	17 528	11 862	13 654	10 584	17 780	11 354	8 933
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	—	30 678	29 139	17 538	34 378	16 371	32 131	32 427	21 101
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels in 1989									
Families	44	983	1 092	1 163	1 149	643	1 222	1 190	1 104
Householder worked in 1989	37	874	959	990	1 007	494	1 005	963	849
With related children under 18 years	17	380	696	712	391	391	658	462	779
With related children under 5 years	9	100	380	349	276	159	320	199	412
Morried-couple families	44	895	760	848	804	488	987	972	584
Householder worked in 1989	37	792	665	756	723	390	810	775	485
With related children under 18 years	17	336	467	465	421	262	520	352	355
With related children under 5 years	9	100	275	260	186	129	276	132	179
Female householder, no husband present	—	72	232	295	270	122	181	153	426
Householder worked in 1989	—	66	194	234	209	78	147	133	286
With related children under 18 years	—	37	188	237	178	96	111	82	369
With related children under 5 years	—	—	92	89	54	30	17	48	197
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	—	299	566	798	974	593	722	978	710
Nonfamily householder	—	275	448	597	642	442	538	808	477
65 years and over	—	88	123	211	96	250	198	379	98
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	112	3 122	4 153	4 274	4 650	2 584	4 404	4 357	4 349
Persons under 18 years	20	669	1 349	1 246	1 219	728	1 149	885	1 502
Related children under 18 years	20	669	1 349	1 246	1 204	711	1 144	880	1 497
Related children 5 to 17 years	12	527	863	872	804	506	764	564	988
Persons 65 years and over	35	442	386	468	420	450	615	866	368
Persons 75 years and over	15	154	145	182	144	241	234	385	135
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	—	28	103	205	118	69	32	59	302
Percent below poverty level	—	2.8	9.4	17.6	10.3	10.7	2.6	5.0	27.4
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	78	122	79	26	19	46	169
With related children under 18 years	—	9	82	164	86	69	25	59	283
With related children under 5 years	—	9	48	78	40	8	5	34	187
Morried-couple families	—	28	32	26	47	7	12	13	33
Householder worked in 1989	—	9	17	17	33	7	5	—	20
With related children under 18 years	—	9	19	17	15	7	5	13	14
With related children under 5 years	—	9	11	17	15	—	5	—	20
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	71	159	71	44	20	46	246
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	61	105	46	8	14	46	134
With related children under 18 years	—	—	63	137	71	44	20	46	246
With related children under 5 years	—	—	37	61	25	8	—	34	158
Unrelated individuals	—	8	74	122	205	68	54	286	240
Nonfamily householder	—	8	45	58	102	46	43	193	169
65 years and over	—	8	23	32	31	27	19	136	27
Persons	—	108	454	713	570	288	130	464	1 309
Percent below poverty level	—	3.5	10.9	16.7	12.3	11.1	3.0	10.6	30.1
Persons under 18 years	—	25	217	320	205	151	31	110	637
Related children under 18 years	—	25	217	320	190	145	26	105	632
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—	105	213	148	128	22	70	360
Persons 65 years and over	—	25	23	57	71	27	19	136	31
Persons 75 years and over	—	25	23	23	12	12	6	73	18
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	—	50	244	266	260	155	74	144	703
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	—	108	648	865	730	556	170	596	1 494
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	—	313	1 359	1 548	1 463	1 351	841	1 012	2 423

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989									
Households	1 210	376	1 362	1 555	2 127	775	22	3 002	124
Less than \$5,000	114	71	50	68	83	20	—	68	6
\$5,000 to \$9,999	173	45	130	121	227	26	—	208	7
\$10,000 to \$14,999	221	92	195	177	217	69	—	194	—
\$15,000 to \$24,999	303	129	280	365	494	145	6	574	12
\$25,000 to \$34,999	211	21	260	383	469	176	—	641	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999	135	11	267	290	390	149	16	848	21
\$50,000 to \$74,999	53	—	126	114	181	118	—	308	36
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—	8	29	30	48	—	108	15
\$100,000 or more	—	7	46	8	36	24	—	53	27
Median (dollars)	17 706	13 936	25 802	26 292	26 130	32 873	36 786	31 805	55 282
Mean (dollars)	20 144	19 598	34 435	28 121	31 467	41 587	33 639	34 581	67 084
Families	663	110	864	1 099	1 209	555	22	2 220	98
Median income (dollars)	18 550	15 583	31 955	29 366	31 640	40 039	36 786	36 349	59 605
Males 15 years and over, with income	993	276	1 577	1 530	1 602	1 010	22	2 720	138
Median income (dollars)	13 893	11 901	14 727	18 242	20 000	16 976	19 615	22 612	42 660
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.2	46.0	51.0	62.4	44.1	48.2	100.0	66.6	49.3
Median income (dollars)	17 128	15 078	21 002	21 813	25 933	25 812	19 615	25 684	62 500
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 003	232	1 265	1 412	2 070	1 067	22	2 707	80
Median income (dollars)	8 464	8 214	10 420	9 766	11 110	6 685	9 063	11 456	12 500
Percent year-round full-time workers	35.6	13.4	39.1	40.4	26.7	20.9	36.4	39.5	33.8
Median income (dollars)	13 496	15 156	14 932	16 104	18 773	19 948	18 750	17 484	16 442
Per capita income (dollars)	8 131	10 486	13 248	9 958	14 887	12 612	9 372	13 317	24 345
INCOME TYPE IN 1989									
Households	1 210	376	1 362	1 555	2 127	775	22	3 002	124
With earnings	1 062	284	1 189	1 369	1 329	706	22	2 552	103
Mean earnings (dollars)	20 769	14 705	32 590	29 076	30 384	35 660	33 496	34 659	68 791
With Social Security income	183	80	303	284	1 031	144	—	703	22
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 012	6 308	7 858	7 411	8 994	10 006	—	7 985	10 836
With public assistance income	135	37	71	52	33	12	—	91	—
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 739	3 723	2 231	2 373	6 606	3 087	—	5 423	—
With retirement income	32	19	90	125	394	101	—	409	15
Mean retirement income (dollars)	2 038	3 479	4 697	3 893	4 977	6 861	—	6 700	18 334
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE									
Families (dollars)	21 665	13 807	40 852	30 774	36 081	48 304	33 639	39 473	77 082
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 320	10 298	46 298	30 312	34 364	42 697	33 639	36 984	96 252
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	27 157	17 316	35 014	31 397	37 032	53 577	—	42 312	58 679
Married-couple families (dollars)	25 049	16 667	44 575	33 044	37 901	52 004	33 639	41 177	77 082
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	21 377	13 158	49 516	32 827	39 020	47 697	33 639	38 695	96 252
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 532	18 698	37 975	33 365	37 369	55 659	—	43 876	58 679
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 495	10 376	21 347	19 393	23 275	24 287	—	23 985	—
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	13 788	8 392	9 211	14 871	15 729	20 349	—	20 481	—
Na own children under 18 years (dollars)	20 103	14 227	25 772	24 514	33 630	30 100	—	30 293	—
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989									
All Income Levels In 1989									
Families	663	110	864	1 099	1 209	555	22	2 220	98
Householder worked in 1989	562	102	721	991	879	494	22	2 027	83
With related children under 18 years	447	68	478	669	442	277	22	1 241	48
With related children under 5 years	232	22	221	316	203	76	7	621	—
Married-couple families	402	60	703	901	1 058	477	22	1 935	98
Householder worked in 1989	353	60	597	826	764	424	22	1 752	83
With related children under 18 years	230	35	411	566	348	225	22	1 066	48
With related children under 5 years	133	4	202	267	154	64	7	558	—
Female householder, no husband present	222	50	116	145	102	52	—	182	—
Householder worked in 1989	170	42	89	117	66	44	—	172	—
With related children under 18 years	178	33	53	87	59	33	—	117	—
With related children under 5 years	77	18	19	44	32	8	—	35	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	788	377	733	664	1 108	308	—	997	26
Nonfamily householder	547	266	498	456	918	220	—	782	26
65 years and over	73	88	100	134	581	54	—	316	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 905	706	3 369	4 443	4 473	2 028	80	7 761	341
Persons under 18 years	823	128	894	1 356	812	556	36	2 189	108
Related children under 18 years	801	115	870	1 348	774	556	36	2 168	108
Related children 5 to 17 years	452	66	580	870	524	410	29	1 402	108
Persons 65 years and over	186	100	319	357	1 383	263	—	781	37
Persons 75 years and over	78	62	161	130	851	73	—	309	7
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level									
Families	122	29	56	110	46	14	—	64	7
Percent below poverty level	18.4	26.4	6.5	10.0	3.8	2.5	—	2.9	7.1
Householder worked in 1989	94	21	27	93	22	14	—	57	7
With related children under 18 years	113	29	46	75	22	14	—	47	7
With related children under 5 years	70	11	30	38	10	6	—	27	—
Married-couple families	61	10	35	73	36	8	—	46	7
Householder worked in 1989	61	10	12	63	22	8	—	39	7
With related children under 18 years	52	10	25	53	12	8	—	29	7
With related children under 5 years	36	—	19	27	—	—	—	9	—
Female householder, no husband present	61	19	21	29	10	6	—	18	—
Householder worked in 1989	33	11	15	22	—	6	—	18	—
With related children under 18 years	31	19	21	22	10	6	—	18	—
With related children under 5 years	64	11	11	11	10	6	—	18	—
Unrelated individuals	181	129	164	100	181	71	—	137	6
Nonfamily householder	98	80	60	57	105	20	—	77	6
65 years and over	12	20	9	31	73	5	—	42	—
Persons	640	213	332	499	347	124	—	374	40
Percent below poverty level	22.0	30.2	9.9	11.2	7.8	6.1	—	4.8	11.7
Persons under 18 years	297	61	92	208	108	21	—	133	21
Related children under 18 years	275	48	78	200	70	21	—	125	21
Related children 5 to 17 years	167	21	29	126	39	10	—	84	21
Persons 65 years and over	12	20	9	31	124	5	—	62	—
Persons 75 years and over	5	20	—	26	93	5	—	34	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:									
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	273	162	176	90	157	83	—	139	6
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	954	267	511	685	452	151	—	624	40
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 815	533	1 064	1 621	1 078	376	25	1 527	40

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	215	515	580	90	5	1 495	1 899	2 761
Less than \$5,000	—	10	12	—	—	21	43	63
\$5,000 to \$9,999	4	—	13	—	—	45	123	124
\$10,000 to \$14,999	7	32	19	—	—	62	171	237
\$15,000 to \$24,999	53	66	68	23	—	197	289	496
\$25,000 to \$34,999	80	86	106	20	5	203	397	526
\$35,000 to \$49,999	42	202	155	20	—	395	414	598
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24	64	93	19	—	343	362	445
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	41	51	—	—	114	67	178
\$100,000 or more	5	14	63	8	—	115	33	94
Median (dollars)	31 458	38 958	41 463	35 556	31 250	42 571	33 125	33 329
Mean (dollars)	37 501	64 763	56 084	43 914	30 491	52 533	37 374	39 157
Families	188	455	452	90	5	1 303	1 439	2 290
Median income (dollars)	31 607	40 095	44 792	35 556	31 250	43 691	37 813	37 101
Males 15 years and over, with income	245	560	640	91	5	1 660	1 866	2 874
Median income (dollars)	20 045	26 316	24 611	24 886	18 750	27 522	22 520	22 344
Percent year-round full-time workers	58.0	67.0	66.9	39.6	—	68.7	60.4	66.2
Median income (dollars)	25 700	30 099	30 390	29 750	—	32 013	27 753	25 827
Females 15 years and over, with income	220	566	587	101	5	1 459	1 742	2 427
Median income (dollars)	10 887	8 134	11 942	15 489	11 250	11 250	11 498	10 648
Percent year-round full-time workers	55.9	27.7	38.2	32.7	—	36.9	39.7	36.7
Median income (dollars)	16 414	18 150	16 848	16 771	—	17 422	18 955	17 568
Per capita income (dollars)	11 643	19 576	19 301	11 822	15 246	17 046	13 879	12 342
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	215	515	580	90	5	1 495	1 899	2 761
With earnings	209	458	533	90	—	1 380	1 626	2 516
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 345	66 012	50 273	40 187	—	49 506	37 570	38 027
With Social Security income	13	104	101	—	—	261	490	523
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 210	8 657	8 990	6 540	—	8 527	8 226	8 161
With public assistance income	6	21	16	—	—	21	66	113
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 000	4 017	1 394	—	—	6 640	4 218	4 008
With retirement income	10	81	56	11	5	158	229	118
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 164	8 939	7 045	10 300	5 424	4 957	5 273	6 344
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	38 028	69 571	64 046	43 914	30 491	53 770	42 495	42 319
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 548	95 200	65 123	51 866	—	58 331	39 147	41 104
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 278	34 778	63 167	35 600	30 491	48 622	45 621	43 876
Married-couple families (dollars)	40 692	72 840	66 854	53 131	30 491	54 686	44 915	44 333
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 512	97 713	66 763	58 267	—	60 639	42 927	43 718
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 476	31 977	66 932	44 571	30 491	47 606	46 539	45 071
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	25 519	39 530	33 045	28 733	—	34 740	24 110	22 254
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 836	24 557	—	31 500	—	32 596	20 246	20 329
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 910	44 023	33 045	27 410	—	37 027	32 645	29 745
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels In 1989								
Families	188	455	452	90	5	1 303	1 439	2 290
Householder worked in 1989	175	424	412	90	—	1 165	1 297	2 159
With related children under 18 years	114	271	208	46	—	756	723	1 349
With related children under 5 years	54	112	71	18	—	266	291	555
Married-couple families	155	407	414	56	5	1 169	1 246	2 064
Householder worked in 1989	149	389	386	56	—	1 069	1 112	1 950
With related children under 18 years	102	253	197	35	—	674	583	1 172
With related children under 5 years	49	112	67	18	—	241	251	512
Female householder, no husband present	33	39	20	34	—	62	138	137
Householder worked in 1989	26	26	15	34	—	40	130	132
With related children under 18 years	12	18	—	11	—	32	100	111
With related children under 5 years	5	—	—	—	—	5	21	30
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	38	78	203	—	—	261	626	648
Nonfamily householder	27	60	128	—	—	192	460	471
65 years and over	7	16	36	—	—	31	200	196
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	647	1 609	1 685	338	10	4 604	5 075	8 684
Persons under 18 years	216	570	458	123	—	1 437	1 386	3 039
Related children under 18 years	216	570	447	123	—	1 431	1 378	3 027
Related children 5 to 17 years	148	401	345	91	—	1 091	990	2 220
Persons 65 years and over	27	170	112	22	10	327	505	673
Persons 75 years and over	—	78	20	—	5	107	186	240
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	4	—	11	—	—	21	9	111
Percent below poverty level	2.1	—	2.4	—	—	1.6	.6	4.8
Householder worked in 1989	4	—	6	—	—	21	2	88
With related children under 18 years	4	—	6	—	—	—	2	93
With related children under 5 years	—	—	6	—	—	—	2	42
Married-couple families	4	—	6	—	—	21	6	91
Householder worked in 1989	4	—	6	—	—	21	1	80
With related children under 18 years	4	—	6	—	—	—	1	85
With related children under 5 years	—	—	6	—	—	—	1	42
Female householder, no husband present	—	—	5	—	—	—	3	8
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Unrelated individuals	4	10	21	—	—	5	89	89
Nonfamily householder	4	10	6	—	—	—	51	49
65 years and over	—	10	—	—	—	—	18	36
Persons	26	10	57	—	—	46	114	683
Percent below poverty level	4.0	.6	3.4	—	—	1.0	2.2	7.9
Persons under 18 years	14	—	23	—	—	6	16	380
Related children under 18 years	14	—	12	—	—	—	8	368
Related children 5 to 17 years	14	—	6	—	—	—	2	297
Persons 65 years and over	—	10	5	—	—	7	25	55
Persons 75 years and over	—	10	—	—	—	—	8	34
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	22	10	43	—	—	46	58	221
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	26	10	68	—	—	195	236	1 200
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	79	133	205	—	—	523	1 074	2 632

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

(Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 578	1 066	1 297	1 885	33	1 766	2 199	2 221
Less than \$5,000	36	13	36	59	—	21	47	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	63	43	38	170	—	88	142	78
\$10,000 to \$14,999	80	60	79	178	—	72	176	105
\$15,000 to \$24,999	383	187	253	368	9	343	402	314
\$25,000 to \$34,999	391	279	303	363	14	447	434	598
\$35,000 to \$49,999	374	244	310	444	6	398	584	457
\$50,000 to \$74,999	182	215	179	224	4	241	277	489
\$75,000 to \$99,999	37	18	46	55	—	71	83	114
\$100,000 or more	31	7	53	24	—	85	54	51
Median (dollars)	30 556	33 750	32 011	29 039	27 344	32 822	32 903	35 015
Mean (dollars)	35 147	36 177	39 344	32 712	31 612	44 495	36 318	41 337
Families	1 385	912	1 133	1 303	29	1 510	1 827	1 824
Median income (dollars)	32 160	34 617	35 060	34 355	26 719	35 444	34 439	38 538
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 852	1 159	1 424	1 747	29	1 884	2 360	2 284
Median income (dollars)	20 798	22 172	22 023	21 983	21 806	24 487	22 330	24 535
Percent year-round full-time workers	62.9	69.9	62.8	64.3	100.0	64.2	59.3	62.3
Median income (dollars)	24 228	25 587	25 357	25 860	21 806	27 553	26 959	27 934
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 367	1 011	1 232	1 724	32	1 633	2 213	2 204
Median income (dollars)	8 543	8 870	8 120	10 329	6 111	9 236	10 596	13 112
Percent year-round full-time workers	37.1	32.4	24.8	34.3	53.1	30.7	37.2	50.0
Median income (dollars)	13 985	16 127	15 606	16 748	8 393	15 857	17 424	18 331
Per capita income (dollars)	10 120	11 710	11 456	12 851	14 178	14 422	12 484	14 604
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 578	1 066	1 297	1 885	33	1 766	2 199	2 221
With earnings	1 448	968	1 180	1 577	33	1 571	1 890	2 009
Mean earnings (dollars)	34 025	34 577	38 647	33 874	31 558	40 783	36 828	39 895
With Social Security income	247	237	304	454	—	386	530	389
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 801	10 587	7 432	8 584	—	9 266	9 741	9 263
With public assistance income	68	34	51	55	—	23	101	73
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 426	3 005	1 687	2 602	—	3 455	3 158	4 889
With retirement income	123	102	98	212	—	171	306	232
Mean retirement income (dollars)	5 409	4 526	2 580	4 538	—	6 162	5 259	7 998
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	36 810	38 086	42 398	37 390	28 248	48 934	38 113	43 756
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 693	36 642	40 612	39 250	35 934	44 787	38 513	43 892
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	32 485	39 550	44 734	35 056	22 824	53 261	37 714	43 646
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 227	38 873	43 930	39 462	28 248	50 349	40 119	46 105
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 280	37 988	41 868	43 075	35 934	46 649	41 514	47 124
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 445	39 704	46 642	35 363	22 824	54 090	38 736	45 293
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 295	32 640	19 890	21 630	—	29 176	24 191	28 421
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	16 208	19 109	19 915	16 016	—	22 776	20 979	24 516
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 061	81 350	19 873	32 014	—	36 576	28 715	31 728
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 385	912	1 133	1 303	29	1 510	1 827	1 824
Householder worked in 1989	1 270	864	1 055	1 169	29	1 383	1 557	1 584
With related children under 18 years	856	469	659	734	12	791	994	893
With related children under 5 years	422	199	297	322	6	330	354	326
Married-couple families	1 265	855	1 056	1 095	29	1 418	1 521	1 573
Householder worked in 1989	1 173	814	1 003	965	29	1 297	1 297	1 360
With related children under 18 years	797	424	608	591	12	726	816	732
With related children under 5 years	414	199	273	258	6	325	316	288
Female householder, no husband present	91	23	59	114	—	69	224	205
Householder worked in 1989	68	23	34	110	—	63	178	178
With related children under 18 years	43	18	33	74	—	44	148	128
With related children under 5 years	8	—	14	19	—	2	16	38
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	297	189	203	752	4	294	515	556
Nonfamily householder	193	154	164	582	4	256	372	397
65 years and over	70	63	102	220	—	146	124	119
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	5 490	3 273	4 428	4 806	74	5 456	6 525	6 226
Persons under 18 years	2 065	1 000	1 601	1 337	12	1 793	1 875	1 605
Related children under 18 years	2 065	1 000	1 601	1 337	12	1 793	1 861	1 605
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 429	716	1 165	915	6	1 305	1 412	1 125
Persons 65 years and over	387	345	385	544	—	620	586	504
Persons 75 years and over	175	125	157	237	—	202	193	155
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	53	13	43	44	—	38	103	50
Percent below poverty level	3.8	1.4	3.8	3.4	—	2.5	5.6	2.7
Householder worked in 1989	51	6	24	27	—	32	67	23
With related children under 18 years	31	6	29	27	—	35	62	26
With related children under 5 years	21	—	17	27	—	32	24	7
Married-couple families	37	6	25	25	—	36	63	16
Householder worked in 1989	35	6	19	8	—	32	44	—
With related children under 18 years	22	6	19	8	—	33	31	—
With related children under 5 years	15	—	7	8	—	32	16	—
Female householder, no husband present	16	—	18	19	—	2	40	34
Householder worked in 1989	16	—	5	19	—	—	23	23
With related children under 18 years	9	—	10	19	—	2	31	26
With related children under 5 years	6	—	10	19	—	—	8	7
Unrelated individuals	32	19	24	172	—	50	81	43
Nonfamily householder	23	11	10	102	—	30	43	—
65 years and over	23	5	10	62	—	27	7	—
Persons	215	62	201	301	—	326	418	153
Percent below poverty level	3.9	1.9	4.5	6.3	—	6.0	6.4	2.5
Persons under 18 years	86	12	102	61	—	194	151	39
Related children under 18 years	86	12	102	61	—	194	137	39
Related children 5 to 17 years	56	12	62	20	—	132	102	32
Persons 65 years and over	23	5	22	62	—	37	41	21
Persons 75 years and over	18	5	5	37	—	16	11	13
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	66	51	68	124	—	89	155	38
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	443	150	273	382	—	492	514	225
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	1 786	571	1 224	1 039	—	1 172	1 479	705

Table 19. **Income and Poverty Status in 1989: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	1 631	1 668	1 990	1 451	1 861	1 131	6	722
Less than \$5,000	23	32	38	15	29	—	—	27
\$5,000 to \$9,999	106	85	54	30	55	20	—	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	128	132	81	95	65	92	—	60
\$15,000 to \$24,999	255	379	303	252	262	243	—	124
\$25,000 to \$34,999	293	221	230	244	367	191	—	114
\$35,000 to \$49,999	405	371	592	311	546	310	—	145
\$50,000 to \$74,999	278	314	457	319	427	167	6	159
\$75,000 to \$99,999	85	76	82	132	49	75	—	9
\$100,000 or more	58	58	153	53	61	33	—	52
Median (dollars)	35 257	33 986	43 301	41 146	38 934	36 016	55 482	35 167
Mean (dollars)	41 082	39 500	55 356	44 686	43 672	40 777	58 204	40 597
Families	1 188	1 326	1 614	1 166	1 530	989	6	586
Median income (dollars)	38 989	38 636	45 642	44 731	41 111	36 589	55 482	36 522
Males 15 years and over, with income	1 599	1 670	1 934	1 473	1 928	1 258	6	724
Median income (dollars)	25 011	21 594	29 009	26 417	24 052	23 414	23 750	20 938
Percent year-round full-time workers	63.3	59.6	63.9	65.5	64.8	65.7	100.0	53.7
Median income (dollars)	31 147	30 024	33 089	34 844	29 610	27 668	23 750	30 270
Females 15 years and over, with income	1 405	1 548	1 818	1 385	1 916	1 001	6	814
Median income (dollars)	10 630	10 874	12 116	11 404	11 776	10 379	33 750	10 224
Percent year-round full-time workers	38.9	37.7	38.8	37.5	38.5	34.1	100.0	27.9
Median income (dollars)	18 317	17 799	20 215	21 750	18 636	17 529	33 750	16 875
Per capita income (dollars)	15 675	14 505	20 909	16 027	15 103	13 220	19 401	14 616
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	1 631	1 668	1 990	1 451	1 861	1 131	6	722
With earnings	1 439	1 465	1 798	1 342	1 707	1 028	6	616
Mean earnings (dollars)	40 834	39 188	52 531	43 505	40 515	38 826	57 609	39 188
With Social Security income	370	353	357	291	384	247	—	268
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 745	8 979	10 008	8 915	9 194	9 425	—	8 663
With public assistance income	63	99	21	24	54	59	—	15
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 771	3 344	8 941	3 892	7 153	6 232	—	3 852
With retirement income	174	149	184	105	225	131	6	102
Mean retirement income (dollars)	6 262	3 698	7 036	5 725	6 876	7 492	438	3 592
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	46 095	41 583	60 799	48 794	45 321	41 688	58 204	42 970
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	43 047	41 561	68 850	51 080	43 880	43 268	58 204	49 441
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	49 112	41 603	52 191	46 452	46 867	39 709	—	39 247
Married-couple families (dollars)	49 706	45 002	65 203	50 974	48 223	43 500	58 204	43 940
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	48 567	46 030	76 922	55 136	48 391	45 523	58 204	50 079
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	50 677	44 026	53 660	47 072	48 054	40 924	—	40 437
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 308	23 814	19 238	20 487	22 335	25 670	—	46 442
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 740	14 895	17 867	19 348	16 198	20 384	—	45 203
No own children under 18 years (dollars)	29 917	28 179	23 352	24 758	32 025	32 190	—	47 888
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 188	1 326	1 614	1 166	1 530	989	6	586
Householder worked in 1989	1 065	1 127	1 459	1 050	1 361	862	6	466
With related children under 18 years	648	692	852	600	840	571	6	234
With related children under 5 years	234	306	339	192	293	195	—	53
Married-couple families	1 023	1 129	1 451	1 085	1 353	891	6	512
Householder worked in 1989	926	990	1 309	977	1 209	781	6	412
With related children under 18 years	504	588	733	535	710	509	6	206
With related children under 5 years	201	273	314	192	260	189	—	53
Female householder, no husband present	141	140	152	76	147	67	—	52
Householder worked in 1989	115	95	139	68	122	61	—	38
With related children under 18 years	120	55	119	60	107	37	—	28
With related children under 5 years	27	22	25	—	23	6	—	—
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	546	491	492	378	468	207	—	150
Nonfamily householder	443	342	376	285	331	142	—	136
65 years and over	159	105	103	49	72	22	—	70
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	4 294	4 544	5 286	4 025	5 387	3 498	18	1 818
Persons under 18 years	1 169	1 150	1 401	1 125	1 519	1 136	6	409
Related children under 18 years	1 169	1 142	1 401	1 125	1 513	1 136	6	409
Related children 5 to 17 years	852	787	1 020	875	1 143	848	6	313
Persons 65 years and over	443	463	438	330	441	253	—	320
Persons 75 years and over	116	128	150	112	103	95	—	105
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	41	54	39	22	49	28	—	18
Percent below poverty level	3.5	4.1	2.4	1.9	3.2	2.8	—	3.1
Householder worked in 1989	32	47	26	22	36	28	—	18
With related children under 18 years	26	54	39	15	49	28	—	—
With related children under 5 years	9	23	24	—	25	19	—	—
Married-couple families	15	17	8	7	15	28	—	10
Householder worked in 1989	15	17	8	7	9	28	—	10
With related children under 18 years	9	17	8	—	15	28	—	—
With related children under 5 years	9	6	8	—	15	19	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	19	31	10	34	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	17	19	18	10	27	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	17	19	31	10	34	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	6	16	—	10	—	—	—
Unrelated individuals	56	39	48	29	40	21	—	17
Nonfamily householder	34	15	32	12	21	10	—	9
65 years and over	21	—	25	7	14	10	—	9
Persons	172	207	226	100	206	145	—	55
Percent below poverty level	4.0	4.6	4.3	2.5	3.8	4.1	—	3.0
Persons under 18 years	33	95	124	21	97	64	—	—
Related children under 18 years	33	87	124	21	91	64	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	18	53	85	21	57	25	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	21	—	30	15	19	10	—	30
Persons 75 years and over	21	—	15	—	13	10	—	9
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	28	113	139	42	108	11	—	46
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	240	431	251	129	342	279	—	99
Persons below 200 percent of poverty level	649	1 031	735	472	738	876	—	257

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County	
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 16	Tract 19
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	146 342	146 342	36 590	22 815	7 657	7 577
Native	144 136	144 136	35 907	22 376	7 573	7 483
Foreign born	2 206	2 206	683	439	84	94
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	800	800	79	99	14	9
Persons 5 years and over	134 230	134 230	33 472	20 941	7 064	6 920
Speak a language other than English	9 925	9 925	1 444	1 242	161	237
Do not speak English "very well"	3 955	3 955	384	384	48	76
In linguistically isolated households	2 368	2 368	113	185	14	27
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 872	33 872	7 236	5 307	1 624	1 754
Preprimary school	2 725	2 725	625	401	173	139
Public school	1 621	1 621	403	245	63	71
Elementary or high school	25 866	25 866	5 219	3 533	1 202	1 426
Public school	23 204	23 204	4 785	3 261	1 132	1 340
College	5 281	5 281	1 392	1 373	249	189
Public college	3 691	3 691	1 159	435	234	179
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	91 071	91 071	23 718	14 126	5 119	4 639
Less than 9th grade	8 414	8 414	1 789	1 395	322	248
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 716	15 716	4 405	2 488	798	940
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 821	35 821	8 984	5 229	2 074	1 881
Some college, no degree	14 072	14 072	4 144	1 862	1 010	780
Associate degree	3 826	3 826	816	656	233	164
Bachelor's degree	8 242	8 242	2 271	1 498	448	367
Graduate or professional degree	4 980	4 980	1 309	998	234	259
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.5	73.5	73.9	72.5	78.1	74.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	14.5	15.1	17.7	13.3	13.5
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 395	1 395	1 310	1 289	1 229	1 388
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	134 230	134 230	33 472	20 941	7 064	6 920
Same house	72 727	72 727	16 744	9 496	3 893	3 171
Different house in United States	60 606	60 606	16 498	11 256	3 153	3 749
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	20 374	20 374	7 634	4 784	1 229	1 507
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 754	18 754	2 769	2 048	877	1 235
Different MSA/PMSA	12 547	12 547	4 086	2 442	568	664
Not in an MSA/PMSA	8 931	8 931	2 009	1 982	479	343
Abroad	897	897	230	189	18	-
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	75 208	75 208	18 542	11 675	4 145	4 006
Car, truck, or van	69 281	69 281	17 414	10 507	3 903	3 823
Drive alone	59 375	59 375	14 407	8 973	3 361	3 310
Carpooled	9 906	9 906	3 007	1 534	542	513
Public transportation	350	350	226	25	23	10
Other means	3 065	3 065	657	901	109	111
Walked at home	2 512	2 512	245	242	110	62
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	16.0	15.4	16.2	16.4
Walked in MSA/PMSA of residence	68 352	68 352	17 050	10 874	3 749	3 722
Central city	42 621	42 621	12 631	8 638	2 577	2 585
Outside central city	25 731	25 731	4 419	2 236	1 172	1 137
Walked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 856	6 856	1 492	801	396	284
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	109 767	109 767	28 380	17 783	5 944	5 638
In labor force	79 001	79 001	19 726	12 221	4 341	4 240
Employed	76 196	76 196	18 839	11 803	4 184	4 071
Unemployed	2 785	2 785	873	412	157	169
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.4	3.6	4.0
Females 16 years and over	57 008	57 008	15 140	9 413	3 062	2 896
Employed	34 215	34 215	8 626	5 544	1 854	1 801
Unemployed	1 404	1 404	436	242	98	67
With own children under 6 years	9 430	9 430	2 394	1 461	495	500
In labor force	6 033	6 033	1 595	1 025	373	315
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 651	10 651	2 213	1 481	487	635
In labor force	8 846	8 846	1 875	1 207	411	546
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 223	8 223	1 698	1 413	362	457
Not enrolled in school	2 416	2 416	633	376	69	155
Unemployed or not in labor force	765	765	255	149	18	67
Not high school graduate	1 513	1 513	437	224	48	91
Employed	941	941	221	94	30	50
Unemployed	192	192	108	10	-	-
Not in labor force	380	380	108	120	18	41
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	85 171	85 171	21 196	13 584	4 601	4 520
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	67 060	67 060	16 933	10 611	3 760	3 566
50 to 52 weeks	49 705	49 705	12 216	7 497	2 784	2 630
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	92 169	92 169	22 868	14 164	4 960	4 951
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 853	2 853	924	427	169	147
With a mobility limitation	1 579	1 579	586	198	85	82
In labor force	487	487	242	33	17	25
With a self-care limitation	1 940	1 940	612	314	114	101
With a work disability	6 823	6 823	2 227	1 012	372	372
In labor force	3 693	3 693	1 121	595	198	246
Prevented from working	2 535	2 535	935	337	131	121
No work disability	85 346	85 346	20 641	13 152	4 588	4 579
In labor force	72 454	72 454	17 703	11 209	3 979	3 852
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 957	15 957	4 966	3 135	984	687
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 638	2 638	817	639	164	71
With a mobility limitation	1 951	1 951	632	478	109	49
With a self-care limitation	1 502	1 502	445	347	99	49

Table 20. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.		Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH								
All persons	7 127	5 409	3 662	3 696	3 444	2 105	2 063	2 463
Native	7 026	5 213	3 638	3 664	3 268	2 043	2 023	2 455
Foreign born	101	196	24	32	176	62	40	8
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH								
Linguistically isolated households	14	7	9	—	7	6	10	15
Persons 5 years and over	6 526	5 012	3 268	3 383	3 143	1 953	1 839	2 160
Speak a language other than English	202	328	139	129	250	93	97	110
Do not speak English "very well"	59	105	57	11	89	38	37	50
In linguistically isolated households	36	16	27	—	16	6	10	15
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL								
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	1 731	1 052	772	811	683	434	465	381
Preprimary school	154	83	53	86	64	23	44	59
Public school	111	32	42	78	23	23	34	35
Elementary or high school	1 245	729	659	541	428	353	344	284
Public school	1 170	676	632	510	400	320	316	245
College	332	240	60	184	191	58	77	38
Public college	299	128	60	176	92	58	33	38
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT								
Persons 25 years and over	4 418	3 597	2 118	2 333	2 154	1 449	1 205	1 339
Less than 9th grade	392	341	146	261	158	143	173	106
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	789	586	670	475	353	398	267	414
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 671	1 328	887	810	743	603	448	610
Some college, no degree	802	582	266	428	353	183	167	130
Associate degree	222	118	52	96	74	67	16	—
Bachelor's degree	363	407	56	164	291	25	80	70
Graduate or professional degree	179	235	41	99	182	30	54	9
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.3	74.2	61.5	68.5	76.3	62.7	63.5	61.2
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.3	17.8	4.6	11.3	22.0	3.8	11.1	5.9
FERTILITY								
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 409	1 152	1 398	1 426	1 085	1 569	1 895	1 422
RESIDENCE IN 1985								
Persons 5 years and over	6 526	5 012	3 268	3 383	3 143	1 953	1 839	2 160
Some house	3 458	2 701	1 470	1 676	1 277	1 187	854	798
Different house in United States	3 005	2 224	1 798	1 666	1 779	766	955	1 362
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	1 076	937	965	765	807	356	511	655
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	861	571	317	303	364	120	182	108
Different MSA/PMSA	804	437	289	428	383	205	175	401
Not in on MSA/PMSA	264	279	227	170	225	85	87	198
Abroad	63	87	—	41	87	—	30	—
JOURNEY TO WORK								
Workers 16 years and over	3 615	2 765	1 808	1 879	1 805	929	906	1 192
Car, truck, or van	3 402	2 540	1 705	1 757	1 649	858	860	1 081
Drove alone	3 090	2 044	1 323	1 555	1 257	695	675	729
Carpooled	312	496	382	202	392	163	185	352
Public transportation	67	71	10	67	71	—	14	6
Other means	44	90	77	36	70	63	20	82
Worked at home	102	64	16	19	15	8	12	23
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.1	16.5	14.9	16.3	16.5	15.9	17.4	15.1
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	3 318	2 591	1 734	1 697	1 683	867	812	1 115
Central city	2 238	1 861	1 198	1 179	1 321	666	608	779
Outside central city	1 080	730	536	518	362	201	204	336
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	297	174	74	182	122	62	94	77
LABOR FORCE STATUS								
Persons 16 years and over	5 234	4 319	2 692	2 810	2 720	1 637	1 459	1 805
In labor force	3 814	2 975	1 957	2 025	1 960	1 024	971	1 394
Employed	3 683	2 826	1 839	1 937	1 854	956	921	1 236
Unemployed	131	149	118	88	106	68	50	158
Percent of civilian labor force	3.4	5.0	6.0	4.3	5.4	6.6	5.1	11.3
Females 16 years and over	2 698	2 271	1 374	1 525	1 421	955	733	932
Employed	1 651	1 295	802	914	826	451	378	590
Unemployed	69	90	52	63	95	59	28	58
With own children under 6 years	527	218	299	331	174	111	171	197
In labor force	308	170	186	205	136	79	106	112
With own children 6 to 17 years only	575	367	232	253	215	133	114	135
In labor force	518	322	202	243	191	83	101	119
Persons 16 to 19 years	338	274	243	159	206	76	97	132
Not enrolled in school	88	76	110	79	76	19	64	104
Unemployed or not in labor force	50	23	50	50	23	12	31	32
Not high school graduate	78	37	68	69	37	12	64	88
Employed	38	14	27	29	14	7	33	61
Unemployed	29	23	—	29	23	5	9	16
Not in labor force	11	—	41	11	—	—	22	11
WORK STATUS IN 1989								
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	4 044	3 161	2 099	2 131	2 090	1 092	1 038	1 508
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	3 101	2 428	1 730	1 603	1 641	831	786	1 244
50 to 52 weeks	2 309	1 878	1 176	1 155	1 283	602	593	756
DISABILITY								
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 503	3 342	2 328	2 328	2 245	1 158	1 260	1 628
With a mobility or self-care limitation	195	212	113	139	151	83	57	96
With a mobility limitation	95	146	55	67	109	63	38	69
In labor force	55	86	19	55	67	5	—	45
With a self-care limitation	121	135	94	72	111	45	22	85
With a work disability	344	374	263	230	265	244	195	183
In labor force	179	222	183	133	172	114	35	87
Prevented from working	132	129	75	64	85	122	138	93
No work disability	4 159	2 968	2 065	2 098	1 980	914	1 065	1 445
In labor force	3 526	2 566	1 701	1 825	1 701	812	912	1 270
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	690	678	364	441	358	431	199	177
With a mobility or self-care limitation	150	109	27	88	61	98	27	50
With a mobility limitation	116	99	20	66	61	74	27	32
With a self-care limitation	83	50	18	36	22	51	16	40

Table 21. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart County				Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County	
	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Troct 16	Troct 19
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	76 196	76 196	18 839	11 803	4 184	4 071
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	8 896	8 896	2 030	1 215	600	488
Professional specialty occupations	7 124	7 124	1 760	1 398	354	379
Technicians and related support occupations	1 760	1 760	405	252	180	62
Sales occupations	8 039	8 039	2 036	1 319	402	480
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	11 151	11 151	2 837	1 584	734	558
Private household occupations	142	142	21	25	-	-
Protective service occupations	671	671	230	132	76	25
Service occupations, except protective and household	6 841	6 841	1 775	1 205	334	206
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	1 541	1 541	45	97	23	9
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	10 565	10 565	2 805	1 355	572	678
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	12 064	12 064	3 144	2 128	607	674
Transportation and material moving occupations	3 399	3 399	688	389	137	195
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4 003	4 003	1 063	704	165	317
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	53 544	53 544	15 265	8 685	3 180	2 827
Less than \$5,000	1 656	1 656	849	274	97	62
\$5,000 to \$9,999	3 332	3 332	1 334	703	236	154
\$10,000 to \$14,999	4 487	4 487	1 779	800	311	189
\$15,000 to \$24,999	10 400	10 400	3 396	1 829	563	646
\$25,000 to \$34,999	10 570	10 570	2 883	1 844	673	541
\$35,000 to \$49,999	11 886	11 886	2 717	1 947	672	638
\$50,000 to \$74,999	7 333	7 333	1 279	861	446	423
\$75,000 to \$99,999	2 105	2 105	542	238	99	121
\$100,000 or more	1 775	1 775	486	189	83	53
Median (dollars)	31 357	31 357	25 795	29 119	30 202	31 203
Mean (dollars)	38 399	38 399	34 172	33 999	35 624	35 959
Families	39 631	39 631	9 580	5 921	2 091	2 118
Median income (dollars)	35 691	35 691	31 271	33 936	35 722	36 767
Per capita income (dollars)	14 186	14 186	14 378	13 249	14 826	13 355
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	53 544	53 544	15 265	8 685	3 180	2 827
With earnings	45 861	45 861	12 431	6 988	2 677	2 523
Mean earnings (dollars)	37 616	37 616	33 592	33 428	36 101	35 609
With Social Security income	12 933	12 933	4 207	2 471	818	666
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 733	8 733	8 584	8 462	8 677	8 321
With public assistance income	2 002	2 002	799	236	122	98
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 851	3 851	3 429	4 040	4 009	3 783
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	43 153	43 153	40 637	39 011	41 217	40 091
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	42 164	42 164	33 843	38 466	38 942	39 567
Married-couple families (dollars)	46 194	46 194	45 884	41 332	44 294	43 295
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 518	46 518	40 479	41 436	44 138	44 765
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	22 397	22 397	19 393	22 627	22 830	21 729
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 182	18 182	16 345	17 028	19 800	18 451
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	39 631	39 631	9 580	5 921	2 091	2 118
Householder worked in 1989	34 881	34 881	8 151	5 088	1 843	1 877
With related children under 18 years	21 051	21 051	4 942	3 077	1 076	1 187
With related children under 5 years	8 988	8 988	2 410	1 392	477	527
Married-couple families	34 031	34 031	7 480	5 091	1 756	1 769
Householder worked in 1989	30 155	30 155	6 406	4 375	1 563	1 574
With related children under 18 years	17 439	17 439	3 524	2 608	822	949
With related children under 5 years	7 806	7 806	1 809	1 214	407	456
Female householder, no husband present	4 174	4 174	1 651	568	288	252
Householder worked in 1989	3 425	3 425	1 332	466	233	206
With related children under 18 years	2 749	2 749	1 180	327	216	200
With related children under 5 years	823	823	459	124	50	61
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	18 230	18 230	7 387	3 587	1 338	902
Nonfamily householder	13 913	13 913	5 685	2 764	1 089	709
65 years and over	5 032	5 032	1 959	1 185	414	165
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	143 446	143 446	35 707	21 705	7 627	7 526
Persons under 18 years	40 207	40 207	8 763	5 676	1 874	2 187
Related children under 18 years	40 024	40 024	8 704	5 610	1 874	2 187
Related children 5 to 17 years	28 090	28 090	5 670	3 764	1 288	1 559
Persons 65 years and over	15 957	15 957	4 966	3 135	984	687
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	1 676	1 676	666	284	60	84
Percent below poverty level	4.2	4.2	7.0	4.8	2.9	4.0
Householder worked in 1989	1 193	1 193	444	214	51	59
With related children under 18 years	1 263	1 263	551	205	35	64
With related children under 5 years	690	690	314	105	18	29
Married-couple families	885	885	253	205	25	39
Householder worked in 1989	671	671	179	151	25	24
With related children under 18 years	578	578	161	134	9	19
With related children under 5 years	346	346	107	55	9	11
Female householder, no husband present	718	718	393	71	35	45
Householder worked in 1989	495	495	265	55	26	35
With related children under 18 years	657	657	380	71	26	45
With related children under 5 years	333	333	207	50	9	18
Unrelated individuals	2 705	2 705	1 243	598	148	96
Nonfamily householder	1 627	1 627	852	310	116	50
65 years and over	786	786	349	160	53	23
Persons	8 419	8 419	3 212	1 604	298	349
Percent below poverty level	5.9	5.9	9.0	7.4	3.9	4.6
Persons under 18 years	3 052	3 052	1 047	527	39	105
Related children under 18 years	2 899	2 899	995	484	39	105
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 852	1 852	587	297	18	74
Persons 65 years and over	1 062	1 062	400	231	53	31
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	3 379	3 379	1 357	569	104	148
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	12 891	12 891	4 767	2 259	605	572

Table 21. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.		Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
OCCUPATION								
Employed persons 16 years and over	3 683	2 826	1 839	1 937	1 854	956	921	1 236
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	455	273	110	187	170	51	52	35
Professional specialty occupations	359	342	145	190	237	47	45	38
Technicians and related support occupations	90	73	18	64	58	19	7	24
Sales occupations	323	282	169	164	156	134	93	89
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	529	448	164	258	294	141	106	113
Private household occupations	8	8	—	8	8	—	—	5
Protective service occupations	49	8	9	33	8	15	—	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	386	327	112	225	185	122	108	183
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	—	9	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	618	425	379	339	295	137	229	229
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	484	341	454	261	259	164	194	361
Transportation and material moving occupations	121	92	117	77	46	50	23	71
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	231	207	153	131	138	76	64	79
INCOME IN 1989								
Households	2 690	2 017	1 409	1 580	1 303	897	796	1 050
Less than \$5,000	107	51	47	107	24	25	142	88
\$5,000 to \$9,999	160	139	131	140	107	151	63	164
\$10,000 to \$14,999	338	169	94	255	109	176	81	213
\$15,000 to \$24,999	571	542	399	332	418	206	231	253
\$25,000 to \$34,999	571	370	307	380	256	196	127	160
\$35,000 to \$49,999	607	343	327	297	206	95	125	135
\$50,000 to \$74,999	203	286	104	44	127	17	12	37
\$75,000 to \$99,999	94	43	—	19	34	18	15	—
\$100,000 or more	39	74	—	6	22	13	—	—
Median (dollars)	28 164	28 081	25 616	23 281	24 799	19 620	20 552	17 273
Mean (dollars)	31 539	34 177	27 111	24 918	30 691	25 063	21 690	19 791
Families	1 960	1 350	992	992	772	499	511	557
Median income (dollars)	30 976	31 941	28 125	26 815	28 690	26 335	23 184	17 850
Per capita income (dollars)	12 108	13 122	10 272	10 981	12 142	10 976	8 567	8 223
INCOME TYPE IN 1989								
Households	2 690	2 017	1 409	1 580	1 303	897	796	1 050
With earnings	2 280	1 739	1 207	1 269	1 131	627	633	923
Mean earnings (dollars)	31 293	33 225	27 174	25 172	30 066	25 219	23 103	20 198
With Social Security income	610	576	382	376	308	386	146	173
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	8 853	8 887	7 807	8 434	9 083	7 882	7 061	6 099
With public assistance income	169	67	74	52	37	110	77	116
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	4 816	3 192	3 748	4 056	3 001	4 646	3 295	3 489
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE								
Families (dollars)	34 239	37 882	29 956	26 740	34 102	31 119	24 626	21 140
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	33 125	37 748	28 066	23 421	31 315	32 072	23 266	17 891
Married-couple families (dollars)	38 219	40 489	31 957	31 661	37 524	33 634	28 850	23 853
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	39 083	42 107	32 049	30 190	36 830	34 734	29 244	20 577
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	15 791	28 631	22 265	12 925	21 396	13 132	10 868	14 000
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	12 890	26 182	18 027	11 446	17 989	13 615	10 161	11 992
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989								
All Income Levels in 1989								
Families	1 960	1 350	978	992	772	499	511	557
Householder worked in 1989	1 690	1 133	853	837	675	389	423	467
With related children under 18 years	1 142	623	613	588	389	265	336	360
With related children under 5 years	498	230	335	303	177	105	190	192
Married-couple families	1 611	1 108	705	741	596	426	359	382
Householder worked in 1989	1 430	934	618	658	522	332	295	335
With related children under 18 years	878	487	435	386	281	211	221	221
With related children under 5 years	403	186	264	214	133	90	116	124
Female householder, no husband present	298	153	176	231	109	64	123	151
Householder worked in 1989	240	116	138	179	86	48	99	108
With related children under 18 years	229	93	140	192	65	45	94	115
With related children under 5 years	95	8	61	89	8	15	53	53
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	976	966	540	769	816	513	416	678
Nonfamily householder	730	667	431	588	531	398	285	493
65 years and over	224	140	123	202	70	240	63	68
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	7 069	4 994	3 636	3 638	3 211	2 033	2 026	2 418
Persons under 18 years	2 039	1 160	1 119	927	751	492	627	651
Related children under 18 years	2 039	1 145	1 119	927	736	485	627	637
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 438	782	741	614	469	333	403	352
Persons 65 years and over	690	678	364	441	358	431	199	177
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level								
Families	179	53	67	160	35	15	87	106
Percent below poverty level	9.1	3.9	6.9	16.1	4.5	3.0	17.0	19.0
Householder worked in 1989	114	46	42	95	28	7	59	87
With related children under 18 years	156	20	54	137	20	15	68	97
With related children under 5 years	97	15	29	78	15	—	51	63
Married-couple families	36	40	32	17	30	7	33	61
Householder worked in 1989	36	33	17	17	23	7	20	61
With related children under 18 years	36	15	19	17	15	7	14	52
With related children under 5 years	36	15	11	17	15	—	14	36
Female householder, no husband present	123	5	35	123	5	8	54	45
Householder worked in 1989	78	5	25	78	5	—	39	26
With related children under 18 years	110	5	35	110	5	8	54	45
With related children under 5 years	61	—	18	61	—	—	37	27
Unrelated individuals	133	157	74	112	140	41	141	128
Nonfamily householder	68	69	45	58	60	32	111	79
65 years and over	42	21	23	32	12	22	16	7
Persons	612	290	281	501	235	78	411	543
Percent below poverty level	8.7	5.8	7.7	13.8	7.3	3.8	20.3	22.5
Persons under 18 years	243	48	94	189	48	16	151	261
Related children under 18 years	243	33	94	189	33	16	151	247
Related children 5 to 17 years	114	20	63	99	20	16	84	147
Persons 65 years and over	49	69	23	39	39	22	16	7
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:								
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	200	139	106	189	93	4	238	197
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	898	465	475	653	366	307	468	814

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County		
	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	7 106	7 106	6 071	515	602	1 442
Native	7 051	7 051	6 046	510	593	1 435
Foreign born	55	55	25	5	9	7
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	6 211	6 211	5 234	407	548	1 307
Speak a language other than English	173	173	138	—	9	33
Do not speak English "very well"	24	24	24	—	—	16
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	2 165	2 165	1 836	128	245	406
Preprimary school	197	197	185	16	21	62
Public school	172	172	160	16	21	62
Elementary or high school	1 683	1 683	1 435	80	215	51
Public school	1 652	1 652	1 419	80	215	308
College	285	285	216	32	9	299
Public college	222	222	166	32	9	36
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	3 559	3 559	3 031	199	283	823
Less than 9th grade	452	452	420	33	41	80
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	1 016	1 016	893	81	35	221
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	1 284	1 284	1 111	42	140	332
Same college, no degree	521	521	441	23	44	110
Associate degree	113	113	84	7	—	52
Bachelor's degree	93	93	54	—	23	16
Graduate or professional degree	80	80	28	13	—	12
Percent high school graduate or higher	58.8	58.8	56.7	42.7	73.1	63.4
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	4.9	4.9	2.7	6.5	8.1	3.4
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 691	1 691	1 742	1 567	2 034	1 584
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	6 211	6 211	5 234	407	548	1 307
Same house	2 756	2 756	2 321	202	230	647
Different house in United States	3 434	3 434	2 899	205	318	653
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	2 547	2 547	2 237	165	251	533
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	95	95	63	—	—	8
Different MSA/PMSA	624	624	447	30	67	49
Not in an MSA/PMSA	168	168	152	10	—	63
Abroad	21	21	14	—	—	7
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	2 870	2 870	2 431	179	220	726
Car, truck, or van	2 709	2 709	2 278	166	209	697
Drive alone	1 891	1 891	1 543	103	147	500
Carpooled	818	818	735	63	62	197
Public transportation	37	37	37	—	—	16
Other means	113	113	105	13	11	7
Walked at home	11	11	11	—	—	6
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	15.9	15.9	15.5	13.3	18.7	14.7
Walked in MSA/PMSA of residence	2 737	2 737	2 340	172	213	697
Central city	2 224	2 224	1 923	127	186	591
Outside central city	513	513	417	45	27	106
Walked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	133	133	91	7	7	29
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	4 569	4 569	3 836	289	334	1 063
In labor force	3 198	3 198	2 747	187	228	776
Employed	2 939	2 939	2 495	179	213	726
Unemployed	252	252	252	8	8	50
Percent of civilian labor force	7.9	7.9	9.2	4.3	3.6	6.4
Females 16 years and over	2 423	2 423	2 115	171	167	565
Employed	1 477	1 477	1 257	79	113	353
Unemployed	128	128	8	—	—	18
With own children under 6 years	605	605	579	42	66	111
In labor force	369	369	350	25	38	66
With own children 6 to 17 years only	489	489	416	37	54	117
In labor force	450	450	385	37	46	117
Persons 16 to 19 years	488	488	401	41	22	151
Not enrolled in school	176	176	140	10	—	38
Unemployed or not in labor force	116	116	80	10	—	9
Not high school graduate	93	93	76	—	—	18
Employed	33	33	33	—	—	9
Unemployed	17	17	17	—	—	9
Not in labor force	43	43	26	—	—	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	3 467	3 467	2 849	194	248	849
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	2 858	2 858	2 384	176	220	711
50 to 52 weeks	1 818	1 818	1 564	116	116	477
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	4 058	4 058	3 509	260	297	970
With a mobility or self-care limitation	355	355	309	21	38	63
With a mobility limitation	160	160	160	—	8	40
In labor force	66	66	66	—	—	21
With a self-care limitation	301	301	255	21	38	32
With a work disability	536	536	466	41	26	121
In labor force	209	209	170	27	—	26
Prevented from working	280	280	263	14	17	83
No work disability	3 522	3 522	3 043	219	271	849
In labor force	2 918	2 918	2 513	160	221	725
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	317	317	306	29	22	62
With a mobility or self-care limitation	69	69	69	14	—	7
With a mobility limitation	53	53	53	14	—	7
With a self-care limitation	32	32	32	—	—	7

Table 22. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Black Persons: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
PLACE OF BIRTH						
All persons	414	535	1 411	413	2 100	475
Native	414	526	1 404	413	2 100	475
Foreign born	—	9	7	—	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH						
Linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	306	481	1 276	373	1 828	411
Speak a language other than English	—	9	33	—	50	15
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—	16	—	8	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—	—	—	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL						
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	109	221	406	145	596	145
Preprimary school	16	21	62	32	17	—
Public school	16	21	51	18	17	—
Elementary or high school	71	191	308	113	458	123
Public school	71	191	299	113	458	123
College	22	9	36	—	121	22
Public college	22	9	19	—	88	22
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT						
Persons 25 years and over	161	247	792	217	1 090	238
Less than 9th grade	33	37	54	15	238	19
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	64	35	216	100	330	57
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	42	123	332	97	332	100
Some college, no degree	7	36	110	5	163	42
Associate degree	—	—	52	—	5	20
Bachelor's degree	—	16	16	—	14	—
Graduate or professional degree	8	—	12	—	8	—
Percent high school graduate or higher	39.8	70.9	65.9	47.0	47.9	68.1
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	5.0	6.5	3.5	—	2.0	—
FERTILITY						
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 679	2 090	1 584	2 341	1 778	1 470
RESIDENCE IN 1985						
Persons 5 years and over	306	481	1 276	373	1 828	411
Same house	135	185	642	141	890	129
Different house in United States	171	296	627	232	938	275
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	131	229	507	207	742	203
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	—	—	8	—	11	29
Different MSA/PMSA	30	67	49	25	158	32
Not in an MSA/PMSA	10	—	63	—	27	11
Abroad	—	—	7	—	—	7
JOURNEY TO WORK						
Workers 16 years and over	143	189	726	115	785	221
Car, truck, or van	130	178	697	107	732	189
Drove alone	67	116	500	64	486	116
Carpooled	63	62	197	43	246	73
Public transportation	—	—	16	—	7	14
Other means	13	11	7	8	41	18
Worked at home	—	—	6	—	5	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	12.5	18.6	14.7	10.6	15.7	12.7
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	136	189	697	115	743	217
Central city	91	162	591	93	598	200
Outside central city	45	27	106	22	145	17
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	7	—	29	—	42	4
LABOR FORCE STATUS						
Persons 16 years and over	226	281	1 032	224	1 366	306
In labor force	151	197	776	150	917	251
Employed	143	189	726	122	805	225
Unemployed	8	8	50	28	112	26
Percent of civilian labor force	5.3	4.1	6.4	18.7	12.2	10.4
Females 16 years and over	138	151	539	127	777	157
Employed	63	105	353	59	411	111
Unemployed	8	—	18	17	44	21
With own children under 6 years	37	66	111	38	178	36
In labor force	20	38	66	30	82	29
With own children 6 to 17 years only	31	38	117	20	138	37
In labor force	31	38	117	7	120	37
Persons 16 to 19 years	21	12	151	—	141	23
Not enrolled in school	—	—	38	—	78	6
Unemployed or not in labor force	—	—	9	—	50	3
Not high school graduate	—	—	18	—	37	3
Employed	—	—	9	—	21	3
Unemployed	—	—	9	—	8	—
Not in labor force	—	—	—	—	8	—
WORK STATUS IN 1989						
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	158	207	849	155	909	256
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	145	189	711	135	743	223
50 to 52 weeks	95	102	477	58	531	134
DISABILITY						
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	204	255	970	197	1 197	297
With a mobility or self-care limitation	21	38	63	12	111	45
With a mobility limitation	—	8	40	12	75	12
In labor force	—	—	21	—	36	9
With a self-care limitation	21	38	32	12	91	42
With a work disability	41	26	121	12	176	38
In labor force	27	17	26	—	67	22
Prevented from working	14	—	83	12	103	16
No work disability	163	229	849	185	1 021	259
In labor force	124	197	725	150	811	229
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	18	62	19	169	9
With a mobility or self-care limitation	14	—	7	10	38	—
With a mobility limitation	—	—	7	—	27	—
With a self-care limitation	—	—	7	5	20	—

Table 23. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County		
	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	2 939	2 939	2 495	179	213	726
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	40	40	20	—	—	8
Professional specialty occupations	100	100	52	8	18	21
Technicians and related support occupations	68	68	54	5	—	32
Sales occupations	178	178	135	—	—	69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	339	339	274	179	10	61
Private household occupations	6	6	—	—	—	9
Protective service occupations	52	52	35	—	—	92
Service occupations, except protective and household	365	365	315	36	8	—
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	3	3	3	—	93
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	391	391	345	3	33	224
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	961	961	864	86	123	33
Transportation and material moving occupations	166	166	161	8	11	84
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	270	270	237	11	10	—
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	2 197	2 197	1 945	118	155	472
Less than \$5,000	367	367	360	18	26	70
\$5,000 to \$9,999	198	198	191	16	19	36
\$10,000 to \$14,999	256	256	231	—	9	33
\$15,000 to \$24,999	434	434	400	13	31	66
\$25,000 to \$34,999	398	398	376	49	19	63
\$35,000 to \$49,999	272	272	228	14	33	105
\$50,000 to \$74,999	199	199	138	—	18	91
\$75,000 to \$99,999	55	55	3	8	—	—
\$100,000 or more	18	18	18	—	—	8
Median (dollars)	21 505	21 505	20 148	27 750	22 176	31 100
Mean (dollars)	25 252	25 252	22 725	26 959	25 365	32 055
Families	1 709	1 709	1 497	104	155	361
Median income (dollars)	22 276	22 276	20 046	27 750	22 014	35 417
Per capita income (dollars)	8 142	8 142	7 583	6 359	6 693	10 702
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	2 197	2 197	1 945	118	155	472
With earnings	1 818	1 818	1 577	103	133	408
Mean earnings (dollars)	27 629	27 629	25 068	27 796	27 344	34 784
With Social Security income	368	368	318	27	22	77
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 166	6 166	5 910	8 793	6 460	3 848
With public assistance income	378	378	355	27	—	31
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 631	3 631	3 683	2 880	—	1 244
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	26 719	26 719	23 795	27 424	23 865	35 789
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	22 800	22 800	19 752	28 405	26 685	29 447
Married-couple families (dollars)	39 869	39 869	35 681	40 364	30 889	44 252
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	40 542	40 542	36 041	47 346	33 475	40 809
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	16 078	16 078	15 944	14 835	13 879	25 422
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	11 834	11 834	11 447	17 066	14 022	9 806
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels in 1989						
Families	1 709	1 709	1 497	104	155	361
Householder worked in 1989	1 381	1 381	1 186	96	125	316
With related children under 18 years	1 256	1 256	1 108	73	114	237
With related children under 5 years	572	572	553	34	37	99
Married-couple families	752	752	589	49	91	200
Householder worked in 1989	657	657	511	41	70	193
With related children under 18 years	465	465	356	26	69	132
With related children under 5 years	188	188	176	—	37	53
Female householder, no husband present	837	837	809	47	64	153
Householder worked in 1989	627	627	599	47	55	115
With related children under 18 years	714	714	686	39	45	105
With related children under 5 years	369	369	362	31	—	46
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	789	789	705	19	20	158
Nonfamily householder	488	488	448	14	—	111
65 years and over	83	83	76	7	—	26
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	6 834	6 834	6 011	515	594	1 397
Persons under 18 years	2 687	2 687	2 386	233	290	446
Related children under 18 years	2 673	2 673	2 378	233	290	446
Related children 5 to 17 years	1 804	1 804	1 548	125	236	318
Persons 65 years and over	317	317	306	29	22	62
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	496	496	475	32	54	83
Percent below poverty level	29.0	29.0	31.7	30.8	34.8	23.0
Householder worked in 1989	287	287	266	32	36	51
With related children under 18 years	453	453	432	24	36	66
With related children under 5 years	243	243	236	19	—	25
Married-couple families	35	35	26	—	18	17
Householder worked in 1989	19	19	10	—	9	10
With related children under 18 years	9	9	—	—	9	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	424	424	417	27	36	66
Householder worked in 1989	246	246	239	27	27	41
With related children under 18 years	407	407	400	19	27	66
With related children under 5 years	237	237	230	19	—	25
Unrelated individuals	265	265	252	7	10	65
Nonfamily householder	131	131	124	7	—	42
65 years and over	47	47	40	7	—	19
Persons	2 087	2 087	2 001	170	239	326
Percent below poverty level	30.5	30.5	33.3	33.0	40.2	23.3
Persons under 18 years	1 142	1 142	1 109	107	134	148
Related children under 18 years	1 128	1 128	1 101	107	134	148
Related children 5 to 17 years	712	712	692	26	124	124
Persons 65 years and over	82	82	75	7	18	32
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	1 154	1 154	1 134	138	77	167
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	2 382	2 382	2 296	170	239	339

Table 23. **Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Black Persons: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
OCCUPATION						
Employed persons 16 years and over	143	189	726	122	805	225
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	—	—	8	—	—	6
Professional specialty occupations	8	18	21	—	5	—
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—	32	—	22	—
Sales occupations	—	—	69	8	22	6
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	3	10	61	—	91	64
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	9	—	17	9
Service occupations, except protective and household	36	—	92	29	75	26
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	3	—	—	—	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	3	26	93	36	133	10
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	76	114	224	28	269	76
Transportation and material moving occupations	3	11	33	8	79	7
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	11	10	84	13	92	21
INCOME IN 1989						
Households	91	134	472	146	716	153
Less than \$5,000	18	26	70	33	159	26
\$5,000 to \$9,999	9	19	36	23	66	9
\$10,000 to \$14,999	—	—	33	18	124	8
\$15,000 to \$24,999	8	27	66	16	156	50
\$25,000 to \$34,999	39	19	63	35	142	44
\$35,000 to \$49,999	14	33	105	21	47	—
\$50,000 to \$74,999	—	10	91	—	12	16
\$75,000 to \$99,999	3	—	—	—	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—	8	—	10	—
Median (dollars)	28 812	22 037	31 100	14 375	15 441	21 563
Mean (dollars)	25 507	24 508	32 055	18 487	18 361	22 247
Families	84	134	361	111	529	99
Median income (dollars)	28 375	21 806	35 417	11 696	15 766	23 036
Per capita income (dollars)	5 878	6 536	10 871	6 186	6 806	7 544
INCOME TYPE IN 1989						
Households	91	134	472	146	716	153
With earnings	83	116	408	102	525	132
Mean earnings (dollars)	24 554	26 975	34 784	21 009	21 120	24 433
With Social Security income	20	77	28	28	160	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	10 120	4 800	3 848	6 248	6 338	4 510
With public assistance income	27	—	31	44	194	19
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	2 880	—	1 244	4 352	3 170	5 262
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE						
Families (dollars)	24 966	22 773	35 789	15 376	19 524	25 165
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 879	25 575	29 447	11 145	14 804	20 760
Married-couple families (dollars)	36 848	30 905	44 252	26 292	31 298	47 890
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	46 000	33 796	40 809	26 586	32 072	55 971
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	14 835	13 879	25 422	11 356	12 596	18 674
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 066	14 022	9 806	7 832	8 457	17 009
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989						
All Income Levels In 1989						
Families	84	134	361	111	529	99
Householder worked in 1989	76	116	316	72	362	88
With related children under 18 years	53	97	237	93	391	80
With related children under 5 years	34	37	99	29	197	33
Married-couple families	34	70	200	37	182	20
Householder worked in 1989	26	61	193	33	147	18
With related children under 18 years	11	52	132	26	97	9
With related children under 5 years	—	37	53	14	47	9
Female householder, no husband present	47	64	153	50	297	71
Householder worked in 1989	47	55	115	22	181	62
With related children under 18 years	39	45	105	43	269	63
With related children under 5 years	31	—	46	15	144	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	7	20	158	54	283	98
Nonfamily householder	7	—	111	35	187	54
65 years and over	—	—	26	10	35	5
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	414	527	1 397	405	2 100	468
Persons under 18 years	195	266	446	189	795	172
Related children under 18 years	195	266	446	189	795	164
Related children 5 to 17 years	87	212	318	149	523	100
Persons 65 years and over	22	18	62	19	169	9
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level						
Families	27	45	83	54	200	16
Percent below poverty level	32.1	33.6	23.0	48.6	37.8	16.2
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	51	19	95	7
With related children under 18 years	19	27	66	54	200	16
With related children under 5 years	19	—	25	8	127	7
Married-couple families	—	9	17	—	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—	10	—	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	27	36	66	36	186	16
Householder worked in 1989	27	27	41	8	89	7
With related children under 18 years	19	27	66	36	186	16
With related children under 5 years	19	—	25	8	121	7
Unrelated individuals	—	10	65	12	88	53
Nonfamily householder	—	—	42	5	53	19
65 years and over	—	—	19	5	11	5
Persons	138	205	326	195	867	97
Percent below poverty level	33.3	38.9	23.3	48.1	41.3	20.7
Persons under 18 years	97	124	148	129	476	36
Related children under 18 years	97	124	148	129	476	28
Related children 5 to 17 years	16	114	124	112	271	20
Persons 65 years and over	—	18	32	5	15	5
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:						
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	138	77	167	136	451	76
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	138	205	339	230	995	140

Table 24. **Social and Labor Force Characteristics of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	523	523
Native	523	523
Foreign born	—	—
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	—	—
Persons 5 years and over	508	508
Speak a language other than English	58	58
Do not speak English "very well"	—	—
In linguistically isolated households	—	—
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	92	92
Preprimary school	—	—
Public school	—	—
Elementary or high school	84	84
Public school	84	84
College	8	8
Public college	8	8
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	336	336
Less than 9th grade	33	33
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	75	75
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	196	196
Some college, no degree	20	20
Associate degree	—	—
Bachelor's degree	2	2
Graduate or professional degree	10	10
Percent high school graduate or higher	67.9	67.9
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	3.6	3.6
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 783	1 783
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	508	508
Some house	152	152
Different house in United States	356	356
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	132	132
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	88	88
Different MSA/PMSA	101	101
Not in on MSA/PMSA	35	35
Abroad	—	—
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	268	268
Car, truck, or van	246	246
Drove alone	151	151
Carpooled	95	95
Public transportation	6	6
Other means	16	16
Worked at home	—	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	18.3	18.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	244	244
Central city	151	151
Outside central city	93	93
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	24	24
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	431	431
In labor force	313	313
Employed	282	282
Unemployed	31	31
Percent of civilian labor force	9.9	9.9
Females 16 years and over	267	267
Employed	159	159
Unemployed	24	24
With own children under 6 years	40	40
In labor force	33	33
With own children 6 to 17 years only	72	72
In labor force	72	72
Persons 16 to 19 years	57	57
Not enrolled in school	50	50
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9
Not high school graduate	44	44
Employed	35	35
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	338	338
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	304	304
50 to 52 weeks	161	161
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	396	396
With a mobility or self-care limitation	19	19
With a mobility limitation	14	14
In labor force	—	—
With a self-care limitation	19	19
With a work disability	80	80
In labor force	23	23
Prevented from working	42	42
No work disability	316	316
In labor force	290	290
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	29	29
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6
With a mobility limitation	6	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—

Table 25. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	282	282
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	10	10
Professional specialty occupations	12	12
Technicians and related support occupations	—	—
Sales occupations	38	38
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	43	43
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	14	14
Forming, forestry, and fishing occupations	8	8
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	36	36
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	95	95
Transportation and material moving occupations	18	18
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	8	8
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	210	210
Less than \$5,000	5	5
\$5,000 to \$9,999	42	42
\$10,000 to \$14,999	24	24
\$15,000 to \$24,999	42	42
\$25,000 to \$34,999	45	45
\$35,000 to \$49,999	28	28
\$50,000 to \$74,999	24	24
\$75,000 to \$99,999	—	—
\$100,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	21 500	21 500
Mean (dollars)	25 733	25 733
Families	147	147
Median income (dollars)	22 312	22 312
Per capita income (dollars)	10 264	10 264
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	210	210
With earnings	188	188
Mean earnings (dollars)	26 678	26 678
With Social Security income	34	34
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	6 219	6 219
With public assistance income	13	13
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	6 260	6 260
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	26 891	26 891
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	24 869	24 869
Married-couple families (dollars)	33 824	33 824
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	37 704	37 704
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	18 036	18 036
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	18 316	18 316
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels In 1989		
Families	147	147
Householder worked in 1989	126	126
With related children under 18 years	96	96
With related children under 5 years	25	25
Married-couple families	66	66
Householder worked in 1989	52	52
With related children under 18 years	32	32
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Female householder, no husband present	55	55
Householder worked in 1989	48	48
With related children under 18 years	44	44
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	125	125
Nonfamily householder	63	63
65 years and over	16	16
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	517	517
Persons under 18 years	118	118
Related children under 18 years	109	109
Related children 5 to 17 years	94	94
Persons 65 years and over	29	29
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	35	35
Percent below poverty level	23.8	23.8
Householder worked in 1989	28	28
With related children under 18 years	28	28
With related children under 5 years	9	9
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	26	26
Householder worked in 1989	19	19
With related children under 18 years	19	19
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	40	40
Nonfamily householder	14	14
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	127	127
Percent below poverty level	24.6	24.6
Persons under 18 years	42	42
Related children under 18 years	37	37
Related children 5 to 17 years	37	37
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	23	23
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	131	131

Table 26. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
PLACE OF BIRTH		
All persons	1 059	1 059
Native	360	360
Foreign born	699	699
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH		
Linguistically isolated households	117	117
Persons 5 years and over	977	977
Speak a language other than English	724	724
Do not speak English "very well"	421	421
In linguistically isolated households	340	340
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL		
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	424	424
Preprimary school	44	44
Public school	15	15
Elementary or high school	272	272
Public school	256	256
College	108	108
Public college	51	51
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT		
Persons 25 years and over	540	540
Less than 9th grade	85	85
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	66	66
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	110	110
Some college, no degree	43	43
Associate degree	43	43
Bachelor's degree	120	120
Graduate or professional degree	73	73
Percent high school graduate or higher	72.0	72.0
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	35.7	35.7
FERTILITY		
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 405	1 405
RESIDENCE IN 1985		
Persons 5 years and over	977	977
Same house	256	256
Different house in United States	485	485
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	129	129
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	139	139
Different MSA/PMSA	144	144
Not in an MSA/PMSA	73	73
Abroad	236	236
JOURNEY TO WORK		
Workers 16 years and over	495	495
Car, truck, or van	418	418
Drove alone	351	351
Carpooled	67	67
Public transportation	8	8
Other means	65	65
Worked at home	4	4
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	14.3	14.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	464	464
Central city	357	357
Outside central city	107	107
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	31	31
LABOR FORCE STATUS		
Persons 16 years and over	726	726
In labor force	536	536
Employed	502	502
Unemployed	34	34
Percent of civilian labor force	6.3	6.3
Females 16 years and over	374	374
Employed	209	209
Unemployed	34	34
With own children under 6 years	87	87
In labor force	53	53
With own children 6 to 17 years only	127	127
In labor force	102	102
Persons 16 to 19 years	109	109
Not enrolled in school	17	17
Unemployed or not in labor force	9	9
Not high school graduate	17	17
Employed	8	8
Unemployed	—	—
Not in labor force	9	9
WORK STATUS IN 1989		
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	524	524
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	403	403
50 to 52 weeks	291	291
DISABILITY		
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	704	704
With a mobility or self-care limitation	6	6
With a mobility limitation	6	6
In labor force	6	6
With a self-care limitation	—	—
With a work disability	38	38
In labor force	25	25
Prevented from working	3	3
No work disability	666	666
In labor force	498	498
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	22	22
With a mobility or self-care limitation	9	9
With a mobility limitation	9	9
With a self-care limitation	4	4

Table 27. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Asian or Pacific Islander Persons: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
OCCUPATION		
Employed persons 16 years and over	502	502
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	56	56
Professional specialty occupations	91	91
Technicians and related support occupations	35	35
Sales occupations	11	11
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	34	34
Private household occupations	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	43	43
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	—	—
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	43	43
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	163	163
Transportation and material moving occupations	6	6
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	20	20
INCOME IN 1989		
Households	256	256
Less than \$5,000	15	15
\$5,000 to \$9,999	8	8
\$10,000 to \$14,999	10	10
\$15,000 to \$24,999	38	38
\$25,000 to \$34,999	57	57
\$35,000 to \$49,999	50	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999	62	62
\$75,000 to \$99,999	6	6
\$100,000 or more	10	10
Median (dollars)	36 250	36 250
Mean (dollars)	39 787	39 787
Families	208	208
Median income (dollars)	41 029	41 029
Per capita income (dollars)	9 822	9 822
INCOME TYPE IN 1989		
Households	256	256
With earnings	256	256
Mean earnings (dollars)	36 405	36 405
With Social Security income	8	8
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	14 592	14 592
With public assistance income	10	10
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	3 299	3 299
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE		
Families (dollars)	43 598	43 598
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	41 802	41 802
Married-couple families (dollars)	45 923	45 923
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	44 799	44 799
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	17 077	17 077
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	17 077	17 077
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989		
All Income Levels in 1989		
Families	208	208
Householder worked in 1989	206	206
With related children under 18 years	155	155
With related children under 5 years	36	36
Married-couple families	191	191
Householder worked in 1989	189	189
With related children under 18 years	138	138
With related children under 5 years	29	29
Female householder, no husband present	15	15
Householder worked in 1989	15	15
With related children under 18 years	15	15
With related children under 5 years	7	7
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	77	77
Nonfamily householder	48	48
65 years and over	8	8
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	1 014	1 014
Persons under 18 years	397	397
Related children under 18 years	396	396
Related children 5 to 17 years	314	314
Persons 65 years and over	22	22
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level		
Families	—	—
Percent below poverty level	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Married-couple families	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	—	—
Householder worked in 1989	—	—
With related children under 18 years	—	—
With related children under 5 years	—	—
Unrelated individuals	28	28
Nonfamily householder	15	15
65 years and over	—	—
Persons	32	32
Percent below poverty level	3.2	3.2
Persons under 18 years	1	1
Related children under 18 years	—	—
Related children 5 to 17 years	—	—
Persons 65 years and over	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:		
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	25	25
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	62	62

Table 28. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	2 869	2 869	700	1 184
Native	2 031	2 031	445	879
Foreign born	838	838	255	305
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	187	187	50	87
Persons 5 years and over	2 450	2 450	619	996
Speak a language other than English	1 728	1 728	453	779
Do not speak English "very well"	791	791	163	361
In linguistically isolated households	511	511	95	195
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	772	772	173	329
Preprimary school	42	42	5	26
Public school	30	30	5	14
Elementary or high school	614	614	145	240
Public school	587	587	145	227
College	116	116	23	63
Public college	46	46	17	9
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	1 298	1 298	313	536
Less than 9th grade	303	303	85	113
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	265	265	38	103
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	405	405	87	162
Some college, no degree	129	129	52	45
Associate degree	39	39	10	16
Bachelor's degree	91	91	22	58
Graduate or professional degree	66	66	19	39
Percent high school graduate or higher	56.2	56.2	60.7	59.7
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	12.1	12.1	13.1	18.1
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 522	1 522	1 725	1 260
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	2 450	2 450	619	996
Same house	645	645	151	236
Different house in United States	1 515	1 515	405	649
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	690	690	100	387
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	138	138	16	—
Different MSA/PMSA	477	477	249	156
Not in on MSA/PMSA	210	210	40	106
Abroad	290	290	63	111
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	1 468	1 468	372	619
Car, truck, or van	1 356	1 356	353	553
Drove alone	883	883	222	344
Carpooled	473	473	131	209
Public transportation	—	—	—	—
Other means	101	101	14	66
Worked at home	11	11	5	—
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	17.4	17.4	16.5	18.2
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	1 335	1 335	358	548
Central city	845	845	249	425
Outside central city	490	490	109	123
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	133	133	14	71
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	1 893	1 893	461	808
In labor force	1 558	1 558	407	637
Employed	1 477	1 477	378	619
Unemployed	81	81	29	18
Percent of civilian labor force	5.2	5.2	7.1	2.8
Females 16 years and over	776	776	177	311
Employed	544	544	111	230
Unemployed	36	36	19	—
With own children under 6 years	174	174	52	75
In labor force	92	92	23	45
With own children 6 to 17 years only	189	189	38	74
In labor force	182	182	38	74
Persons 16 to 19 years	280	280	80	128
Not enrolled in school	133	133	62	52
Unemployed or not in labor force	14	14	—	14
Not high school graduate	101	101	62	22
Employed	87	87	62	8
Unemployed	—	—	—	—
Not in labor force	14	14	—	14
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	1 671	1 671	414	731
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	1 402	1 402	377	580
50 to 52 weeks	902	902	215	364
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	1 807	1 807	461	755
With a mobility or self-care limitation	51	51	15	12
With a mobility limitation	12	12	—	5
In labor force	—	—	—	—
With a self-care limitation	39	39	15	7
With a work disability	95	95	49	30
In labor force	65	65	49	16
Prevented from working	30	30	—	14
No work disability	1 712	1 712	412	725
In labor force	1 489	1 489	358	621
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	43	43	—	10
With a mobility or self-care limitation	15	15	—	—
With a mobility limitation	14	14	—	—
With a self-care limitation	1	1	—	—

Table 29. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart--Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over	1 477	1 477	378	619
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations	51	51	13	—
Professional specialty occupations	102	102	18	67
Technicians and related support occupations	14	14	—	11
Sales occupations	117	117	22	69
Administrative support occupations, including clerical	144	144	26	72
Private household occupations	—	—	—	—
Protective service occupations	—	—	—	—
Service occupations, except protective and household	88	88	38	16
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations	30	30	—	30
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations	134	134	61	45
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	560	560	96	226
Transportation and material moving occupations	44	44	12	14
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	193	193	92	69
INCOME IN 1989				
Households	804	804	236	363
Less than \$5,000	26	26	—	24
\$5,000 to \$9,999	56	56	21	32
\$10,000 to \$14,999	109	109	41	68
\$15,000 to \$24,999	136	136	49	49
\$25,000 to \$34,999	228	228	53	118
\$35,000 to \$49,999	180	180	67	50
\$50,000 to \$74,999	38	38	5	22
\$75,000 to \$99,999	12	12	—	—
\$100,000 or more	19	19	—	—
Median (dollars)	29 766	29 766	28 750	25 545
Mean (dollars)	30 029	30 029	27 255	24 190
Families	563	563	145	237
Median income (dollars)	31 060	31 060	32 132	30 187
Per capita income (dollars)	8 285	8 285	8 110	7 712
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households	804	804	236	363
With earnings	784	784	236	353
Mean earnings (dollars)	29 926	29 926	26 838	24 551
With Social Security income	30	30	—	10
Mean Social Security income (dollars)	9 709	9 709	—	3 444
With public assistance income	18	18	10	6
Mean public assistance income (dollars)	1 011	1 011	50	2 330
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars)	30 931	30 931	30 592	27 271
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	30 441	30 441	30 592	27 680
Married-couple families (dollars)	34 024	34 024	33 379	30 926
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	34 560	34 560	33 379	30 991
Female householder, no husband present (dollars)	19 383	19 383	23 528	12 129
With own children under 18 years (dollars)	15 973	15 973	23 528	12 129
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels in 1989				
Families	563	563	145	237
Householder worked in 1989	515	515	145	217
With related children under 18 years	452	452	145	188
With related children under 5 years	253	253	103	90
Married-couple families	396	396	100	166
Householder worked in 1989	366	366	100	156
With related children under 18 years	337	337	100	155
With related children under 5 years	159	159	66	66
Female householder, no husband present	70	70	17	33
Householder worked in 1989	52	52	17	23
With related children under 18 years	62	62	17	33
With related children under 5 years	41	41	9	24
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined	551	551	163	236
Nonfamily householder	241	241	91	126
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons for whom poverty status is determined	2 773	2 773	680	1 114
Persons under 18 years	1 060	1 060	236	435
Related children under 18 years	1 013	1 013	230	402
Related children 5 to 17 years	612	612	155	226
Persons 65 years and over	43	43	—	10
Income in 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families	42	42	—	32
Percent below poverty level	7.5	7.5	—	13.5
Householder worked in 1989	22	22	—	22
With related children under 18 years	32	32	—	24
With related children under 5 years	24	24	—	16
Married-couple families	10	10	—	8
Householder worked in 1989	8	8	—	8
With related children under 18 years	8	8	—	8
With related children under 5 years	—	—	—	—
Female householder, no husband present	24	24	—	16
Householder worked in 1989	6	6	—	6
With related children under 18 years	24	24	—	16
With related children under 5 years	24	24	—	16
Unrelated individuals	135	135	35	67
Nonfamily householder	29	29	5	24
65 years and over	—	—	—	—
Persons	414	414	79	218
Percent below poverty level	14.9	14.9	11.6	19.6
Persons under 18 years	235	235	50	121
Related children under 18 years	188	188	44	88
Related children 5 to 17 years	89	89	44	32
Persons 65 years and over	4	4	—	—
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level	244	244	30	154
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level	598	598	95	351

Table 30. Social and Labor Force Characteristics of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhort—Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhort County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
PLACE OF BIRTH				
All persons	144 622	144 622	36 300	22 133
Native	142 900	142 900	35 698	21 856
Foreign born	1 722	1 722	602	277
LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH				
Linguistically isolated households	680	680	61	37
Persons 5 years and over	132 814	132 814	33 231	20 364
Speak a language other than English	9 043	9 043	1 303	847
Do not speak English "very well"	3 498	3 498	320	191
In linguistically isolated households	2 014	2 014	95	56
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL				
Persons 3 years and over enrolled in school	33 463	33 463	7 172	5 134
Preprimary school	2 702	2 702	625	389
Public school	1 610	1 610	403	245
Elementary or high school	25 541	25 541	5 168	3 406
Public school	22 893	22 893	4 734	3 134
College	5 220	5 220	1 379	1 339
Public college	3 672	3 672	1 152	435
EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT				
Persons 25 years and over	90 286	90 286	23 594	13 795
Less than 9th grade	8 238	8 238	1 773	1 310
9th to 12th grade, no diploma	15 574	15 574	4 396	2 444
High school graduate (includes equivalency)	35 568	35 568	8 942	5 131
Some college, no degree	13 998	13 998	4 119	1 834
Associate degree	3 797	3 797	816	640
Bachelor's degree	8 188	8 188	2 249	1 477
Graduate or professional degree	4 923	4 923	1 299	959
Percent high school graduate or higher	73.6	73.6	73.9	72.8
Percent bachelor's degree or higher	14.5	14.5	15.0	17.7
FERTILITY				
Children ever born per 1,000 women 15 to 44 years	1 395	1 395	1 310	1 293
RESIDENCE IN 1985				
Persons 5 years and over	132 814	132 814	33 231	20 364
Some house	72 413	72 413	16 711	9 344
Different house in United States	59 721	59 721	16 346	10 876
Central city of this MSA/PMSA	19 971	19 971	7 596	4 583
Remainder of this MSA/PMSA	18 653	18 653	2 753	2 048
Different MSA/PMSA	12 310	12 310	3 996	2 349
Not in on MSA/PMSA	8 787	8 787	2 001	1 896
Abroad	680	680	174	144
JOURNEY TO WORK				
Workers 16 years and over	74 398	74 398	18 412	11 327
Car, truck, or van	68 517	68 517	17 289	10 178
Drive alone	58 913	58 913	14 344	8 766
Carpooled	9 604	9 604	2 945	1 412
Public transportation	350	350	226	25
Other means	3 030	3 030	657	882
Worked at home	2 501	2 501	240	242
Mean travel time to work (minutes)	16.6	16.6	16.0	15.3
Worked in MSA/PMSA of residence	67 628	67 628	16 925	10 565
Central city	42 228	42 228	12 550	8 425
Outside central city	25 400	25 400	4 375	2 140
Worked outside MSA/PMSA of residence	6 770	6 770	1 487	762
LABOR FORCE STATUS				
Persons 16 years and over	108 633	108 633	28 200	17 293
In labor force	78 133	78 133	19 575	11 866
Employed	75 383	75 383	18 709	11 455
Unemployed	2 730	2 730	852	405
Percent of civilian labor force	3.5	3.5	4.4	3.4
Females 16 years and over	56 523	56 523	15 062	9 199
Employed	33 890	33 890	8 581	5 387
Unemployed	1 383	1 383	425	242
With own children under 6 years	9 325	9 325	2 376	1 418
In labor force	5 975	5 975	1 586	997
With own children 6 to 17 years only	10 554	10 554	2 202	1 433
In labor force	8 749	8 749	1 864	1 159
Persons 16 to 19 years	8 041	8 041	1 675	1 311
Not enrolled in school	2 343	2 343	617	338
Unemployed or not in labor force	751	751	255	135
Not high school graduate	1 458	1 458	421	202
Employed	900	900	205	86
Unemployed	192	192	108	10
Not in labor force	366	366	108	106
WORK STATUS IN 1989				
Persons 16 years and over who worked in 1989	84 223	84 223	21 038	13 161
Usually worked 35 or more hours per week	66 282	66 282	16 798	10 298
50 to 52 weeks	49 216	49 216	12 136	7 314
DISABILITY				
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 16 to 64 years	91 120	91 120	22 688	13 727
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 812	2 812	919	415
With a mobility limitation	1 567	1 567	586	193
In labor force	487	487	242	33
With a self-care limitation	1 911	1 911	607	307
With a work disability	6 768	6 768	2 199	1 001
In labor force	3 659	3 659	1 093	589
Prevented from working	2 514	2 514	935	332
No work disability	84 352	84 352	20 489	12 726
In labor force	71 624	71 624	17 580	10 860
Civilian noninstitutionalized persons 65 years and over	15 915	15 915	4 966	3 125
With a mobility or self-care limitation	2 624	2 624	817	639
With a mobility limitation	1 937	1 937	632	478
With a self-care limitation	1 502	1 502	445	347

Table 31. Occupation, Income in 1989, and Poverty Status in 1989 of White, Not of Hispanic Origin Persons: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhort-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhort County		
		Total	Elkhort city	Goshen city
OCCUPATION				
Employed persons 16 years and over -----	75 383	75 383	18 709	11 455
Executive, administrative, and managerial occupations -----	8 857	8 857	2 017	1 215
Professional specialty occupations -----	7 040	7 040	1 750	1 341
Technicians and related support occupations -----	1 749	1 749	405	241
Sales occupations -----	7 984	7 984	2 027	1 277
Administrative support occupations, including clerical -----	11 058	11 058	2 822	1 541
Private household occupations -----	142	142	21	25
Protective service occupations -----	671	671	230	132
Service occupations, except protective and household -----	6 795	6 795	1 770	1 189
Farming, forestry, and fishing occupations -----	1 529	529	45	85
Precision production, craft, and repair occupations -----	10 487	10 487	2 777	1 321
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors -----	11 737	11 737	3 105	2 012
Transportation and material moving occupations -----	3 386	3 386	688	389
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers -----	3 948	3 948	1 052	687
INCOME IN 1989				
Households -----	53 104	53 104	15 172	8 490
Less than \$5,000 -----	1 636	1 636	849	256
\$5,000 to \$9,999 -----	3 284	3 284	1 321	671
\$10,000 to \$14,999 -----	4 441	4 441	1 759	774
\$15,000 to \$24,999 -----	10 331	10 331	3 375	1 811
\$25,000 to \$34,999 -----	10 437	10 437	2 861	1 781
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	11 812	11 812	2 700	1 931
\$50,000 to \$74,999 -----	7 308	7 308	1 279	839
\$75,000 to \$99,999 -----	2 099	2 099	542	238
\$100,000 or more -----	1 756	1 756	486	189
Median (dollars) -----	31 381	31 381	25 817	29 215
Mean (dollars) -----	38 462	38 462	34 236	34 228
Families -----	39 312	39 312	9 539	5 779
Median income (dollars) -----	35 790	35 790	31 279	34 146
Per capita income (dollars) -----	14 259	14 259	14 442	13 419
INCOME TYPE IN 1989				
Households -----	53 104	53 104	15 172	8 490
With earnings -----	45 441	45 441	12 338	6 803
Mean emaings (dollars) -----	37 677	37 677	33 671	33 656
With Social Security income -----	12 913	12 913	4 207	2 471
Mean Social Security income (dollars) -----	8 726	8 726	8 584	8 462
With public assistance income -----	2 000	2 000	799	236
Mean public assistance income (dollars) -----	3 853	3 853	3 429	4 040
MEAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1989 BY FAMILY TYPE				
Families (dollars) -----	43 258	43 258	40 699	39 253
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	42 311	42 311	33 909	38 765
Married-couple families (dollars) -----	46 270	46 270	45 945	41 444
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	46 627	46 627	40 576	41 673
Female householder, no husband present (dollars) -----	22 456	22 456	19 318	23 111
With own children under 18 years (dollars) -----	18 213	18 213	16 213	17 611
POVERTY STATUS IN 1989				
All Income Levels In 1989				
Families -----	39 233	39 219	9 610	5 685
Householder worked in 1989 -----	34 576	34 558	8 231	4 861
With related children under 18 years -----	20 930	20 929	5 044	2 917
With related children under 5 years -----	8 769	8 781	2 394	1 327
Married-couple families -----	33 498	33 483	7 331	4 900
Householder worked in 1989 -----	29 714	29 690	6 321	4 190
With related children under 18 years -----	17 128	17 131	3 443	2 459
With related children under 5 years -----	7 554	7 564	1 713	1 159
Female householder, no husband present -----	4 343	4 341	1 827	547
Householder worked in 1989 -----	3 600	3 606	1 502	448
With related children under 18 years -----	2 947	2 950	1 364	316
With related children under 5 years -----	918	920	570	114
Unrelated individuals for whom poverty status is determined -----	17 606	17 612	7 080	3 476
Nonfamily householder -----	13 460	13 466	5 425	2 689
65 years and over -----	4 906	4 941	1 887	1 154
Persons for whom poverty status is determined -----	141 431	141 423	35 300	20 954
Persons under 18 years -----	39 620	39 620	8 663	5 436
Related children under 18 years -----	39 442	39 442	8 599	5 378
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	27 769	27 769	5 617	3 617
Persons 65 years and over -----	15 680	15 715	4 823	3 093
Income In 1989 Below Poverty Level				
Families -----	1 755	1 740	744	265
Percent below poverty level -----	4.5	4.4	7.8	4.6
Householder worked in 1989 -----	1 274	1 274	525	198
With related children under 18 years -----	1 339	1 324	623	187
With related children under 5 years -----	683	683	337	95
Married-couple families -----	856	856	226	197
Householder worked in 1989 -----	658	658	174	143
With related children under 18 years -----	555	555	138	126
With related children under 5 years -----	322	322	92	55
Female householder, no husband present -----	811	803	487	68
Householder worked in 1989 -----	581	581	340	55
With related children under 18 years -----	733	725	464	61
With related children under 5 years -----	350	350	245	40
Unrelated individuals -----	2 639	2 615	1 231	547
Nonfamily householder -----	1 597	1 573	844	275
65 years and over -----	780	780	356	140
Persons -----	8 298	8 259	3 308	1 446
Percent below poverty level -----	5.9	5.8	9.4	6.9
Persons under 18 years -----	2 936	2 936	1 068	462
Reloted children under 18 years -----	2 788	2 788	1 011	427
Related children 5 to 17 years -----	1 812	1 812	594	277
Persons 65 years and over -----	1 045	1 045	400	211
Ratio of income in 1989 to poverty level:				
Persons below 50 percent of poverty level -----	3 313	3 281	1 437	467
Persons below 125 percent of poverty level -----	12 613	12 583	4 820	2 030

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16
All housing units.....	60 182	60 182	19 147	9 523	1 905	2 784	1 445	3 233	3 209	3 409
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	1 673	1 673	294	422	52	233	13	182	196	22
1985 to 1988	5 680	5 680	979	1 068	97	420	87	604	440	199
1980 to 1984	3 564	3 564	950	587	69	273	94	226	355	208
1970 to 1979	12 524	12 524	2 721	1 633	293	695	300	650	904	820
1960 to 1969	9 726	9 726	3 299	1 031	185	316	150	592	767	520
1950 to 1959	7 879	7 879	2 888	971	237	350	204	284	351	542
1940 to 1949	5 127	5 127	1 952	918	245	252	110	244	102	436
1939 or earlier	14 009	14 009	6 064	2 893	727	245	487	451	94	662
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	476	476	296	128	—	86	6	7	—	6
1 bedroom	6 292	6 292	3 270	1 486	172	572	147	223	177	264
2 bedrooms	17 376	17 376	6 621	3 217	742	910	304	1 202	983	1 373
3 bedrooms	25 330	25 330	6 516	3 589	800	880	656	1 441	1 596	1 274
4 bedrooms	8 865	8 865	2 162	960	176	282	273	343	409	449
5 or more bedrooms	1 843	1 843	282	143	15	54	59	17	44	43
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	434	434	92	255	—	222	—	24	12	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	313	313	76	138	—	101	—	37	16	10
Vocant condominium housing units	60	60	26	7	—	7	—	—	—	12
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	59 914	59 914	19 086	9 435	1 895	2 745	1 424	3 233	3 209	3 397
Source of water, public system or private company	32 934	32 934	17 850	8 316	1 504	1 943	741	2 617	1 023	1 658
Sewage disposal, public sewer	32 504	32 504	17 000	9 219	1 524	2 247	863	3 058	996	1 658
Locking complete plumbing facilities	166	166	26	58	23	—	7	—	—	19
Owner-occupied housing units	85	85	17	17	17	—	7	—	—	19
Renter-occupied housing units	40	40	7	16	6	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	56 713	56 713	17 519	9 029	1 791	2 688	1 382	3 074	2 914	3 211
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	45 403	45 403	14 518	7 957	1 574	2 202	1 120	2 865	2 457	2 629
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 659	1 659	72	82	45	51	36	7	19	37
Electricity	5 256	5 256	2 458	532	58	279	62	134	368	473
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 129	2 129	237	263	83	73	96	29	25	49
All other fuels	2 180	2 180	179	187	27	75	68	39	45	23
No fuel used	86	86	55	8	4	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	4 444	4 444	2 006	747	131	268	41	117	86	181
1	18 198	18 198	7 742	3 481	599	1 134	453	1 013	910	1 186
2	23 679	23 679	5 822	3 622	817	987	585	1 472	1 321	1 342
3 or more	10 392	10 392	1 949	1 179	244	299	303	472	597	502
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	40 745	40 745	9 800	5 672	1 179	1 727	1 042	2 244	2 483	2 145
1989 to March 1990	4 102	4 102	899	720	114	255	118	279	377	174
1985 to 1988	11 169	11 169	2 372	1 676	305	600	264	733	862	635
1980 to 1984	6 061	6 061	1 481	771	202	243	148	299	363	282
1970 to 1979	9 411	9 411	2 061	1 167	271	298	254	468	500	529
1969 or earlier	10 002	10 002	2 987	1 338	287	331	258	465	381	525
Renter-occupied housing units	15 968	15 968	7 719	3 357	612	961	340	830	431	1 066
1989 to March 1990	7 081	7 081	3 374	1 598	374	307	171	378	168	336
1985 to 1988	5 514	5 514	2 643	1 105	189	332	112	309	199	371
1980 to 1984	1 858	1 858	1 048	334	22	175	22	58	40	158
1970 to 1979	1 148	1 148	530	291	17	133	33	81	17	168
1969 or earlier	367	367	124	29	10	14	2	4	7	33
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	4 818	4 818	2 091	804	269	83	58	161	115	180
Householder 65 years and over	11 372	11 372	3 914	2 130	270	1 133	286	477	396	657
Owner-occupied housing units	8 874	8 874	2 659	1 483	258	640	279	389	324	426
Locking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	7	10	10	—	7	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	301	301	109	47	17	8	—	22	10	24
No vehicle available	1 881	1 881	866	448	54	260	28	71	20	90
Complete plumbing facilities	56 588	56 588	17 493	8 996	1 768	2 688	1 375	3 074	2 914	3 192
1.00 or less persons per room	55 426	55 426	17 181	8 771	1 680	2 672	1 351	3 020	2 901	3 168
1.01 or more persons per room	1 162	1 162	312	225	88	16	24	54	13	24
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	125	125	26	33	23	—	7	—	—	19
1.00 or less persons per room	111	111	26	33	23	—	7	—	—	19
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 124	42 124	39 700	38 340	30 879	44 084	54 495	37 398	39 798	40 692
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	24 616	24 616	21 975	25 949	25 361	26 657	23 143	29 843	26 912	27 869
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	4 123	4 123	2 197	627	182	159	50	131	122	176
Owner-occupied housing units	1 598	1 598	546	233	89	38	18	88	56	128
Renter-occupied housing units	2 525	2 525	1 651	394	93	121	32	43	66	48

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County—Con.						Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
All housing units	2 599	3 468	3 236	1 991	3 085	2 818	—	859	1 728	805
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT										
1989 to March 1990	31	213	141	62	38	28	—	63	—	—
1985 to 1988	173	724	459	228	256	157	—	146	59	—
1980 to 1984	129	230	168	96	202	159	—	123	130	34
1970 to 1979	582	966	476	617	718	674	—	318	306	142
1960 to 1969	514	689	434	508	724	682	—	174	278	93
1950 to 1959	596	426	562	249	464	612	—	17	254	332
1940 to 1949	261	154	297	115	223	269	—	9	199	55
1939 or earlier	313	66	699	116	460	237	—	9	502	149
BEDROOMS										
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	48	16	—	—	6	—
1 bedroom	168	206	352	54	355	602	—	109	147	61
2 bedrooms	1 098	975	954	371	908	867	—	481	892	291
3 bedrooms	1 093	1 235	1 305	1 071	1 312	956	—	218	567	423
4 bedrooms	214	931	589	415	366	354	—	51	107	30
5 or more bedrooms	26	121	36	80	96	23	—	—	7	—
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS										
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	43	41	53	9	—	—	—	—	—	43
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	15	54	—	—	19	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	13	6	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	13
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS										
Complete kitchen facilities	2 599	3 458	3 220	1 991	3 085	2 818	—	859	1 716	805
Source of water, public system or private company	955	1 616	1 774	199	1 581	2 143	—	829	1 529	725
Sewage disposal, public sewer	915	1 308	1 586	132	1 607	2 045	—	763	1 492	728
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	2 471	3 219	3 041	1 940	2 952	2 485	—	682	1 610	768
HOUSE HEATING FUEL										
Utility gas	1 987	2 785	2 302	1 768	2 516	2 109	—	556	1 257	565
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	23	51	25	44	—	26	—	—	32	—
Electricity	389	345	630	71	330	320	—	126	264	191
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	42	33	47	47	68	21	—	—	42	12
All other fuels	30	5	23	10	38	9	—	—	15	—
No fuel used	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE										
None	131	76	195	17	151	223	—	27	95	78
1	871	969	849	409	1 100	988	—	443	763	407
2	1 025	1 580	1 437	985	1 125	891	—	168	551	203
3 or more	444	594	560	529	576	383	—	44	201	80
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.8	1.6	—	1.3	1.5	1.4
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT										
Owner-occupied housing units	1 898	2 518	2 110	1 709	1 941	1 522	—	470	861	531
1989 to March 1990	160	249	249	192	119	88	—	120	58	43
1985 to 1988	481	847	683	493	489	253	—	233	283	88
1980 to 1984	332	403	315	226	314	182	—	53	124	116
1970 to 1979	390	569	422	507	456	484	—	54	145	107
1969 or earlier	535	450	441	291	563	515	—	10	251	177
Renter-occupied housing units	573	701	931	231	1 011	963	—	212	749	237
1989 to March 1990	289	385	436	72	430	503	—	78	209	71
1985 to 1988	166	213	393	108	360	278	—	134	271	107
1980 to 1984	67	80	70	51	135	110	—	—	123	33
1970 to 1979	25	17	32	—	73	64	—	—	138	19
1969 or earlier	26	6	—	—	13	8	—	—	8	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS										
No telephone in unit	182	13	301	63	138	238	—	85	117	40
Householder 65 years and over	512	520	425	284	585	504	—	103	345	200
Owner-occupied housing units	444	409	375	275	458	426	—	70	174	156
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	6	—	14	—	9	8	—	10	24	—
No vehicle available	72	37	70	11	86	76	—	9	47	62
Complete plumbing facilities	2 471	3 219	3 041	1 940	2 952	2 485	—	682	1 591	768
1.00 or less persons per room	2 415	3 203	2 990	1 908	2 923	2 429	—	673	1 586	755
1.01 or more persons per room	56	16	51	32	29	56	—	9	5	13
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:										
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	39 939	64 956	40 497	46 936	37 242	38 074	—	28 096	32 648	39 502
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	26 325	39 134	24 017	30 369	20 090	25 493	—	30 975	27 747	17 303
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	131	124	245	91	293	242	—	65	104	69
Owner-occupied housing units	53	85	88	68	80	99	—	36	62	23
Renter-occupied housing units	78	39	157	23	213	143	—	29	42	46

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.								
	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
All housing units	38	1 381	1 694	1 835	2 097	1 138	1 864	2 060	1 827
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990	—	56	85	22	16	—	—	45	7
1985 to 1988	—	239	83	108	157	9	—	79	99
1980 to 1984	—	65	37	149	142	31	—	214	25
1970 to 1979	7	408	117	320	530	189	39	139	127
1960 to 1969	—	438	132	479	477	153	160	166	499
1950 to 1959	31	151	401	286	460	64	266	490	81
1940 to 1949	—	12	241	150	144	164	252	328	156
1939 or earlier	—	12	598	321	171	528	1 147	599	833
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom	—	—	—	48	16	21	—	—	45
1 bedroom	—	128	218	308	548	236	162	432	312
2 bedrooms	16	308	688	669	734	308	532	601	520
3 bedrooms	9	397	596	675	572	520	828	793	646
4 bedrooms	13	491	166	129	227	45	293	185	235
5 or more bedrooms	—	57	26	6	—	8	49	49	69
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	33	16	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	15	13	—	19	29	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	13	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities	38	1 381	1 678	1 835	2 097	1 138	1 856	2 053	1 815
Source of water, public system or private company	21	1 184	1 483	1 538	1 995	1 032	1 813	2 053	1 827
Sewage disposal, public sewer	38	950	1 325	1 572	1 973	1 036	1 732	1 743	1 827
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
Occupied housing units	38	1 283	1 579	1 738	1 793	1 104	1 774	1 991	1 582
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas	38	1 106	1 183	1 428	1 508	851	1 699	1 664	1 353
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	8	—	26	—	—	—	6
Electricity	—	177	370	254	246	220	41	243	187
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	27	27	13	33	25	32	6
All other fuels	—	—	17	29	—	—	—	52	25
No fuel used	—	—	14	—	—	—	9	—	5
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None	—	10	195	134	213	159	110	254	423
1	—	435	572	814	785	530	677	757	646
2	31	542	580	598	588	512	825	758	362
3 or more	7	296	232	192	207	103	162	222	151
Vehicles per household	2.4	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units	38	955	905	897	888	606	1 314	1 319	718
1989 to March 1990	—	89	140	49	59	78	109	73	41
1985 to 1988	—	285	217	174	178	94	327	316	167
1980 to 1984	16	217	123	178	86	88	165	139	121
1970 to 1979	13	207	177	167	326	130	271	307	93
1969 or earlier	9	157	248	329	239	216	442	484	296
Renter-occupied housing units	—	328	674	841	905	498	460	672	864
1989 to March 1990	—	162	294	362	455	173	186	208	359
1985 to 1988	—	75	301	307	278	146	183	220	335
1980 to 1984	—	74	60	113	100	134	48	176	90
1970 to 1979	—	17	19	59	64	15	20	46	68
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	8	30	23	22	12
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit	—	—	277	138	210	122	70	56	435
Householder 65 years and over	15	242	269	418	295	381	443	689	246
Owner-occupied housing units	15	171	219	303	217	190	417	409	198
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	14	9	8	—	—	13	8
No vehicle available	—	10	70	77	66	102	82	173	72
Complete plumbing facilities	38	1 283	1 579	1 738	1 793	1 104	1 774	1 984	1 582
1.00 or less persons per room	38	1 283	1 536	1 709	1 745	1 099	1 762	1 984	1 508
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	43	29	48	5	12	—	74
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	220 958	76 617	29 901	31 042	37 421	31 078	38 153	47 214	25 160
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	—	50 937	21 469	19 065	24 334	16 211	29 054	16 953	14 606
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	—	35	201	242	214	102	84	239	515
Owner-occupied housing units	—	23	57	61	71	4	49	44	99
Renter-occupied housing units	—	12	144	181	143	98	35	195	416

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 416	405	1 446	1 687	2 243	847	32	3 133	135
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT									
1989 to March 1990.....	—	—	—	35	202	7	—	166	12
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	—	85	324	40	—	578	41
1980 to 1984.....	—	—	—	63	221	47	9	226	21
1970 to 1979.....	47	32	23	268	564	112	—	612	54
1960 to 1969.....	231	19	31	142	209	68	—	581	—
1950 to 1959.....	10	45	60	195	305	127	—	284	—
1940 to 1949.....	187	55	147	212	230	70	15	244	—
1939 or earlier.....	941	254	1 185	687	188	376	8	442	7
BEDROOMS									
No bedroom.....	103	57	29	—	86	6	—	7	—
1 bedroom.....	409	200	388	167	563	137	—	223	8
2 bedrooms.....	457	124	341	680	810	157	9	1 191	29
3 bedrooms.....	251	21	493	693	562	376	23	1 389	53
4 bedrooms.....	188	—	162	138	189	126	—	306	39
5 or more bedrooms.....	8	3	33	9	33	45	—	17	6
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS									
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	222	—	—	24	9
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	101	—	—	37	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS									
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 410	405	1 407	1 677	2 204	847	32	3 133	135
Source of water, public system or private company.....	1 416	405	1 439	1 487	1 917	721	32	2 592	128
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	1 416	405	1 446	1 511	2 230	839	32	3 042	119
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	35	23	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	17	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	10	6	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 210	367	1 343	1 578	2 161	806	32	2 974	135
HOUSE HEATING FUEL									
Utility gas.....	1 068	242	1 215	1 414	1 708	688	32	2 765	135
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	—	—	—	24	51	—	—	7	—
Electricity.....	82	97	39	58	267	34	—	134	—
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	20	—	74	55	52	53	—	29	—
All other fuels.....	23	18	15	27	75	31	—	39	—
No fuel used.....	17	10	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE									
None.....	213	95	193	122	268	32	15	117	—
1.....	660	253	493	575	1 041	329	—	1 003	40
2.....	285	19	486	699	671	310	9	1 407	40
3 or more.....	52	—	171	182	181	135	8	447	55
Vehicles per household.....	1.1	.8	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.3	1.8	2.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT									
Owner-occupied housing units.....	284	14	604	999	1 241	541	8	2 144	135
1989 to March 1990.....	40	—	85	86	183	76	8	263	19
1985 to 1988.....	—	—	141	240	415	115	—	696	69
1980 to 1984.....	55	—	103	173	172	52	—	271	—
1970 to 1979.....	56	8	117	231	185	138	—	449	47
1969 or earlier.....	123	6	158	269	286	160	—	465	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	926	353	739	579	920	265	24	830	—
1989 to March 1990.....	569	248	419	359	289	138	15	378	—
1985 to 1988.....	237	49	201	184	332	79	—	309	—
1980 to 1984.....	59	38	57	22	175	13	9	58	—
1970 to 1979.....	47	18	44	14	119	33	—	81	—
1969 or earlier.....	14	—	18	—	5	2	—	4	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS									
No telephone in unit.....	425	116	254	265	68	41	15	161	—
Householder 65 years and over.....	162	106	167	244	1 042	209	—	449	19
Owner-occupied housing units.....	112	8	111	232	558	202	—	361	19
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	8	15	—	17	8	—	—	22	—
No vehicle available.....	41	55	44	54	260	19	—	71	—
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 210	367	1 333	1 555	2 161	806	32	2 974	135
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 148	355	1 298	1 467	2 145	782	32	2 920	127
1.01 or more persons per room.....	62	12	35	88	16	24	—	54	8
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	23	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	10	23	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:									
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	26 112	25 116	46 529	29 509	33 817	52 204	38 350	37 274	70 022
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	18 030	19 245	22 969	24 990	26 764	21 110	28 441	29 843	—
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	216	111	122	175	153	31	—	131	15
Owner-occupied housing units.....	11	6	6	86	32	6	—	88	15
Renter-occupied housing units.....	205	105	116	89	121	25	—	43	—

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Troct 2 (pt.)	Troct 3 (pt.)	Troct 4 (pt.)	Troct 5.98 (pt.)	Troct 6.97	Troct 6.98	Troct 7	Troct 8
All housing units	218	541	598	100	6	1 546	2 052	2 840
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990	17	31	6	16	—	74	40	72
1985 to 1988	12	96	47	26	—	255	216	360
1980 to 1984	6	52	47	—	—	175	150	270
1970 to 1979	25	131	188	38	—	470	627	812
1960 to 1969	43	107	82	11	—	265	348	394
1950 to 1959	42	45	77	—	—	146	180	220
1940 to 1949	33	22	40	—	6	40	129	207
1939 or earlier	40	57	111	9	—	121	362	505
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
1 bedroom	5	9	10	—	—	36	97	123
2 bedrooms	62	100	147	11	—	250	628	701
3 bedrooms	107	318	280	52	—	923	986	1 274
4 bedrooms	38	93	147	37	6	266	297	557
5 or more bedrooms	6	21	14	—	—	71	39	185
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16
Renter-occupied condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
Vacant condominium housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities	218	541	577	100	6	1 531	2 037	2 827
Source of water, public system or private company	17	26	20	25	—	80	734	824
Sewage disposal, public sewer	13	17	24	16	—	87	697	685
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	20
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	14
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units	213	527	576	100	6	1 505	1 907	2 735
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas	160	494	432	100	6	1 145	1 466	1 616
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	21	—	36	—	—	82	57	300
Electricity	—	12	28	—	—	53	198	132
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	28	21	43	—	—	68	121	236
All other fuels	—	—	37	—	—	157	65	448
No fuel used	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None	9	—	9	—	—	37	94	308
1	24	93	124	10	—	257	519	527
2	118	316	275	65	—	695	856	1 161
3 or more	62	118	168	25	6	516	438	739
Vehicles per household	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	3.0	2.3	1.9	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units	180	486	501	100	6	1 370	1 609	2 282
1989 to March 1990	28	72	42	16	—	193	134	226
1985 to 1988	65	185	149	37	—	374	490	699
1980 to 1984	29	71	96	28	—	218	248	395
1970 to 1979	40	113	116	19	—	369	341	560
1969 or earlier	18	45	98	—	6	216	396	402
Renter-occupied housing units	33	41	75	—	—	135	298	453
1989 to March 1990	15	18	33	—	—	59	122	206
1985 to 1988	5	—	33	—	—	65	111	178
1980 to 1984	—	—	9	—	—	8	26	28
1970 to 1979	3	14	—	—	—	3	30	20
1969 or earlier	10	9	—	—	—	—	9	21
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit	4	15	17	—	—	41	143	388
Householder 65 years and over	26	91	77	28	6	187	417	387
Owner-occupied housing units	26	82	77	28	6	187	386	313
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	28
No vehicle available	—	—	9	—	—	7	69	79
Complete plumbing facilities	213	527	569	100	6	1 505	1 900	2 721
1.00 or less persons per room	213	527	569	100	6	1 499	1 822	2 631
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	6	78	90
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	14
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	7	—	—	—	7	7
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	38 485	70 302	56 969	40 066	30 491	52 998	38 126	42 302
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	31 872	24 258	30 329	—	—	29 359	30 621	26 414
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	7	6	19	—	—	20	65	147
Owner-occupied housing units	3	6	12	—	—	13	60	93
Renter-occupied housing units	4	—	7	—	—	7	5	54

Table 32. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 676	1 129	1 332	1 973	32	1 839	2 341	2 350
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	97	35	—	24	—	24	44	133
1985 to 1988.....	129	76	35	251	7	147	173	294
1980 to 1984.....	62	92	76	80	—	63	108	232
1970 to 1979.....	321	243	293	496	—	383	581	586
1960 to 1969.....	195	70	140	162	7	249	556	593
1950 to 1959.....	184	102	188	271	6	172	478	334
1940 to 1949.....	117	107	74	95	—	106	234	93
1939 or earlier.....	571	404	526	594	12	695	167	85
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	5	—	41	—	1	—	—
1 bedroom.....	76	47	41	314	—	63	64	68
2 bedrooms.....	345	176	251	553	—	306	563	502
3 bedrooms.....	758	604	587	780	20	878	1 317	1 378
4 bedrooms.....	303	247	253	239	12	443	320	358
5 or more bedrooms.....	194	50	200	46	—	148	77	44
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	12
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	16
Vacant condominium housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 665	1 129	1 332	1 961	32	1 829	2 329	2 350
Source of water, public system or private company.....	314	41	310	1 855	—	582	402	194
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	321	46	313	1 843	6	615	277	233
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	6	18	—	9	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	6	6	—	9	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	5	—	12	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 593	1 111	1 301	1 881	32	1 777	2 248	2 232
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	745	626	608	1 569	21	1 207	1 918	1 901
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	343	171	182	—	—	148	6	19
Electricity.....	50	16	33	163	—	54	189	242
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	202	145	224	126	5	127	64	25
All other fuels.....	253	153	249	12	6	241	71	45
No fuel used.....	—	—	5	11	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	267	58	227	121	—	181	72	59
1.....	275	213	232	682	5	340	651	467
2.....	691	575	490	793	14	734	1 008	1 153
3 or more.....	360	265	352	285	13	522	517	553
Vehicles per household.....	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 362	939	1 041	1 252	27	1 465	1 961	2 013
1989 to March 1990.....	206	111	26	107	7	88	196	257
1985 to 1988.....	345	188	136	382	7	325	523	629
1980 to 1984.....	169	144	200	196	—	207	288	310
1970 to 1979.....	313	284	295	276	6	393	423	446
1969 or earlier.....	329	212	384	291	7	452	531	371
Renter-occupied housing units.....	231	172	260	629	5	312	287	219
1989 to March 1990.....	75	38	76	325	5	75	74	90
1985 to 1988.....	79	90	91	206	—	144	149	65
1980 to 1984.....	26	30	34	50	—	36	21	40
1970 to 1979.....	33	14	43	41	—	28	18	17
1969 or earlier.....	18	—	16	7	—	29	25	7
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	313	23	230	198	—	70	118	30
Householder 65 years and over.....	247	282	276	396	—	413	503	293
Owner-occupied housing units.....	225	263	263	275	—	331	462	254
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	6	7	—	7	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	29	—	44	7	—	18	—	—
No vehicle available.....	40	12	59	49	—	84	38	11
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 593	1 106	1 295	1 863	32	1 768	2 248	2 232
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 469	1 094	1 232	1 829	32	1 738	2 182	2 228
1.01 or more persons per room.....	124	12	63	34	—	30	66	4
Lacking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	5	6	18	—	9	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	5	6	18	—	2	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	36 644	36 319	39 395	39 011	29 415	46 808	37 485	42 530
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	24 646	25 776	31 303	22 766	56 000	33 249	22 114	22 980
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	91	23	62	150	—	79	151	57
Owner-occupied housing units.....	71	12	39	36	—	50	115	20
Renter-occupied housing units.....	20	11	23	114	—	29	36	37

Table 32. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
All housing units.....	1 681	1 794	2 087	1 542	1 856	1 250	8	721
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990.....	22	31	157	56	50	16	—	12
1985 to 1988.....	140	173	485	376	187	148	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	78	95	165	131	75	53	—	17
1970 to 1979.....	514	440	558	359	563	398	—	144
1960 to 1969.....	242	421	251	302	508	245	—	205
1950 to 1959.....	288	264	275	161	249	178	8	152
1940 to 1949.....	237	206	142	56	115	73	—	125
1939 or earlier.....	160	164	54	101	109	139	—	66
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 bedroom.....	117	107	78	134	46	47	—	—
2 bedrooms.....	481	807	667	266	342	239	8	54
3 bedrooms.....	707	670	838	709	1 018	637	—	133
4 bedrooms.....	340	184	440	423	376	237	—	384
5 or more bedrooms.....	36	26	64	10	74	90	—	127
CONDOMINIUM HOUSING UNITS								
Owner-occupied condominium housing units.....	—	—	8	37	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied condominium housing units.....	10	—	—	41	—	—	—	—
Vacant condominium housing units.....	12	—	6	—	—	—	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities.....	1 681	1 794	2 077	1 542	1 856	1 250	8	721
Source of water, public system or private company.....	129	230	432	291	71	43	—	148
Sewage disposal, public sewer.....	166	187	358	261	13	35	—	72
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Occupied housing units.....	1 601	1 703	1 936	1 462	1 805	1 214	8	692
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas.....	1 372	1 422	1 679	1 119	1 633	1 088	—	601
Bottled, tank, or LP gas.....	5	23	51	17	44	—	—	—
Electricity.....	209	198	168	300	71	76	—	74
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.....	7	30	33	20	47	41	8	8
All other fuels.....	8	30	5	6	10	9	—	9
No fuel used.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None.....	86	53	66	—	17	17	—	10
1.....	423	464	534	277	369	286	—	203
2.....	791	822	1 038	857	945	527	8	303
3 or more.....	301	364	298	328	474	384	—	176
Vehicles per household.....	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.0	2.0
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units.....	1 284	1 367	1 563	1 205	1 574	1 044	8	634
1989 to March 1990.....	116	117	160	109	173	70	—	29
1985 to 1988.....	352	393	562	466	424	315	—	75
1980 to 1984.....	158	216	186	192	226	136	—	96
1970 to 1979.....	384	283	362	245	460	289	8	158
1969 or earlier.....	274	358	293	193	291	234	—	276
Renter-occupied housing units.....	317	336	373	257	231	170	—	58
1989 to March 1990.....	127	218	223	142	72	68	—	48
1985 to 1988.....	100	59	138	92	108	53	—	—
1980 to 1984.....	35	34	6	10	51	22	—	10
1970 to 1979.....	30	6	—	13	—	14	—	—
1969 or earlier.....	25	19	6	—	—	13	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit.....	63	142	13	24	63	—	—	28
Householder 65 years and over.....	312	312	278	156	265	167	—	209
Owner-occupied housing units.....	252	288	238	156	256	155	—	209
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available.....	43	10	27	—	11	9	—	10
Complete plumbing facilities.....	1 601	1 703	1 936	1 462	1 805	1 214	8	692
1.00 or less persons per room.....	1 582	1 660	1 920	1 454	1 781	1 214	8	684
1.01 or more persons per room.....	19	43	16	8	24	—	—	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars).....	46 085	40 108	57 831	48 455	44 956	42 568	58 204	38 987
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars).....	28 159	32 688	28 755	30 701	30 369	25 162	—	43 581
Household income in 1989 below poverty level.....	72	62	89	44	76	51	—	28
Owner-occupied housing units.....	66	30	62	31	53	19	—	28
Renter-occupied housing units.....	6	32	27	13	23	32	—	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County					
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 2	Tract 3	Tract 4	Tract 5.98	Tract 15	Tract 16
Specified owner-occupied housing units	32 554	32 554	8 670	4 354	793	1 415	848	1 627	1 570	1 867
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage	20 786	20 786	5 209	2 451	421	813	542	971	1 228	1 229
Less than \$300	1 079	1 079	441	100	31	18	14	40	63	110
\$300 to \$399	2 424	2 424	836	341	88	96	33	110	112	179
\$400 to \$499	3 860	3 860	1 164	477	99	159	86	189	178	261
\$500 to \$599	3 996	3 996	1 053	553	121	198	77	185	265	205
\$600 to \$799	5 531	5 531	965	588	40	190	165	316	430	295
\$800 to \$999	2 163	2 163	321	237	24	96	109	104	69	105
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 390	1 390	329	121	12	56	33	27	100	53
\$1,500 to \$1,999	230	230	47	28	6	—	25	—	11	6
\$2,000 or more	113	113	53	6	—	—	—	—	—	15
Median (dollars)	574	574	513	549	491	572	662	581	598	529
Not mortgaged	11 768	11 768	3 461	1 903	372	602	306	656	342	638
Less than \$100	428	428	74	80	35	25	—	26	—	27
\$100 to \$199	6 663	6 663	2 085	953	231	327	124	327	217	430
\$200 to \$299	3 696	3 696	990	704	101	209	132	254	112	140
\$300 to \$399	721	721	228	120	5	25	30	40	13	31
\$400 to \$499	111	111	6	39	—	16	8	9	—	10
\$500 or more	149	149	78	7	—	—	12	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	186	186	185	193	171	189	216	193	185	172
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000	6 137	6 137	2 140	871	260	253	62	285	164	365
Less than 20 percent	2 624	2 624	816	378	125	118	33	132	110	127
20 to 24 percent	689	689	236	80	26	18	—	27	—	27
25 to 29 percent	616	616	198	153	49	39	5	22	13	32
30 to 34 percent	534	534	208	38	22	8	—	17	7	42
35 percent or more	1 546	1 546	601	207	38	70	18	87	34	112
Not computed	128	128	81	15	—	—	6	—	—	25
Median	22.8	22.8	24.5	23.1	21.0	22.4	19.0	21.9	17.2	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	9 269	9 269	2 696	1 265	291	443	238	385	487	560
Less than 20 percent	5 449	5 449	1 745	818	176	247	168	208	222	385
20 to 24 percent	1 778	1 778	518	220	37	116	37	75	147	113
25 to 29 percent	1 032	1 032	215	125	48	42	12	52	89	41
30 to 34 percent	516	516	110	65	18	23	14	25	12	21
35 percent or more	494	494	108	37	12	15	7	25	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.1	17.1	16.0	15.2	16.9	17.8	15.2	18.4	20.7	15.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 417	8 417	1 865	1 219	152	439	230	563	363	486
Less than 20 percent	6 228	6 228	1 493	954	141	315	144	425	248	343
20 to 24 percent	1 547	1 547	295	194	4	89	70	121	94	96
25 to 29 percent	441	441	56	53	7	35	11	8	4	35
30 to 34 percent	120	120	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	12
35 percent or more	81	81	21	18	—	—	5	—	17	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	14.4	14.4	13.7	15.5	17.3	13.8	16.3	15.7
\$50,000 or more	8 731	8 731	1 969	999	90	280	318	394	556	456
Less than 20 percent	7 878	7 878	1 793	962	90	261	266	385	490	432
20 to 24 percent	542	542	85	25	—	—	35	—	37	8
25 to 29 percent	187	187	46	5	—	12	17	9	15	9
30 to 34 percent	51	51	—	7	—	7	—	—	14	7
35 percent or more	18	18	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	55	55	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	10.9	10.9	10.0	10.0	10.5	10.8	10.6	10.0	11.6	10.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units	15 432	15 432	7 689	3 343	600	938	320	824	417	1 060
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100	229	229	187	19	—	—	—	6	9	—
\$100 to \$199	1 149	1 149	699	226	21	111	25	31	27	20
\$200 to \$299	1 846	1 846	894	541	67	195	75	38	60	52
\$300 to \$399	3 936	3 936	2 236	760	103	230	68	103	62	238
\$400 to \$499	3 975	3 975	1 912	860	174	188	66	321	109	390
\$500 to \$599	2 334	2 334	969	605	153	131	50	230	89	211
\$600 to \$749	1 016	1 016	427	205	51	38	23	72	28	54
\$750 to \$999	261	261	125	30	7	23	—	—	—	15
\$1,000 or more	46	46	19	8	—	—	—	—	—	13
No cash rent	640	640	221	89	24	14	13	23	33	67
Median (dollars)	405	405	388	410	448	361	374	473	418	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000	3 144	3 144	1 976	592	65	237	28	100	98	140
Less than 20 percent	142	142	130	6	—	—	—	6	9	—
20 to 24 percent	229	229	159	23	—	23	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	305	305	199	53	4	30	—	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	224	224	113	64	—	47	—	12	21	19
35 percent or more	1 909	1 909	1 185	385	61	107	22	62	53	93
Not computed	335	335	190	61	—	30	6	8	15	28
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.1	50.0+	45.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	4 337	4 337	2 417	934	173	276	119	144	118	322
Less than 20 percent	410	410	219	109	17	24	29	6	9	9
20 to 24 percent	700	700	458	121	5	69	21	—	27	19
25 to 29 percent	1 000	1 000	563	199	47	59	33	36	24	62
30 to 34 percent	752	752	362	209	36	52	5	55	28	83
35 percent or more	1 297	1 297	747	281	60	72	24	47	19	131
Not computed	178	178	68	15	8	—	7	—	11	18
Median	29.8	29.8	29.4	30.7	31.9	28.8	25.9	32.7	28.6	33.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 934	4 934	2 077	1 174	240	251	129	358	108	353
Less than 20 percent	2 423	2 423	1 068	578	90	130	68	123	39	158
20 to 24 percent	1 474	1 474	628	375	76	74	33	186	30	117
25 to 29 percent	615	615	229	153	41	28	28	39	8	44
30 to 34 percent	156	156	55	13	13	—	—	—	14	—
35 percent or more	122	122	76	31	7	19	—	—	10	9
Not computed	144	144	21	24	13	—	—	10	7	25
Median	19.9	19.9	19.7	20.0	21.5	19.6	19.2	21.4	21.9	20.3
\$35,000 or more	3 017	3 017	1 219	643	122	174	44	222	93	245
Less than 20 percent	2 630	2 630	1 085	587	114	157	44	196	93	208
20 to 24 percent	269	269	115	43	5	17	—	21	—	31
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	84	84	19	13	3	—	—	5	—	6
Median	13.5	13.5	13.0	13.5	12.4	13.5	12.8	14.6	10.5	11.6

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County—Con.						Elkhart city, Elkhart County			
	Tract 17	Tract 18.98	Tract 19	Tract 20	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	1 610	2 378	1 829	1 538	1 810	1 413	—	28	745	481
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS										
With a mortgage.....	904	1 718	1 221	1 143	1 106	854	—	28	480	236
Less than \$300.....	8	39	88	57	93	95	—	—	52	—
\$300 to \$399.....	160	120	112	111	105	153	—	—	113	39
\$400 to \$499.....	191	176	229	140	213	176	—	—	106	53
\$500 to \$599.....	145	227	182	213	254	223	—	11	88	67
\$600 to \$799.....	249	557	337	306	279	105	—	—	96	59
\$800 to \$999.....	96	258	154	162	106	50	—	—	16	10
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	47	262	102	106	42	39	—	17	9	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	46	17	23	14	13	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more.....	8	33	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	8
Median (dollars).....	563	695	600	624	546	501	—	1 083	459	536
Not mortgaged.....	706	660	608	395	704	559	—	—	265	245
Less than \$100.....	53	23	7	26	21	9	—	—	6	11
\$100 to \$199.....	429	239	384	285	497	345	—	—	179	163
\$200 to \$299.....	172	208	172	84	186	198	—	—	65	61
\$300 to \$399.....	52	151	35	—	—	7	—	—	15	10
\$400 to \$499.....	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more.....	—	33	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	173	232	183	170	173	184	—	—	178	177
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$20,000.....	376	295	362	182	392	363	—	—	170	101
Less than 20 percent.....	170	130	167	68	215	134	—	—	42	47
20 to 24 percent.....	27	5	65	28	54	18	—	—	7	—
25 to 29 percent.....	38	32	34	20	27	38	—	—	23	21
30 to 34 percent.....	46	7	24	16	36	29	—	—	30	—
35 percent or more.....	95	107	57	41	60	125	—	—	53	33
Not computed.....	—	14	15	9	—	19	—	—	15	—
Median.....	23.3	25.9	20.5	23.3	19.1	27.6	—	—	30.9	25.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	404	408	484	368	558	390	—	—	276	147
Less than 20 percent.....	261	197	348	192	343	268	—	—	157	126
20 to 24 percent.....	46	73	78	96	67	77	—	—	77	12
25 to 29 percent.....	82	44	17	12	78	27	—	—	27	9
30 to 34 percent.....	9	42	16	36	37	7	—	—	15	—
35 percent or more.....	6	52	25	32	33	11	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	14.4	20.5	15.7	19.0	16.9	15.5	—	—	17.7	10.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	404	517	423	466	529	305	—	8	166	160
Less than 20 percent.....	311	341	277	308	426	272	—	—	131	111
20 to 24 percent.....	67	128	89	105	103	26	—	—	35	40
25 to 29 percent.....	26	39	49	28	—	—	—	—	—	9
30 to 34 percent.....	—	9	8	13	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	8	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	17.9	16.0	17.1	14.0	13.4	—	37.5	13.2	16.3
\$50,000 or more.....	426	1 158	560	522	331	355	—	20	133	73
Less than 20 percent.....	387	1 024	484	452	298	321	—	20	124	53
20 to 24 percent.....	19	75	58	56	21	20	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	8	32	10	—	—	14	—	—	9	8
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	8	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	6	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	12	21	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	12
Median.....	10.2	11.6	13.0	13.6	11.9	10.0	—	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	573	695	931	223	959	952	—	212	749	237
GROSS RENT										
Less than \$100.....	9	—	10	—	11	—	—	9	—	9
\$100 to \$199.....	31	—	55	6	82	25	—	20	11	10
\$200 to \$299.....	111	5	108	6	68	22	—	15	21	73
\$300 to \$399.....	146	82	176	54	249	424	—	40	167	80
\$400 to \$499.....	80	117	369	51	301	310	—	70	297	7
\$500 to \$599.....	100	313	84	30	149	101	—	58	156	32
\$600 to \$749.....	60	112	86	36	62	41	—	—	38	26
\$750 to \$999.....	10	34	10	13	20	10	—	—	8	—
\$1,000 or more.....	5	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	—
No cash rent.....	21	20	33	27	17	19	—	—	44	—
Median (dollars).....	389	543	431	463	415	399	—	420	454	331
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989										
Less than \$10,000.....	91	60	161	23	210	130	—	49	112	52
Less than 20 percent.....	9	—	—	—	5	—	—	9	—	9
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	—	34	17	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	10	—	23	—	19	8	—	—	—	10
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	17	—	—	10	11	—
35 percent or more.....	66	60	117	12	128	96	—	30	73	33
Not computed.....	6	—	11	11	7	9	—	—	28	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	37.7	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	172	140	242	21	368	313	—	64	234	103
Less than 20 percent.....	16	—	31	—	30	—	—	—	—	5
20 to 24 percent.....	33	6	14	—	38	69	—	27	19	24
25 to 29 percent.....	56	43	103	6	90	68	—	—	43	30
30 to 34 percent.....	38	—	35	—	46	81	—	18	61	38
35 percent or more.....	23	91	45	6	154	90	—	19	93	6
Not computed.....	6	—	14	9	10	5	—	—	18	—
Median.....	28.0	42.5	28.3	32.5	32.3	31.0	—	31.4	33.8	28.8
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	155	217	352	110	245	293	—	37	241	56
Less than 20 percent.....	63	49	142	53	111	169	—	7	95	15
20 to 24 percent.....	51	72	124	29	87	89	—	20	94	17
25 to 29 percent.....	12	62	66	9	28	21	—	—	44	—
30 to 34 percent.....	19	23	9	12	19	14	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more.....	10	5	11	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Not computed.....	—	6	—	7	—	—	—	—	8	—
Median.....	21.4	23.9	21.4	19.8	20.7	19.2	—	22.9	21.1	23.8
\$35,000 or more.....	155	278	176	69	136	216	—	62	162	26
Less than 20 percent.....	129	222	126	62	117	211	—	62	151	16
20 to 24 percent.....	17	23	42	7	19	—	—	—	11	10
25 to 29 percent.....	—	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	9	14	8	—	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median.....	13.0	15.8	15.3	15.3	16.3	12.7	—	10.7	11.3	14.1

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.								
	Tract 18.97	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 24	Tract 25	Tract 26
Specified owner-occupied housing units	38	946	727	888	861	578	1 228	1 286	655
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage	23	650	439	524	529	327	677	808	369
Less than \$300	—	26	66	64	68	20	13	88	25
\$300 to \$399	—	9	68	72	99	111	88	93	117
\$400 to \$499	8	49	117	107	118	87	166	220	104
\$500 to \$599	—	57	102	161	139	82	143	121	69
\$600 to \$799	8	175	63	75	35	27	178	170	54
\$800 to \$999	—	128	23	18	25	—	52	43	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499	7	152	—	27	32	—	24	61	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	21	—	—	13	—	13	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	33	—	—	—	—	—	12	—
Median (dollars)	622	807	465	509	482	430	536	502	442
Not mortgaged	15	296	288	364	332	251	551	478	286
Less than \$100	—	—	7	12	—	12	5	9	—
\$100 to \$199	—	55	198	264	179	187	367	220	215
\$200 to \$299	—	105	83	88	146	39	155	174	58
\$300 to \$399	9	108	—	—	7	—	18	50	7
\$400 to \$499	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	6	22	—	—	—	13	6	25	6
Median (dollars)	392	291	174	173	195	166	181	205	176
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000	—	94	205	256	213	195	312	242	252
Less than 20 percent	—	27	90	118	64	83	121	121	77
20 to 24 percent	—	—	16	45	—	57	52	22	20
25 to 29 percent	—	18	34	27	12	5	40	—	6
30 to 34 percent	—	7	24	29	20	24	16	27	28
35 percent or more	—	34	32	37	98	26	77	72	97
Not computed	—	8	9	—	19	—	6	—	24
Median	—	29.4	22.5	21.1	35.2	21.3	23.1	20.0	32.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	147	265	310	248	256	364	389	248
Less than 20 percent	—	72	190	191	178	161	234	242	157
20 to 24 percent	—	28	53	30	45	51	63	76	74
25 to 29 percent	—	8	6	42	7	37	32	35	12
30 to 34 percent	—	19	16	22	7	7	12	7	5
35 percent or more	—	20	—	25	11	—	23	29	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	—	20.3	16.1	17.1	15.1	16.9	15.7	15.1	16.2
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8	86	180	246	198	75	299	300	98
Less than 20 percent	8	47	137	216	174	71	252	234	86
20 to 24 percent	—	39	29	30	17	4	23	66	12
25 to 29 percent	—	—	14	—	—	—	18	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	7	—	6	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.5	17.8	13.8	14.1	12.6	12.3	15.4	16.2	10.0
\$50,000 or more	30	619	77	76	202	52	253	355	57
Less than 20 percent	30	545	77	64	175	52	242	332	57
20 to 24 percent	—	46	—	—	20	—	6	13	—
25 to 29 percent	—	12	—	—	7	—	—	10	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	10	—	12	—	—	5	—	—
Median	10.0	10.9	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	—	328	674	831	905	498	460	667	849
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100	—	—	10	11	—	23	—	91	19
\$100 to \$199	—	—	42	82	25	116	—	190	147
\$200 to \$299	—	—	98	56	22	90	80	43	165
\$300 to \$399	—	58	146	212	415	90	125	46	226
\$400 to \$499	—	55	238	301	282	92	113	85	177
\$500 to \$599	—	107	67	109	101	51	99	69	32
\$600 to \$749	—	75	54	43	41	7	29	62	21
\$750 to \$999	—	15	—	—	—	9	—	63	10
\$1,000 or more	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	—	6	19	17	19	20	14	18	52
Median (dollars)	—	544	422	411	396	308	413	301	322
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000	—	16	148	210	130	183	37	326	354
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	5	—	20	—	52	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—	10	34	17	44	—	44	10
25 to 29 percent	—	—	23	19	8	6	—	110	23
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	17	—	17	—	21	37
35 percent or more	—	16	104	128	96	91	30	73	213
Not computed	—	—	11	7	9	5	7	26	62
Median	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	35.7	50.0+	27.5	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	—	90	200	312	294	165	105	153	209
Less than 20 percent	—	—	31	18	—	37	—	46	38
20 to 24 percent	—	—	14	38	69	27	11	29	64
25 to 29 percent	—	35	91	63	68	24	41	13	49
30 to 34 percent	—	—	27	36	62	5	17	—	28
35 percent or more	—	55	37	147	90	60	29	65	22
Not computed	—	—	—	10	5	12	7	—	8
Median	—	41.0	28.0	34.4	30.6	27.6	29.6	25.6	24.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	—	98	209	197	293	107	168	88	245
Less than 20 percent	—	27	57	104	169	55	111	18	203
20 to 24 percent	—	22	87	77	89	25	35	38	27
25 to 29 percent	—	38	45	16	21	8	13	20	15
30 to 34 percent	—	6	9	—	14	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	5	11	—	—	9	9	6	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	6	—
Median	—	25.0	22.7	19.6	19.2	19.6	17.6	23.0	16.5
\$35,000 or more	—	124	117	112	188	43	110	100	41
Less than 20 percent	—	109	77	105	183	43	150	59	41
20 to 24 percent	—	9	32	7	—	—	—	41	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	8	—	5	—	—	—	—
Median	—	13.7	16.7	15.5	12.1	13.6	12.2	18.2	10.8

Table 33. **Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.**

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County—Con.		Goshen city, Elkhart County						
	Tract 27	Tract 28	Tract 1.98	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.97	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units.....	203	6	564	658	987	487	8	1 527	123
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS									
With a mortgage.....	113	6	360	312	496	262	8	906	107
Less than \$300.....	19	—	6	31	9	14	—	40	—
\$300 to \$399.....	21	6	49	64	96	22	—	110	—
\$400 to \$499.....	29	—	65	85	120	35	—	172	—
\$500 to \$599.....	13	—	108	87	108	42	8	176	24
\$600 to \$799.....	25	—	78	15	82	95	—	305	13
\$800 to \$999.....	6	—	28	18	60	29	—	95	7
\$1,000 to \$1,499.....	—	—	26	12	21	20	—	8	34
\$1,500 to \$1,999.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	23
\$2,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6
Median (dollars).....	449	325	535	467	525	626	575	576	1 095
Not mortgaged.....	90	—	204	346	491	225	—	621	16
Less than \$100.....	12	—	7	35	12	—	—	26	—
\$100 to \$199.....	58	—	97	213	255	80	—	299	9
\$200 to \$299.....	16	—	67	93	183	107	—	247	7
\$300 to \$399.....	4	—	27	5	25	23	—	40	—
\$400 to \$499.....	—	—	6	—	16	8	—	9	—
\$500 or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—
Median (dollars).....	170	—	198	168	194	223	—	195	194
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$20,000.....	94	6	92	247	220	46	—	251	15
Less than 20 percent.....	26	—	24	119	91	29	—	115	—
20 to 24 percent.....	17	—	16	19	18	—	—	27	—
25 to 29 percent.....	12	—	38	49	39	5	—	22	—
30 to 34 percent.....	3	—	8	22	8	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	36	6	6	38	64	6	—	87	6
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Median.....	26.7	50.0+	25.8	21.2	25.1	18.0	—	21.9	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	46	—	161	220	357	156	—	364	7
Less than 20 percent.....	37	—	102	155	234	119	—	208	—
20 to 24 percent.....	9	—	35	4	76	30	—	75	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	17	43	24	—	—	41	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	7	18	15	—	—	25	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	8	7	—	15	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.0	—	15.9	13.4	15.3	13.3	—	17.2	50.0+
\$35,000 to \$49,999.....	41	—	170	116	242	118	8	543	22
Less than 20 percent.....	26	—	144	105	189	87	8	414	7
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	4	4	35	22	—	121	8
25 to 29 percent.....	15	—	16	7	18	4	—	8	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	6	—	—	5	—	—	7
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	15.4	—	16.1	12.3	12.8	16.3	17.5	13.8	22.5
\$50,000 or more.....	22	—	141	75	168	167	—	369	79
Less than 20 percent.....	22	—	131	75	161	155	—	369	71
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	10	—	—	7	—	—	8
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median.....	10.0—	—	10.0—	11.1	10.0—	10.0—	—	10.0—	13.6
Specified renter-occupied housing units.....	926	353	739	571	920	265	24	824	—
GROSS RENT									
Less than \$100.....	15	—	13	—	—	—	—	6	—
\$100 to \$199.....	45	11	38	21	111	25	—	31	—
\$200 to \$299.....	142	89	179	67	186	71	—	38	—
\$300 to \$399.....	465	166	269	103	221	49	15	103	—
\$400 to \$499.....	142	53	132	170	188	40	9	321	—
\$500 to \$599.....	68	20	54	146	131	44	—	230	—
\$600 to \$749.....	24	7	30	42	38	23	—	72	—
\$750 to \$999.....	13	7	—	7	23	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more.....	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No cash rent.....	12	—	24	15	14	13	—	23	—
Median (dollars).....	347	334	330	444	366	354	395	473	—
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989									
Less than \$10,000.....	240	119	166	61	237	28	—	100	—
Less than 20 percent.....	15	11	—	—	—	—	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	7	4	30	—	—	12	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	5	—	47	—	—	12	—
35 percent or more.....	213	85	137	57	107	22	—	62	—
Not computed.....	12	23	17	—	30	6	—	8	—
Median.....	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	36.1	50.0+	—	45.7	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999.....	307	181	240	173	267	110	—	144	—
Less than 20 percent.....	44	—	37	17	24	25	—	6	—
20 to 24 percent.....	68	68	35	5	60	21	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent.....	72	34	29	47	59	28	—	36	—
30 to 34 percent.....	48	22	61	36	52	5	—	55	—
35 percent or more.....	67	57	78	60	72	24	—	47	—
Not computed.....	8	—	—	8	—	7	—	—	—
Median.....	27.6	28.3	31.6	31.9	29.2	26.0	—	32.7	—
\$20,000 to \$34,999.....	292	46	230	218	242	111	15	358	—
Less than 20 percent.....	161	46	167	90	121	62	15	123	—
20 to 24 percent.....	97	—	17	65	74	33	—	186	—
25 to 29 percent.....	9	—	29	41	28	16	—	39	—
30 to 34 percent.....	5	—	5	8	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	16	—	5	7	19	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	4	—	7	7	—	—	—	10	—
Median.....	19.0	13.6	17.3	21.2	20.0	18.1	17.5	21.4	—
\$35,000 or more.....	87	7	103	119	174	16	9	222	—
Less than 20 percent.....	82	7	95	114	157	16	9	196	—
20 to 24 percent.....	5	—	—	5	17	—	—	21	—
25 to 29 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed.....	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	5	—
Median.....	12.1	10.0—	11.4	12.4	13.5	12.5	17.5	14.6	—

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on a sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County							
	Tract 2 (pt.)	Tract 3 (pt.)	Tract 4 (pt.)	Tract 5.98 (pt.)	Tract 6.97	Tract 6.98	Tract 7	Tract 8
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	135	428	361	100	-	947	1 016	1 458
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage -----	109	317	280	65	-	707	696	987
Less than \$300 -----	-	9	-	-	-	-	48	29
\$300 to \$399 -----	24	-	11	-	-	47	28	84
\$400 to \$499 -----	14	39	51	17	-	83	131	115
\$500 to \$599 -----	34	90	35	9	-	100	123	208
\$600 to \$799 -----	25	108	70	11	-	268	205	298
\$800 to \$999 -----	6	36	80	9	-	130	82	180
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	-	35	13	19	-	60	59	65
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	6	-	20	-	-	13	15	6
\$2,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	6	5	2
Median (dollars) -----	571	625	715	680	-	650	615	648
Not mortgaged -----	26	111	81	35	-	240	320	471
Less than \$100 -----	-	13	-	-	-	7	11	29
\$100 to \$199 -----	18	72	44	28	-	86	155	179
\$200 to \$299 -----	8	26	25	7	-	116	117	188
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	-	7	-	-	14	28	52
\$400 to \$499 -----	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	5
\$500 or more -----	-	-	5	-	-	13	2	18
Median (dollars) -----	186	175	196	181	-	223	196	212
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000 -----	13	33	16	34	-	91	165	231
Less than 20 percent -----	6	27	4	17	-	34	73	66
20 to 24 percent -----	7	-	-	-	-	21	32	38
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	11	31	20
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	17	-	-	3	23
35 percent or more -----	-	6	12	-	-	25	26	77
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Median -----	20.4	14.0	50.0+	22.5	-	22.7	21.5	27.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	71	86	82	21	-	201	279	383
Less than 20 percent -----	21	13	49	-	-	72	126	187
20 to 24 percent -----	33	40	7	-	-	33	69	38
25 to 29 percent -----	5	18	12	11	-	55	42	52
30 to 34 percent -----	12	8	14	-	-	-	4	63
35 percent or more -----	-	7	-	10	-	41	38	43
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	22.2	23.8	18.4	29.8	-	24.3	21.0	20.6
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	36	197	112	20	-	274	267	389
Less than 20 percent -----	36	126	57	11	-	208	199	243
20 to 24 percent -----	-	54	48	-	-	35	38	126
25 to 29 percent -----	-	17	7	-	-	24	27	18
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	9	-	7	-	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	17.0	17.7	19.7	10.0-	-	16.2	16.8	16.2
\$50,000 or more -----	15	112	151	25	-	381	305	455
Less than 20 percent -----	15	100	111	16	-	328	240	405
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	28	-	-	41	45	46
25 to 29 percent -----	-	12	12	9	-	12	14	4
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	10.0-	12.9	12.4	13.1	-	12.0	13.2	11.9
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	29	18	55	-	-	115	266	426
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
\$100 to \$199 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	33
\$200 to \$299 -----	-	9	4	-	-	-	37	35
\$300 to \$399 -----	-	9	19	-	-	54	25	69
\$400 to \$499 -----	4	-	26	-	-	43	94	107
\$500 to \$599 -----	7	-	6	-	-	-	63	80
\$600 to \$749 -----	9	-	-	-	-	18	23	28
\$750 to \$999 -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	14
\$1,000 or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
No cash rent -----	9	-	-	-	-	-	7	49
Median (dollars) -----	593	300	413	-	-	409	461	430
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000 -----	4	-	-	-	-	12	22	56
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	6
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
35 percent or more -----	4	-	-	-	-	12	13	19
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Median -----	50.0+	-	-	-	-	50.0+	38.3	27.2
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	-	9	9	-	-	15	43	100
Less than 20 percent -----	-	9	4	-	-	-	-	12
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	8
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	5	-	-	7	6	25
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	8	15	22
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	22
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Median -----	-	22.5	25.5	-	-	30.3	33.5	29.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	22	9	18	-	-	41	135	194
Less than 20 percent -----	11	9	6	-	-	36	57	73
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	12	-	-	-	54	43
25 to 29 percent -----	5	-	-	-	-	5	15	57
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	6
35 percent or more -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11
Median -----	23.6	12.5	26.3	-	-	17.8	20.9	22.2
\$35,000 or more -----	3	-	28	-	-	47	66	76
Less than 20 percent -----	-	-	28	-	-	36	55	56
20 to 24 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	5
25 to 29 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2
30 to 34 percent -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
35 percent or more -----	3	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Not computed -----	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Median -----	-	-	13.0	-	-	13.8	14.9	14.8

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 9	Tract 10	Tract 11	Tract 12	Tract 13.97	Tract 13.98	Tract 14 (pt.)	Tract 15 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	852	678	674	1 065	27	984	1 581	1 542
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	552	440	357	696	20	507	975	1 200
Less than \$300	24	15	25	17	—	35	51	63
\$300 to \$399	81	35	49	65	—	35	136	112
\$400 to \$499	128	106	85	117	—	125	194	178
\$500 to \$599	134	71	87	176	7	111	140	254
\$600 to \$799	131	130	74	196	13	138	269	430
\$800 to \$999	38	33	23	75	—	23	117	69
\$1,000 to \$1,499	16	50	14	43	—	34	52	83
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	11
\$2,000 or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	531	590	518	576	712	546	583	597
Not mortgaged	300	238	317	369	7	477	606	342
Less than \$100	13	19	16	—	—	4	32	—
\$100 to \$199	136	112	151	237	7	241	380	217
\$200 to \$299	139	94	105	122	—	172	166	112
\$300 to \$399	12	13	27	10	—	41	20	13
\$400 to \$499	—	—	18	—	—	14	8	—
\$500 or more	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median (dollars)	200	192	195	184	175	198	174	185
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	182	113	117	188	—	165	333	164
Less than 20 percent	71	68	44	91	—	56	140	110
20 to 24 percent	19	—	5	15	—	27	53	—
25 to 29 percent	21	5	5	26	—	8	39	13
30 to 34 percent	6	13	52	20	—	28	29	7
35 percent or more	65	27	11	36	—	43	72	34
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median	25.2	17.3	30.4	21.0	—	24.6	22.5	17.2
\$20,000 to \$34,999	305	253	242	304	20	311	491	487
Less than 20 percent	169	112	144	184	7	210	290	222
20 to 24 percent	46	71	38	60	—	52	101	147
25 to 29 percent	50	32	9	36	13	23	43	89
30 to 34 percent	37	19	30	24	—	13	28	12
35 percent or more	3	19	21	—	—	13	29	17
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	18.3	21.0	17.0	16.5	26.2	13.6	16.6	20.7
\$35,000 to \$49,999	261	191	168	307	7	258	419	355
Less than 20 percent	195	131	140	238	—	206	288	248
20 to 24 percent	40	36	19	15	7	40	90	94
25 to 29 percent	2	24	—	26	—	7	22	4
30 to 34 percent	11	—	9	28	—	5	9	—
35 percent or more	13	—	—	—	—	—	10	9
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	13.7	14.7	13.1	15.9	22.5	13.0	16.9	16.0
\$50,000 or more	104	121	147	236	—	250	338	536
Less than 20 percent	101	108	147	232	—	239	314	470
20 to 24 percent	3	—	—	27	—	6	16	37
25 to 29 percent	—	13	—	—	—	—	8	15
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—
Median	10.0	11.0	10.0	12.2	—	10.0	10.0	11.7
Specified renter-occupied housing units	157	159	164	629	5	216	287	205
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	10	—	68	—	21	13	7
\$200 to \$299	9	21	25	73	—	8	43	45
\$300 to \$399	49	52	38	163	—	73	76	22
\$400 to \$499	30	33	65	210	—	38	76	39
\$500 to \$599	33	13	21	32	5	26	27	31
\$600 to \$749	11	5	10	40	—	15	23	28
\$750 to \$999	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	16	25	5	23	—	35	29	33
Median (dollars)	417	367	420	390	575	386	398	416
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	23	28	13	158	—	19	45	49
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	10	—	18	—	1	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	45	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	4	—	—	10	—	5	—	—
35 percent or more	15	11	8	85	—	4	5	11
Not computed	4	7	5	—	—	6	9	23
Median	41.3	50.0+	50.0+	41.7	—	8	9	15
\$10,000 to \$19,999	45	53	31	157	—	57	68	54
Less than 20 percent	6	13	—	6	—	—	—	9
20 to 24 percent	3	21	7	25	—	13	16	—
25 to 29 percent	4	—	6	49	—	14	—	24
30 to 34 percent	20	—	6	28	—	6	7	10
35 percent or more	5	13	12	34	—	17	38	—
Not computed	7	6	15	—	—	7	—	11
Median	31.5	22.5	32.1	29.1	—	29.3	42.4	27.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	54	41	72	175	—	81	139	71
Less than 20 percent	34	8	21	119	—	43	61	32
20 to 24 percent	12	16	39	36	—	20	47	10
25 to 29 percent	3	5	12	7	—	6	25	8
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	14
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	5	12	—	8	—	12	6	7
Median	18.0	22.0	21.9	17.9	—	18.1	20.6	20.0
\$35,000 or more	35	37	48	139	5	59	35	31
Less than 20 percent	35	37	48	123	5	51	19	31
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	16	—	—	9	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	8	7	—
Median	16.6	10.0	10.0	13.8	12.5	11.2	17.2	10.0

Table 33. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units: 1990—Con.

[Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Remainder of Elkhart County—Con.							
	Tract 16 (pt.)	Tract 17 (pt.)	Tract 18.98 (pt.)	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 20 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.97	Tract 22.98 (pt.)
Specified owner-occupied housing units	1 122	1 129	1 432	1 102	1 415	922	8	552
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage	749	668	1 068	782	1 036	582	8	325
Less than \$300	58	8	13	22	57	29	8	27
\$300 to \$399	66	121	111	44	111	33	—	54
\$400 to \$499	155	138	127	112	140	106	—	58
\$500 to \$599	117	78	170	80	189	93	—	84
\$600 to \$799	199	190	382	274	293	204	—	70
\$800 to \$999	89	86	130	131	155	88	—	25
\$1,000 to \$1,499	44	47	110	102	72	15	—	7
\$1,500 to \$1,999	6	—	25	17	—	14	—	—
\$2,000 or more	15	—	—	—	19	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	580	586	657	695	611	626	275	545
Not mortgaged	373	461	364	320	379	340	—	227
Less than \$100	21	42	23	—	26	9	—	9
\$100 to \$199	251	266	184	186	276	233	—	166
\$200 to \$299	75	111	103	89	77	98	—	52
\$300 to \$399	16	42	43	35	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—	11	10	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	167	170	188	191	168	173	—	170
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000	195	275	201	157	167	136	—	150
Less than 20 percent	85	123	103	77	68	97	—	70
20 to 24 percent	20	27	5	49	28	9	—	18
25 to 29 percent	9	17	14	—	20	—	—	26
30 to 34 percent	12	46	—	—	16	7	—	9
35 percent or more	59	62	73	25	35	23	—	27
Not computed	10	—	6	6	—	—	—	—
Median	21.9	22.7	19.5	19.8	22.8	16.5	—	21.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	284	257	261	219	361	248	—	142
Less than 20 percent	228	135	125	158	192	152	—	90
20 to 24 percent	36	45	45	25	96	37	—	32
25 to 29 percent	14	73	36	11	12	36	—	20
30 to 34 percent	6	9	23	—	36	15	—	—
35 percent or more	—	6	32	25	25	8	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.1	18.7	20.6	15.2	18.5	16.5	—	16.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999	320	244	431	243	444	283	—	107
Less than 20 percent	212	200	294	140	301	210	—	98
20 to 24 percent	61	27	89	60	97	73	—	9
25 to 29 percent	35	17	39	35	28	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	12	—	9	8	13	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.2	14.5	17.9	18.1	16.7	13.9	—	15.2
\$50,000 or more	323	353	539	483	443	255	8	153
Less than 20 percent	308	334	479	407	381	234	8	146
20 to 24 percent	8	19	29	58	48	21	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	20	10	—	—	—	7
30 to 34 percent	7	—	—	8	9	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—
Not computed	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	—
Median	11.6	10.8	12.0	13.3	13.6	14.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	311	336	367	257	223	128	—	47
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199	9	21	—	13	6	—	—	—
\$200 to \$299	31	38	5	10	6	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399	71	66	24	30	54	37	—	9
\$400 to \$499	93	73	62	131	51	—	—	28
\$500 to \$599	55	68	206	17	30	40	—	—
\$600 to \$749	16	34	37	32	36	19	—	—
\$750 to \$999	7	10	19	10	13	20	—	10
\$1,000 or more	6	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent	23	21	14	14	27	—	—	—
Median (dollars)	419	449	542	449	463	547	—	456
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000	28	39	44	13	23	—	—	—
Less than 20 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	20	33	44	13	12	—	—	—
Not computed	—	6	—	—	11	—	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	—	—	—
\$10,000 to \$19,999	88	69	50	42	21	56	—	19
Less than 20 percent	9	11	—	—	—	12	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	9	6	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent	19	26	8	12	6	27	—	—
30 to 34 percent	22	—	—	8	—	10	—	19
35 percent or more	38	17	36	8	6	7	—	—
Not computed	—	6	—	14	9	—	—	—
Median	33.6	27.2	44.1	31.3	32.5	28.0	—	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	112	99	119	143	110	48	—	—
Less than 20 percent	63	48	22	85	53	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent	23	34	50	37	29	10	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	12	24	21	9	12	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	5	17	—	12	19	—	—
35 percent or more	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	17	—	6	—	7	—	—	—
Median	17.3	20.2	23.4	19.0	19.8	27.9	—	—
\$35,000 or more	83	129	154	59	69	24	—	28
Less than 20 percent	57	113	113	49	62	12	—	28
20 to 24 percent	20	7	14	10	7	12	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	6	9	8	—	—	—	—	—
Median	12.2	12.8	17.2	13.0	15.3	20.0	—	17.5

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County	
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 16	Tract 19
Occupied housing units	53 638	53 638	15 181	8 788	3 111	2 804
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	1 395	1 395	232	383	15	122
1985 to 1988	5 100	5 100	733	988	181	383
1980 to 1984	3 241	3 241	809	545	180	150
1970 to 1979	11 311	11 311	2 111	1 501	751	418
1960 to 1969	8 452	8 452	2 418	953	466	370
1950 to 1959	7 168	7 168	2 382	929	502	455
1940 to 1949	4 563	4 563	1 588	832	398	262
1939 or earlier	12 408	12 408	4 908	2 657	618	644
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	383	383	225	116	6	—
1 bedroom	5 130	5 130	2 523	1 292	229	273
2 bedrooms	14 994	14 994	5 200	2 921	1 273	788
3 bedrooms	23 152	23 152	5 198	3 392	1 146	1 176
4 bedrooms	8 296	8 296	1 826	927	421	539
5 or more bedrooms	1 683	1 683	209	140	36	28
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	53 467	53 467	15 150	8 725	3 099	2 797
Source of water, public system or private company	27 837	27 837	14 042	7 634	1 514	1 441
Sewage disposal, public sewer	27 463	27 463	13 205	8 512	1 505	1 276
Locking complete plumbing facilities	125	125	26	33	19	—
Owner-occupied housing units	85	85	19	17	19	—
Renter-occupied housing units	40	40	7	16	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	42 925	42 925	12 658	7 748	2 539	2 184
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 634	1 634	72	69	37	25
Electricity	4 723	4 723	2 000	513	463	511
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 107	2 107	225	263	49	47
All other fuels	2 163	2 163	171	187	23	23
No fuel used	86	86	55	8	—	14
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	3 826	3 826	1 477	704	162	117
1	17 115	17 115	6 843	3 402	1 159	822
2	22 708	22 708	5 158	3 546	1 314	1 325
3 or more	9 989	9 989	1 703	1 136	476	540
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.9
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	39 296	39 296	8 812	5 602	2 096	2 019
1989 to March 1990	3 981	3 981	835	707	167	249
1985 to 1988	10 793	10 793	2 151	1 638	625	632
1980 to 1984	5 833	5 833	1 314	766	282	299
1970 to 1979	8 989	8 989	1 778	1 159	497	398
1969 or earlier	9 700	9 700	2 734	1 332	525	441
Renter-occupied housing units	14 342	14 342	6 369	3 186	1 015	785
1989 to March 1990	6 338	6 338	2 810	1 488	305	428
1985 to 1988	4 919	4 919	2 136	1 053	361	308
1980 to 1984	1 626	1 626	825	325	148	17
1970 to 1979	1 104	1 104	486	291	168	32
1969 or earlier	355	355	112	29	33	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	4 166	4 166	1 543	726	180	219
Householder 65 years and over	11 076	11 076	3 651	2 126	657	395
Owner-occupied housing units	8 683	8 683	2 498	1 479	426	364
Locking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	7	10	—	—
No telephone in unit	301	301	109	47	24	14
No vehicle available	1 783	1 783	768	448	90	51
Complete plumbing facilities	53 513	53 513	15 155	8 755	3 092	2 804
1.00 or less persons per room	52 512	52 512	14 964	8 561	3 073	2 760
1.01 or more persons per room	1 001	1 001	191	194	19	44
Locking complete plumbing facilities	125	125	26	33	19	—
1.00 or less persons per room	111	111	26	33	19	—
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 348	42 348	40 545	38 413	39 793	40 443
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 322	25 322	22 912	26 059	28 477	25 218
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 381	3 381	1 526	601	166	155
Owner-occupied housing units	1 426	1 426	407	227	128	65
Renter-occupied housing units	1 955	1 955	1 119	374	38	90

Table 34. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County—Con.		Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
Occupied housing units -----	2 720	2 006	1 381	1 530	1 322	950	754	1 036
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT								
1989 to March 1990 -----	35	7	73	22	7	—	—	—
1985 to 1988 -----	238	107	57	90	107	9	56	—
1980 to 1984 -----	162	134	26	115	117	22	9	—
1970 to 1979 -----	620	487	92	251	343	154	45	29
1960 to 1969 -----	605	526	84	370	329	128	118	192
1950 to 1959 -----	416	445	294	242	295	55	12	4
1940 to 1949 -----	199	203	206	129	78	129	70	151
1939 or earlier -----	445	97	549	311	46	453	444	660
BEDROOMS								
No bedroom -----	42	9	—	42	9	21	24	81
1 bedroom -----	294	413	165	247	367	208	159	307
2 bedrooms -----	804	567	553	581	434	267	223	328
3 bedrooms -----	1 171	737	502	569	365	409	196	160
4 bedrooms -----	313	265	143	85	147	45	129	160
5 or more bedrooms -----	96	15	18	6	—	—	23	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS								
Complete kitchen facilities -----	2 720	2 006	1 374	1 530	1 322	950	754	1 036
Source of water, public system or private company -----	1 317	1 374	1 193	1 282	1 238	867	754	1 036
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	1 317	1 284	1 058	1 290	1 224	855	754	1 036
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL								
Utility gas -----	2 304	1 677	1 090	1 240	1 084	739	683	914
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	—	26	8	—	26	—	6	—
Electricity -----	310	273	225	234	199	186	29	74
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	68	21	27	27	13	25	6	16
All other fuels -----	38	9	17	29	—	—	25	15
No fuel used -----	—	—	14	—	—	—	5	17
VEHICLES AVAILABLE								
None -----	141	157	117	124	147	135	145	172
1 -----	1 010	827	545	731	624	470	312	574
2 -----	1 041	703	501	521	400	264	211	258
3 or more -----	528	319	218	154	151	81	86	32
Vehicles per household -----	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.1
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT								
Owner-occupied housing units -----	1 810	1 221	845	790	595	524	384	253
1989 to March 1990 -----	103	63	140	40	34	62	27	40
1985 to 1988 -----	466	206	180	158	131	78	97	7
1980 to 1984 -----	280	148	107	144	52	77	92	46
1970 to 1979 -----	416	324	170	137	174	91	53	56
1969 or earlier -----	545	480	248	311	204	216	115	104
Renter-occupied housing units -----	910	785	536	740	727	426	370	783
1989 to March 1990 -----	417	425	294	349	377	133	116	503
1985 to 1988 -----	284	223	216	231	223	128	172	184
1980 to 1984 -----	123	91	7	101	81	127	25	35
1970 to 1979 -----	73	38	19	59	38	8	57	47
1969 or earlier -----	13	8	—	—	8	30	—	14
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS								
No telephone in unit -----	128	150	195	128	122	82	210	357
Householder 65 years and over -----	555	445	250	395	236	364	117	154
Owner-occupied housing units -----	440	390	219	292	181	190	92	104
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit -----	9	8	14	9	8	—	8	8
No vehicle available -----	86	54	51	77	44	102	19	37
Complete plumbing facilities -----	2 720	2 006	1 381	1 530	1 322	950	754	1 036
1.00 or less persons per room -----	2 708	1 955	1 345	1 518	1 279	950	726	996
1.01 or more persons per room -----	12	51	36	12	43	—	28	40
Lacking complete plumbing facilities -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room -----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:								
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	37 603	38 224	29 241	30 750	37 512	31 380	26 559	24 714
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	19 968	25 971	22 586	18 775	24 566	16 698	15 066	17 747
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	225	127	128	184	99	61	203	180
Owner-occupied housing units -----	60	45	51	51	17	—	38	7
Renter-occupied housing units -----	165	82	77	133	82	61	165	173

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County	
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city	Tract 16	Tract 19
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 277	31 277	7 764	4 321	1 818	1 753
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage	19 892	19 892	4 613	2 424	1 190	1 162
Less than \$300	1 027	1 027	397	100	110	88
\$300 to \$399	2 265	2 265	677	341	179	112
\$400 to \$499	3 701	3 701	1 065	477	248	214
\$500 to \$599	3 803	3 803	917	530	205	160
\$600 to \$799	5 333	5 333	866	588	295	321
\$800 to \$999	2 050	2 050	275	233	86	148
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 377	1 377	316	121	53	102
\$1,500 to \$1,999	230	230	47	28	6	17
\$2,000 or more	106	106	53	6	8	—
Median (dollars)	577	577	515	550	526	604
Not mortgaged	11 385	11 385	3 151	1 897	628	591
Less than \$100	424	424	70	80	27	7
\$100 to \$199	6 477	6 477	1 928	947	420	378
\$200 to \$299	3 535	3 535	858	704	140	161
\$300 to \$399	695	695	217	120	31	35
\$400 to \$499	111	111	6	39	10	—
\$500 or more	143	143	72	7	172	10
Median (dollars)	185	185	184	193	172	183
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000	5 846	5 846	1 888	865	365	345
Less than 20 percent	2 574	2 574	773	378	127	167
20 to 24 percent	665	665	212	80	27	65
25 to 29 percent	616	616	198	153	32	34
30 to 34 percent	511	511	185	38	42	24
35 percent or more	1 375	1 375	462	201	112	40
Not computed	105	105	58	15	25	15
Median	22.2	22.2	23.3	22.9	27.5	19.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 920	8 920	2 413	1 252	560	455
Less than 20 percent	5 262	5 262	1 588	818	385	335
20 to 24 percent	1 694	1 694	457	220	113	62
25 to 29 percent	995	995	183	120	41	17
30 to 34 percent	491	491	93	57	21	16
35 percent or more	478	478	92	37	—	25
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	17.0	17.0	15.5	15.0	15.2	15.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 122	8 122	1 663	1 219	473	407
Less than 20 percent	5 979	5 979	1 298	954	330	261
20 to 24 percent	1 507	1 507	288	194	96	89
25 to 29 percent	435	435	56	53	35	49
30 to 34 percent	120	120	—	—	12	8
35 percent or more	81	81	21	18	—	—
Not computed	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median	15.6	15.6	14.6	14.4	16.0	16.5
\$50,000 or more	8 389	8 389	1 800	985	420	546
Less than 20 percent	7 563	7 563	1 636	948	403	470
20 to 24 percent	522	522	73	25	8	58
25 to 29 percent	187	187	46	5	9	10
30 to 34 percent	44	44	—	7	—	8
35 percent or more	18	18	6	—	—	—
Not computed	55	55	39	—	—	—
Median	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0	10.7	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 821	13 821	6 354	3 172	1 009	785
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100	219	219	177	19	—	10
\$100 to \$199	997	997	552	226	20	32
\$200 to \$299	1 501	1 501	597	512	52	51
\$300 to \$399	3 546	3 546	1 885	736	238	157
\$400 to \$499	3 569	3 569	1 585	809	358	322
\$500 to \$599	2 179	2 179	875	554	211	84
\$600 to \$749	952	952	395	192	54	86
\$750 to \$999	242	242	106	30	15	10
\$1,000 or more	46	46	19	8	13	—
No cash rent	570	570	163	86	48	33
Median (dollars)	409	409	394	406	444	444
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000	2 652	2 652	1 529	565	116	94
Less than 20 percent	142	142	130	6	—	—
20 to 24 percent	222	222	152	23	—	10
25 to 29 percent	264	264	158	53	—	—
30 to 34 percent	201	201	90	64	19	—
35 percent or more	1 559	1 559	877	361	79	73
Not computed	264	264	122	58	18	11
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 913	3 913	2 052	888	314	210
Less than 20 percent	352	352	161	109	9	18
20 to 24 percent	630	630	396	116	19	14
25 to 29 percent	907	907	485	187	62	84
30 to 34 percent	693	693	309	203	83	35
35 percent or more	1 161	1 161	641	258	123	45
Not computed	170	170	60	15	18	14
Median	29.9	29.9	29.5	30.6	33.5	28.9
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 404	4 404	1 684	1 111	339	328
Less than 20 percent	2 063	2 063	779	553	153	142
20 to 24 percent	1 375	1 375	573	344	117	100
25 to 29 percent	576	576	203	146	44	66
30 to 34 percent	149	149	48	13	—	9
35 percent or more	110	110	64	31	9	11
Not computed	131	131	17	24	16	—
Median	20.3	20.3	20.5	19.9	20.4	21.1
\$35,000 or more	2 852	2 852	1 089	608	240	153
Less than 20 percent	2 465	2 465	955	552	203	103
20 to 24 percent	269	269	115	43	31	42
25 to 29 percent	29	29	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent	5	5	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed	84	84	19	13	6	8
Median	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.3	11.5	16.6

Table 35. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White Householder: 1990—Con.

(Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County—Con.		Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 21	Tract 22.98	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	1 679	1 112	682	781	568	501	359	180
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS								
With a mortgage-----	1 000	647	394	435	330	254	240	107
Less than \$300-----	93	70	66	64	43	16	10	19
\$300 to \$399-----	94	82	68	61	28	88	69	21
\$400 to \$499-----	203	133	102	107	75	66	93	26
\$500 to \$599-----	225	183	80	132	107	73	43	13
\$600 to \$799-----	234	100	55	37	30	11	25	22
\$800 to \$999-----	95	32	23	7	7	—	—	6
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	42	34	—	27	27	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	14	13	—	—	13	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	544	521	444	488	514	429	440	448
Not mortgaged-----	679	465	288	346	238	247	119	73
Less than \$100-----	21	9	7	12	—	12	—	8
\$100 to \$199-----	472	317	198	246	151	187	114	58
\$200 to \$299-----	186	132	83	88	80	35	5	7
\$300 to \$399-----	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	174	179	174	175	186	165	164	165
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$20,000-----	361	295	199	235	145	184	117	83
Less than 20 percent-----	204	134	90	107	64	83	45	26
20 to 24 percent-----	54	18	16	45	—	57	—	13
25 to 29 percent-----	27	38	34	27	12	5	6	12
30 to 34 percent-----	36	29	24	29	20	17	15	—
35 percent or more-----	40	66	26	27	39	22	41	32
Not computed-----	—	10	9	—	10	—	10	—
Median-----	18.8	22.4	21.6	21.2	26.5	20.8	30.8	26.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	520	323	242	279	181	215	146	46
Less than 20 percent-----	325	224	183	180	134	141	82	37
20 to 24 percent-----	67	66	37	30	34	44	47	9
25 to 29 percent-----	69	27	6	33	7	23	12	—
30 to 34 percent-----	37	—	16	22	—	7	5	—
35 percent or more-----	22	6	—	14	6	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	16.8	14.5	15.3	16.7	13.6	16.3	17.4	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	487	227	164	204	128	50	71	41
Less than 20 percent-----	384	194	121	174	104	46	59	26
20 to 24 percent-----	103	26	29	30	17	4	12	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	15
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	7	—	—	7	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	13.8	15.3	14.3	13.7	15.0	10.6	10.0-	15.4
\$50,000 or more-----	311	267	77	63	114	52	25	10
Less than 20 percent-----	278	245	77	51	99	52	25	10
20 to 24 percent-----	21	8	—	—	8	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	14	—	—	7	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	12	—	—	12	—	—	—	—
Median-----	11.9	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	858	774	536	730	727	426	370	783
GROSS RENT								
Less than \$100-----	11	—	10	11	—	20	19	15
\$100 to \$199-----	69	25	19	69	25	106	76	28
\$200 to \$299-----	68	13	41	56	13	64	51	128
\$300 to \$399-----	214	373	127	177	364	83	112	385
\$400 to \$499-----	259	235	199	259	207	87	65	138
\$500 to \$599-----	138	80	67	98	80	39	25	47
\$600 to \$749-----	62	23	54	43	23	7	10	21
\$750 to \$999-----	20	10	—	—	—	—	—	13
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	17	15	19	17	15	20	12	8
Median (dollars)-----	418	391	445	413	387	311	320	348
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989								
Less than \$10,000-----	162	100	81	162	100	144	167	208
Less than 20 percent-----	5	—	10	5	—	20	9	15
20 to 24 percent-----	34	17	10	34	17	37	10	—
25 to 29 percent-----	6	8	—	6	8	6	23	—
30 to 34 percent-----	17	—	—	17	—	17	14	—
35 percent or more-----	93	70	60	93	70	59	91	193
Not computed-----	7	5	11	7	5	5	20	—
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	31.9	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	368	267	168	312	248	153	69	278
Less than 20 percent-----	30	—	18	18	—	37	7	37
20 to 24 percent-----	38	69	14	38	69	27	40	62
25 to 29 percent-----	90	68	72	63	68	24	22	67
30 to 34 percent-----	46	71	27	36	52	5	—	44
35 percent or more-----	154	54	37	147	54	48	—	60
Not computed-----	10	5	10	10	5	12	—	8
Median-----	32.3	29.6	28.6	34.4	28.9	26.4	23.4	27.7
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	220	235	193	172	235	90	103	210
Less than 20 percent-----	111	139	57	104	139	47	70	96
20 to 24 percent-----	62	89	71	52	89	25	18	92
25 to 29 percent-----	28	—	45	16	—	8	15	4
30 to 34 percent-----	19	7	9	—	7	7	—	5
35 percent or more-----	—	—	11	—	—	—	—	13
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—
Median-----	19.9	19.1	22.8	18.7	19.1	19.5	18.0	20.5
\$35,000 or more-----	108	172	94	84	144	39	31	87
Less than 20 percent-----	89	167	54	77	139	39	31	82
20 to 24 percent-----	19	—	32	7	—	—	—	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	5	8	—	5	—	—	—
Median-----	16.9	12.8	18.4	16.0	12.1	13.2	12.5	12.1

Table 36. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart County			Totals for split tracts/8NA's in Elkhart County		
	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhart city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
Occupied housing units	2 311	2 311	2 050	195	188	456
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	84	84	67	22	—	16
1980 to 1984	105	105	82	—	34	—
1970 to 1979	390	390	262	17	52	55
1960 to 1969	537	537	502	19	61	98
1950 to 1959	330	330	305	83	21	118
1940 to 1949	241	241	229	8	10	60
1939 or earlier	624	624	603	46	10	109
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	16	16	16	—	—	—
1 bedroom	246	246	230	—	23	28
2 bedrooms	763	763	708	85	44	174
3 bedrooms	948	948	832	82	95	188
4 bedrooms	259	259	202	20	26	66
5 or more bedrooms	79	79	62	8	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	2 303	2 303	2 042	195	188	456
Source of water, public system or private company	2 020	2 020	1 975	172	133	438
Sewage disposal, public sewer	2 025	2 025	1 980	149	153	430
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	1 804	1 804	1 607	76	175	415
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	7	7	—	—	—	—
Electricity	471	471	431	119	13	41
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	20	20	12	—	—	—
All other fuels	9	9	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	527	527	508	65	10	66
1	852	852	799	21	79	155
2	697	697	575	96	58	188
3 or more	235	235	168	13	41	47
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.5	1.9	1.5
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	1 027	1 027	812	62	94	284
1989 to March 1990	68	68	45	—	16	25
1985 to 1988	213	213	156	22	17	47
1980 to 1984	150	150	124	16	21	34
1970 to 1979	341	341	252	24	40	143
1969 or earlier	255	255	235	—	—	35
Renter-occupied housing units	1 284	1 284	1 238	133	94	172
1989 to March 1990	529	529	502	8	13	72
1985 to 1988	489	489	470	85	69	55
1980 to 1984	210	210	210	40	12	19
1970 to 1979	44	44	44	—	—	26
1969 or earlier	12	12	12	—	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	514	514	501	69	10	88
Householder 65 years and over	270	270	252	30	19	59
Owner-occupied housing units	168	168	150	11	7	36
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	98	98	98	19	—	22
Complete plumbing facilities	2 311	2 311	2 050	195	188	456
1.00 or less persons per room	2 227	2 227	1 966	188	178	451
1.01 or more persons per room	84	84	84	7	10	5
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	34 499	34 499	30 574	39 919	29 306	36 927
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	17 002	17 002	17 031	17 389	19 179	23 779
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	671	671	631	84	68	115
Owner-occupied housing units	160	160	133	17	20	54
Renter-occupied housing units	511	511	498	67	48	61

Table 36. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
Occupied housing units	164	164	456	121	763	166
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT						
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	8	—	16	—	43	—
1980 to 1984	—	34	—	9	16	—
1970 to 1979	—	38	55	35	74	—
1960 to 1969	19	51	98	25	268	18
1950 to 1959	83	21	118	8	48	—
1940 to 1939	8	10	60	23	73	20
1939 or earlier	46	10	109	21	241	128
BEDROOMS						
No bedroom	—	—	—	—	9	—
1 bedroom	—	23	28	18	89	32
2 bedrooms	77	44	174	40	206	64
3 bedrooms	71	78	188	55	344	39
4 bedrooms	8	19	66	—	77	23
5 or more bedrooms	8	—	—	8	38	8
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS						
Complete kitchen facilities	164	164	456	121	755	166
Source of water, public system or private company	164	133	438	105	763	166
Sewage disposal, public sewer	141	153	430	121	763	166
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL						
Utility gas	59	151	415	84	614	154
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	105	13	41	29	149	8
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—	—	8	—	4
All other fuels	—	—	—	—	—	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE						
None	65	10	66	24	270	41
1	21	72	155	43	310	78
2	71	51	188	37	146	27
3 or more	7	31	47	17	37	20
Vehicles per household	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	.9	1.2
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT						
Owner-occupied housing units	39	70	284	59	310	31
1989 to March 1990	—	9	25	—	11	—
1985 to 1988	16	10	47	16	54	3
1980 to 1984	16	21	34	11	24	9
1970 to 1979	7	30	143	32	40	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	35	—	181	19
Renter-occupied housing units	125	94	172	62	453	135
1989 to March 1990	—	13	72	30	219	66
1985 to 1988	85	69	55	18	146	45
1980 to 1984	40	12	19	7	65	24
1970 to 1979	—	—	26	7	11	—
1969 or earlier	—	—	—	—	12	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS						
No telephone in unit	69	10	88	30	216	60
Householder 65 years and over	19	12	59	17	129	8
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	36	—	106	8
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	19	—	22	—	53	4
Complete plumbing facilities	164	164	456	121	763	166
1.00 or less persons per room	157	154	451	121	727	152
1.01 or more persons per room	7	10	5	—	36	14
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:						
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	44 358	29 739	36 927	27 663	22 361	37 523
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	16 902	19 179	23 779	14 161	13 878	19 141
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	67	58	115	31	288	36
Owner-occupied housing units	—	10	54	4	61	4
Renter-occupied housing units	67	48	61	27	227	32

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhort County			Totals for split tracts/BNA's in Elkhart County		
	Elkhort-Goshen, IN MSA	Total	Elkhort city	Tract 19	Tract 21	Tract 22.98
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	946	946	751	47	94	284
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	626	626	468	30	87	199
Less than \$300 -----	52	52	44	—	—	25
\$300 to \$399 -----	135	135	135	—	11	71
\$400 to \$499 -----	124	124	78	—	10	43
\$500 to \$599 -----	124	124	116	16	29	32
\$600 to \$799 -----	113	113	61	8	26	5
\$800 to \$999 -----	73	73	29	6	11	18
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	5	5	5	—	—	5
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	501	501	464	594	539	406
Not mortgaged -----	320	320	283	17	7	85
Less than \$100 -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	152	152	139	6	7	28
\$200 to \$299 -----	134	134	123	11	—	57
\$300 to \$399 -----	24	24	11	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more -----	6	6	6	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	202	202	199	211	175	217
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000 -----	246	246	225	11	20	68
Less than 20 percent -----	32	32	32	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	24	24	24	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	16	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	151	151	130	11	20	59
Not computed -----	23	23	23	—	—	9
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0	50.0+
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	283	283	255	22	38	67
Less than 20 percent -----	157	157	144	6	18	44
20 to 24 percent -----	76	76	61	16	—	11
25 to 29 percent -----	27	27	27	—	9	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	7	—	—	7
35 percent or more -----	16	16	16	—	11	5
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.5	18.5	18.4	21.6	25.6	17.8
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	176	176	139	8	29	61
Less than 20 percent -----	152	152	139	8	29	61
20 to 24 percent -----	24	24	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.6	12.6	11.7	12.5	13.8	10.0-
\$50,000 or more -----	241	241	132	6	7	88
Less than 20 percent -----	229	229	120	6	7	76
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	12	—	—	12
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0-	10.0-	10.0-	12.5	17.5	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	1 269	1 269	1 223	133	94	172
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100 -----	10	10	10	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	147	147	147	23	13	—
\$200 to \$299 -----	261	261	261	44	—	9
\$300 to \$399 -----	327	327	317	19	35	51
\$400 to \$499 -----	309	309	300	47	35	69
\$500 to \$599 -----	101	101	87	—	11	21
\$600 to \$749 -----	45	45	32	—	—	18
\$750 to \$999 -----	19	19	19	—	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	50	50	50	—	—	4
Median (dollars) -----	349	349	346	274	373	434
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000 -----	427	427	414	67	48	30
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	7	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	41	41	41	23	13	—
30 to 34 percent -----	23	23	23	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	288	288	275	44	35	26
Not computed -----	68	68	68	—	—	4
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	346	346	333	19	—	40
Less than 20 percent -----	45	45	45	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	62	62	62	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	73	73	73	19	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	53	53	53	—	—	10
35 percent or more -----	113	113	100	—	—	30
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	29.5	29.5	29.1	27.5	—	39.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	389	389	369	24	25	58
Less than 20 percent -----	274	274	265	—	—	30
20 to 24 percent -----	66	66	55	24	25	—
25 to 29 percent -----	26	26	26	—	—	21
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7	7	—	—	7
35 percent or more -----	12	12	12	—	—	—
Not computed -----	4	4	4	—	—	—
Median -----	17.3	17.3	17.1	22.5	22.5	19.7
\$35,000 or more -----	107	107	107	23	21	44
Less than 20 percent -----	107	107	107	23	21	44
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median -----	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.5	15.2	12.2

Table 37. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a Black Householder: 1990—Con.

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart city, Elkhart County					
	Tract 19 (pt.)	Tract 21 (pt.)	Tract 22.98 (pt.)	Tract 23	Tract 26	Tract 27
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	24	70	284	54	277	23
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS						
With a mortgage -----	24	70	199	50	110	6
Less than \$300-----	—	—	25	4	15	—
\$300 to \$399-----	—	11	71	16	37	—
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	43	21	11	3
\$500 to \$599-----	16	29	32	9	21	—
\$600 to \$799-----	8	19	5	—	26	3
\$800 to \$999-----	—	11	18	—	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499-----	—	—	5	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars)-----	575	541	406	418	464	525
Not mortgaged -----	—	—	85	4	167	17
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	—	—	4
\$100 to \$199-----	—	—	28	—	101	—
\$200 to \$299-----	—	—	57	4	53	9
\$300 to \$399-----	—	—	—	—	7	4
\$400 to \$499-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
\$500 or more-----	—	—	—	—	6	—
Median (dollars)-----	—	—	217	275	188	225
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$20,000-----	—	10	68	4	132	11
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	32	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	20	4
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	13	3
35 percent or more-----	—	10	59	4	53	4
Not computed-----	—	—	9	—	14	—
Median-----	—	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	32.7	32.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	16	31	67	36	96	—
Less than 20 percent-----	—	11	44	20	69	—
20 to 24 percent-----	16	—	11	7	27	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	9	—	9	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	11	5	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	22.5	27.5	17.8	18.8	14.8	—
\$35,000 to \$49,999-----	8	29	61	14	27	—
Less than 20 percent-----	8	29	61	14	27	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.5	13.8	10.0-	12.5	15.2	—
\$50,000 or more-----	—	—	88	—	22	12
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	76	—	22	12
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	12	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	—	—	10.0-	—	10.0-	10.0-
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	125	94	172	62	438	135
GROSS RENT						
Less than \$100-----	—	—	—	3	—	—
\$100 to \$199-----	23	13	—	10	71	17
\$200 to \$299-----	44	—	9	16	114	6
\$300 to \$399-----	19	35	51	7	89	80
\$400 to \$499-----	39	35	69	5	104	4
\$500 to \$599-----	—	11	21	12	7	21
\$600 to \$749-----	—	—	18	—	11	3
\$750 to \$999-----	—	—	—	9	10	—
\$1,000 or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
No cash rent-----	—	—	4	—	32	4
Median (dollars)-----	270	373	434	382	317	349
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989						
Less than \$10,000-----	67	48	30	29	170	32
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	23	13	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	23	—
35 percent or more-----	44	35	26	22	105	20
Not computed-----	—	—	4	—	42	12
Median-----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999-----	19	—	40	12	132	29
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	—	—	31	7
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	24	6
25 to 29 percent-----	19	—	—	—	27	5
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	10	—	28	4
35 percent or more-----	—	—	30	12	22	7
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	27.5	—	39.5	39.3	27.0	26.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999-----	16	25	58	17	126	74
Less than 20 percent-----	—	—	30	8	117	57
20 to 24 percent-----	16	25	—	—	9	5
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	21	—	—	5
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	7	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	9	—	3
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	4
Median-----	22.5	22.5	19.7	40.6	16.0	16.1
\$35,000 or more-----	23	21	44	4	10	—
Less than 20 percent-----	23	21	44	4	10	—
20 to 24 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Not computed-----	—	—	—	—	—	—
Median-----	12.5	15.2	12.2	17.5	10.0-	—

Table 38. **Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990**

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
Occupied housing units -----	209	209
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990 -----	8	8
1985 to 1988 -----	18	18
1980 to 1984 -----	5	5
1970 to 1979 -----	34	34
1960 to 1969 -----	23	23
1950 to 1959 -----	50	50
1940 to 1949 -----	32	32
1939 or earlier -----	39	39
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom -----	-	-
1 bedroom -----	41	41
2 bedrooms -----	51	51
3 bedrooms -----	96	96
4 bedrooms -----	21	21
5 or more bedrooms -----	-	-
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities -----	209	209
Source of water, public system or private company -----	124	124
Sewage disposal, public sewer -----	138	138
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
Owner-occupied housing units -----	-	-
Renter-occupied housing units -----	-	-
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas -----	195	195
Bottled, tank, or LP gas -----	5	5
Electricity -----	7	7
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. -----	2	2
All other fuels -----	-	-
No fuel used -----	-	-
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None -----	28	28
1 -----	77	77
2 -----	63	63
3 or more -----	41	41
Vehicles per household -----	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units -----	113	113
1989 to March 1990 -----	14	14
1985 to 1988 -----	16	16
1980 to 1984 -----	13	13
1970 to 1979 -----	44	44
1969 or earlier -----	26	26
Renter-occupied housing units -----	96	96
1989 to March 1990 -----	75	75
1985 to 1988 -----	21	21
1980 to 1984 -----	-	-
1970 to 1979 -----	-	-
1969 or earlier -----	-	-
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit -----	58	58
Householder 65 years and over -----	19	19
Owner-occupied housing units -----	19	19
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
No telephone in unit -----	-	-
No vehicle available -----	-	-
Complete plumbing facilities -----	209	209
1.00 or less persons per room -----	202	202
1.01 or more persons per room -----	7	7
Locking complete plumbing facilities -----	-	-
1.00 or less persons per room -----	-	-
1.01 or more persons per room -----	-	-
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	29 457	29 457
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars) -----	20 247	20 247
Household income in 1989 below poverty level -----	51	51
Owner-occupied housing units -----	12	12
Renter-occupied housing units -----	39	39

Table 39. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
Specified owner-occupied housing units	86	86
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage	49	49
Less than \$300	—	—
\$300 to \$399	5	5
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 to \$599	22	22
\$600 to \$799	11	11
\$800 to \$999	11	11
\$1,000 to \$1,499	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999	—	—
\$2,000 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	584	584
Not mortgaged	37	37
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	17	17
\$200 to \$299	18	18
\$300 to \$399	2	2
\$400 to \$499	—	—
\$500 or more	—	—
Median (dollars)	204	204
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000	28	28
Less than 20 percent	11	11
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	17	17
Not computed	—	—
Median	37.5	37.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	18	18
Less than 20 percent	2	2
20 to 24 percent	8	8
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	8	8
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	24.4	24.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999	15	15
Less than 20 percent	9	9
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
\$50,000 or more	25	25
Less than 20 percent	25	25
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	96	96
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100	—	—
\$100 to \$199	—	—
\$200 to \$299	24	24
\$300 to \$399	16	16
\$400 to \$499	28	28
\$500 to \$599	7	7
\$600 to \$749	13	13
\$750 to \$999	—	—
\$1,000 or more	—	—
No cash rent	8	8
Median (dollars)	413	413
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000	39	39
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	39	39
Not computed	—	—
Median	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999	14	14
Less than 20 percent	—	—
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	6	6
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	8	8
Median	27.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999	29	29
Less than 20 percent	16	16
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	13	13
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	16.3	16.3
\$35,000 or more	14	14
Less than 20 percent	14	14
20 to 24 percent	—	—
25 to 29 percent	—	—
30 to 34 percent	—	—
35 percent or more	—	—
Not computed	—	—
Median	15.0	15.0

Table 40. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
Occupied housing units	266	266
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT		
1989 to March 1990	7	7
1985 to 1988	49	49
1980 to 1984	39	39
1970 to 1979	49	49
1960 to 1969	42	42
1950 to 1959	37	37
1940 to 1949	18	18
1939 or earlier	25	25
BEDROOMS		
No bedroom	5	5
1 bedroom	71	71
2 bedrooms	66	66
3 bedrooms	71	71
4 bedrooms	44	44
5 or more bedrooms	9	9
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS		
Complete kitchen facilities	266	266
Source of water, public system or private company	196	196
Sewage disposal, public sewer	199	199
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	—	—
HOUSE HEATING FUEL		
Utility gas	227	227
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	—	—
Electricity	39	39
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	—	—
All other fuels	—	—
No fuel used	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE		
None	33	33
1	72	72
2	117	117
3 or more	44	44
Vehicles per household	1.7	1.7
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT		
Owner-occupied housing units	150	150
1989 to March 1990	10	10
1985 to 1988	81	81
1980 to 1984	37	37
1970 to 1979	15	15
1969 or earlier	7	7
Renter-occupied housing units	116	116
1989 to March 1990	74	74
1985 to 1988	42	42
1980 to 1984	—	—
1970 to 1979	—	—
1969 or earlier	—	—
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS		
No telephone in unit	8	8
Householder 65 years and over	7	7
Owner-occupied housing units	4	4
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	266	266
1.00 or less persons per room	250	250
1.01 or more persons per room	16	16
Locking complete plumbing facilities	—	—
1.00 or less persons per room	—	—
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:		
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	50 867	50 867
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	27 408	27 408
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	12	12
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	12	12

Table 41. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Asian or Pacific Islander Householder: 1990

[Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	120	120
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS		
With a mortgage -----	111	111
Less than \$300 -----	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	6	6
\$400 to \$499 -----	5	5
\$500 to \$599 -----	24	24
\$600 to \$799 -----	32	32
\$800 to \$999 -----	29	29
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	8	8
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	7	7
Median (dollars) -----	692	692
Not mortgaged -----	9	9
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	7	7
\$200 to \$299 -----	2	2
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	182	182
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$20,000 -----	3	3
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	3	3
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	45.0	45.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	15	15
Less than 20 percent -----	5	5
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	10	10
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	31.3	31.3
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	44	44
Less than 20 percent -----	28	28
20 to 24 percent -----	16	16
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	18.9	18.9
\$50,000 or more -----	58	58
Less than 20 percent -----	43	43
20 to 24 percent -----	8	8
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	7	7
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	13.1	13.1
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	116	116
GROSS RENT		
Less than \$100 -----	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	5	5
\$200 to \$299 -----	28	28
\$300 to \$399 -----	23	23
\$400 to \$499 -----	38	38
\$500 to \$599 -----	10	10
\$600 to \$749 -----	—	—
\$750 to \$999 -----	—	—
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—
No cash rent -----	12	12
Median (dollars) -----	358	358
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989		
Less than \$10,000 -----	18	18
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	15	15
Not computed -----	3	3
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	12	12
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	3	3
25 to 29 percent -----	3	3
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	6	6
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	35.0	35.0
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	63	63
Less than 20 percent -----	52	52
20 to 24 percent -----	2	2
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	9	9
Median -----	16.7	16.7
\$35,000 or more -----	23	23
Less than 20 percent -----	23	23
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—
Median -----	10.9	10.9

Table 42. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Occupied housing units	685	685	204	275
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	—	—	—	—
1985 to 1988	94	94	8	44
1980 to 1984	17	17	—	5
1970 to 1979	110	110	25	53
1960 to 1969	100	100	31	11
1950 to 1959	80	80	29	22
1940 to 1949	100	100	45	38
1939 or earlier	184	184	66	102
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	32	32	15	17
1 bedroom	160	160	59	80
2 bedrooms	165	165	34	92
3 bedrooms	278	278	76	78
4 bedrooms	35	35	20	8
5 or more bedrooms	15	15	—	—
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	685	685	204	275
Source of water, public system or private company	518	518	204	250
Sewage disposal, public sewer	515	515	196	267
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	10
Owner-occupied housing units	—	—	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	10	10	—	10
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	582	582	181	220
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	27	27	—	27
Electricity	54	54	15	16
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	14	14	—	12
All other fuels	8	8	8	—
No fuel used	—	—	—	—
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	57	57	34	20
1	216	216	75	95
2	221	221	53	85
3 or more	191	191	42	75
Vehicles per household	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	342	342	98	75
1989 to March 1990	78	78	23	25
1985 to 1988	129	129	37	19
1980 to 1984	49	49	31	11
1970 to 1979	48	48	7	20
1969 or earlier	38	38	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	343	343	106	200
1989 to March 1990	171	171	35	121
1985 to 1988	144	144	58	65
1980 to 1984	22	22	13	9
1970 to 1979	—	—	—	—
1969 or earlier	6	6	—	5
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	220	220	73	105
Householder 65 years and over	15	15	—	—
Owner-occupied housing units	14	14	—	—
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	—	—	—	—
No telephone in unit	—	—	—	—
No vehicle available	—	—	—	—
Complete plumbing facilities	675	675	204	265
1.00 or less persons per room	555	555	165	210
1.01 or more persons per room	120	120	39	55
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	10	10	—	10
1.00 or less persons per room	10	10	—	10
1.01 or more persons per room	—	—	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	40 656	40 656	34 023	32 611
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	22 474	22 474	22 165	21 251
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	55	55	6	40
Owner-occupied housing units	9	9	—	—
Renter-occupied housing units	46	46	6	40

Table 43. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With an Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Householders of Hispanic origin may be of any race. Threshold is 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Specified owner-occupied housing units -----	273	273	93	38
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage -----	232	232	93	30
Less than \$300 -----	—	—	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	26	26	26	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	69	69	28	12
\$500 to \$599 -----	45	45	5	11
\$600 to \$799 -----	76	76	34	7
\$800 to \$999 -----	16	16	—	—
\$1,000 to \$1,499 -----	—	—	—	—
\$1,500 to \$1,999 -----	—	—	—	—
\$2,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	540	540	482	564
Not mortgaged -----	41	41	—	8
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	27	27	—	8
\$200 to \$299 -----	12	12	—	—
\$300 to \$399 -----	—	—	—	—
\$400 to \$499 -----	2	2	—	—
\$500 or more -----	—	—	—	—
Median (dollars) -----	183	183	—	125
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000 -----	38	38	14	12
Less than 20 percent -----	7	7	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	15	15	—	12
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	7	—
35 percent or more -----	7	7	7	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	29.0	29.0	42.5	27.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	103	103	36	20
Less than 20 percent -----	55	55	26	8
20 to 24 percent -----	20	20	—	7
25 to 29 percent -----	28	28	10	5
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	18.7	18.7	16.9	21.4
\$35,000 to \$49,999 -----	89	89	38	—
Less than 20 percent -----	73	73	38	—
20 to 24 percent -----	7	7	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	9	9	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	17.0	17.0	16.8	—
\$50,000 or more -----	43	43	5	6
Less than 20 percent -----	43	43	5	6
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	10.0	10.0	12.5	12.5
Specified renter-occupied housing units -----	343	343	106	200
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100 -----	—	—	—	—
\$100 to \$199 -----	6	6	—	6
\$200 to \$299 -----	72	72	49	23
\$300 to \$399 -----	67	67	14	39
\$400 to \$499 -----	73	73	13	41
\$500 to \$599 -----	86	86	18	68
\$600 to \$749 -----	26	26	12	11
\$750 to \$999 -----	7	7	—	7
\$1,000 or more -----	—	—	—	—
No cash rent -----	6	6	—	5
Median (dollars) -----	438	438	317	479
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000 -----	52	52	12	40
Less than 20 percent -----	—	—	—	—
20 to 24 percent -----	—	—	—	—
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	47	47	12	35
Not computed -----	5	5	—	5
Median -----	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+
\$10,000 to \$19,999 -----	88	88	31	51
Less than 20 percent -----	13	13	13	—
20 to 24 percent -----	12	12	7	5
25 to 29 percent -----	17	17	5	6
30 to 34 percent -----	16	16	—	16
35 percent or more -----	30	30	6	24
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	30.6	30.6	21.8	34.5
\$20,000 to \$34,999 -----	143	143	47	73
Less than 20 percent -----	66	66	22	27
20 to 24 percent -----	51	51	15	31
25 to 29 percent -----	8	8	—	8
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	17	17	10	7
Not computed -----	1	1	—	—
Median -----	20.5	20.5	20.5	21.5
\$35,000 or more -----	60	60	16	36
Less than 20 percent -----	55	55	16	31
20 to 24 percent -----	5	5	—	5
25 to 29 percent -----	—	—	—	—
30 to 34 percent -----	—	—	—	—
35 percent or more -----	—	—	—	—
Not computed -----	—	—	—	—
Median -----	15.7	15.7	12.5	16.9

Table 44. Selected Structural Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text.]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Occupied housing units	53 254	53 254	15 088	8 647
YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT				
1989 to March 1990	1 395	1 395	232	383
1985 to 1988	5 048	5 048	725	978
1980 to 1984	3 224	3 224	809	540
1970 to 1979	11 249	11 249	2 086	1 489
1960 to 1969	8 399	8 399	2 406	948
1950 to 1959	7 113	7 113	2 366	907
1940 to 1949	4 495	4 495	1 575	794
1939 or earlier	12 331	12 331	4 889	2 608
BEDROOMS				
No bedroom	351	351	210	99
1 bedroom	5 040	5 040	2 502	1 244
2 bedrooms	14 922	14 922	5 190	2 889
3 bedrooms	22 991	22 991	5 158	3 356
4 bedrooms	8 274	8 274	1 819	919
5 or more bedrooms	1 676	1 676	209	140
SELECTED STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS				
Complete kitchen facilities	53 083	53 083	15 057	8 584
Source of water, public system or private company	27 574	27 574	13 949	7 518
Sewage disposal, public sewer	27 203	27 203	13 120	8 379
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	115	115	26	23
Owner-occupied housing units	85	85	19	17
Renter-occupied housing units	30	30	7	6
HOUSE HEATING FUEL				
Utility gas	42 607	42 607	12 575	7 643
Bottled, tank, or LP gas	1 620	1 620	72	55
Electricity	4 685	4 685	1 990	503
Fuel oil, kerosene, etc.	2 093	2 093	225	251
All other fuels	2 163	2 163	171	187
No fuel used	86	86	55	8
VEHICLES AVAILABLE				
None	3 799	3 799	1 456	698
1	16 993	16 993	6 805	3 357
2	22 581	22 581	5 137	3 498
3 or more	9 881	9 881	1 690	1 094
Vehicles per household	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.6
YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT				
Owner-occupied housing units	39 113	39 113	8 787	5 557
1989 to March 1990	3 932	3 932	828	695
1985 to 1988	10 730	10 730	2 146	1 631
1980 to 1984	5 812	5 812	1 301	760
1970 to 1979	8 963	8 963	1 778	1 139
1969 or earlier	9 676	9 676	2 734	1 332
Renter-occupied housing units	14 141	14 141	6 301	3 090
1989 to March 1990	6 238	6 238	2 781	1 432
1985 to 1988	4 824	4 824	2 097	1 018
1980 to 1984	1 626	1 626	825	325
1970 to 1979	1 104	1 104	486	291
1969 or earlier	349	349	112	24
SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS				
No telephone in unit	4 024	4 024	1 497	672
Householder 65 years and over	11 061	11 061	3 651	2 126
Owner-occupied housing units	8 669	8 669	2 498	1 479
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	44	44	7	10
No telephone in unit	301	301	109	47
No vehicle available	1 783	1 783	768	448
Complete plumbing facilities	53 139	53 139	15 062	8 624
1.00 or less persons per room	52 204	52 204	14 887	8 454
1.01 or more persons per room	935	935	175	170
Lacking complete plumbing facilities	115	115	26	23
1.00 or less persons per room	101	101	26	23
1.01 or more persons per room	14	14	—	—
Mean household income in 1989:				
Owner-occupied housing units (dollars)	42 341	42 341	40 588	38 407
Renter-occupied housing units (dollars)	25 359	25 359	22 900	26 278
Household income in 1989 below poverty level	3 334	3 334	1 520	569
Owner-occupied housing units	1 417	1 417	407	227
Renter-occupied housing units	1 917	1 917	1 113	342

Table 45. Financial Characteristics of Housing Units With a White, Not of Hispanic Origin Householder: 1990

[Threshold and complementary threshold are 400 persons. Data based on sample and subject to sampling variability, see text. For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text]

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA	Elkhart County		
		Total	Elkhart city	Goshen city
Specified owner-occupied housing units	31 129	31 129	7 739	4 288
SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS				
With a mortgage	19 768	19 768	4 588	2 399
Less than \$300	1 027	1 027	397	100
\$300 to \$399	2 252	2 252	664	341
\$400 to \$499	3 662	3 662	1 058	465
\$500 to \$599	3 781	3 781	917	524
\$600 to \$799	5 299	5 299	861	581
\$800 to \$999	2 034	2 034	275	233
\$1,000 to \$1,499	1 377	1 377	316	121
\$1,500 to \$1,999	230	230	47	28
\$2,000 or more	106	106	53	6
Median (dollars)	577	577	516	550
Not mortgaged	11 361	11 361	3 151	1 889
Less than \$100	424	424	70	80
\$100 to \$199	6 460	6 460	1 928	939
\$200 to \$299	3 530	3 530	858	704
\$300 to \$399	695	695	217	120
\$400 to \$499	109	109	6	39
\$500 or more	143	143	72	7
Median (dollars)	185	185	184	193
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$20,000	5 822	5 822	1 881	853
Less than 20 percent	2 574	2 574	773	378
20 to 24 percent	665	665	212	80
25 to 29 percent	601	601	198	141
30 to 34 percent	509	509	185	38
35 percent or more	1 368	1 368	455	201
Not computed	105	105	58	15
Median	22.1	22.1	23.3	22.6
\$20,000 to \$34,999	8 850	8 850	2 395	1 237
Less than 20 percent	5 230	5 230	1 575	810
20 to 24 percent	1 674	1 674	457	213
25 to 29 percent	977	977	178	120
30 to 34 percent	491	491	93	57
35 percent or more	478	478	92	37
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	17.0	17.0	15.6	15.0
\$35,000 to \$49,999	8 093	8 093	1 663	1 219
Less than 20 percent	5 966	5 966	1 298	954
20 to 24 percent	1 500	1 500	288	194
25 to 29 percent	435	435	56	53
30 to 34 percent	111	111	-	-
35 percent or more	81	81	21	18
Not computed	-	-	-	-
Median	15.6	15.6	14.6	14.4
\$50,000 or more	8 364	8 364	1 800	979
Less than 20 percent	7 538	7 538	1 636	942
20 to 24 percent	522	522	73	25
25 to 29 percent	187	187	46	5
30 to 34 percent	44	44	-	7
35 percent or more	18	18	6	-
Not computed	55	55	39	-
Median	11.0	11.0	10.0	10.0
Specified renter-occupied housing units	13 620	13 620	6 286	3 076
GROSS RENT				
Less than \$100	219	219	177	19
\$100 to \$199	991	991	552	220
\$200 to \$299	1 461	1 461	574	495
\$300 to \$399	3 509	3 509	1 877	721
\$400 to \$499	3 533	3 533	1 578	799
\$500 to \$599	2 130	2 130	857	523
\$600 to \$749	932	932	383	187
\$750 to \$999	235	235	106	23
\$1,000 or more	46	46	19	8
No cash rent	564	564	163	81
Median (dollars)	409	409	394	406
HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989 BY GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989				
Less than \$10,000	2 614	2 614	1 523	533
Less than 20 percent	142	142	130	6
20 to 24 percent	222	222	152	23
25 to 29 percent	264	264	158	53
30 to 34 percent	201	201	90	64
35 percent or more	1 526	1 526	871	334
Not computed	259	259	122	53
Median	50.0+	50.0+	50.0+	49.0
\$10,000 to \$19,999	3 877	3 877	2 039	871
Less than 20 percent	352	352	161	109
20 to 24 percent	623	623	389	116
25 to 29 percent	901	901	485	187
30 to 34 percent	683	683	309	193
35 percent or more	1 148	1 148	635	251
Not computed	170	170	60	15
Median	29.9	29.9	29.5	30.4
\$20,000 to \$34,999	4 316	4 316	1 651	1 079
Less than 20 percent	2 021	2 021	771	536
20 to 24 percent	1 355	1 355	558	344
25 to 29 percent	568	568	203	138
30 to 34 percent	149	149	48	13
35 percent or more	93	93	54	24
Not computed	130	130	17	24
Median	20.3	20.3	20.4	19.9
\$35,000 or more	2 813	2 813	1 073	593
Less than 20 percent	2 431	2 431	939	542
20 to 24 percent	264	264	115	38
25 to 29 percent	29	29	-	-
30 to 34 percent	5	5	-	-
35 percent or more	-	-	-	-
Not computed	84	84	19	13
Median	13.5	13.5	13.1	13.3

Table 46. Percent of Persons and Housing Units in Sample: 1990

(For definitions of terms and meanings of symbols, see text)

Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units		Census Tract or Block Numbering Area	Persons		Housing units	
	100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample		100-percent count	Percent in sample	100-percent count	Percent in sample
Elkhart-Goshen, IN MSA -----	156 198	14.8	60 182	14.7	ELKHART CITY, ELKHART COUNTY—Con.				
ELKHART COUNTY					Tract 28 -----	659	12.3	381	13.4
Total -----	156 198	14.8	60 182	14.7	GOSHEN CITY, ELKHART COUNTY				
Elkhart city -----	43 627	12.6	19 147	12.5	Tract 1.98 -----	3 775	14.9	1 446	14.9
Goshen city -----	23 797	13.3	9 523	13.2	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	4 472	15.8	1 687	15.9
TOTALS FOR SPLIT TRACTS/BNAs IN ELKHART COUNTY					Tract 3 (pt.) -----	4 639	12.6	2 243	12.1
Tract 2 -----	5 274	15.6	1 941	15.8	Tract 4 (pt.) -----	2 655	15.3	847	15.8
Tract 3 -----	6 383	12.5	2 786	12.0	Tract 5.97 -----	90	12.2	32	9.4
Tract 4 -----	4 346	15.4	1 419	15.9	Tract 5.98 (pt.) -----	7 819	10.9	3 154	11.1
Tract 5.98 -----	8 072	10.9	3 250	11.0	Tract 20 (pt.) -----	347	14.1	114	15.8
Tract 15 -----	7 843	10.7	3 159	11.4	REMAINDER OF ELKHART COUNTY				
Tract 16 -----	7 872	12.2	3 408	12.1	Tract 2 (pt.) -----	802	14.7	254	14.6
Tract 17 -----	6 540	11.4	2 649	11.3	Tract 3 (pt.) -----	1 744	12.3	543	11.6
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APPENDIX A.

Area Classifications

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These definitions are for all geographic entities and concepts that the Census Bureau will include in its standard 1990 census data products. Not all entities and concepts are shown in any one 1990 census data product. For a description of geographic areas included in each data product, see appendix F.

AMERICAN INDIAN AND ALASKA NATIVE AREA

Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC)

Alaska Native Regional Corporations (ANRC's) are corporate entities established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203, as amended by Public Law 94-204, to conduct both business and nonprofit affairs of Alaska Natives. Alaska is divided into

12 ANRC's that cover the entire State, except for the Annette Islands Reserve. The boundaries of the 12 ANRC's were established by the Department of the Interior, in cooperation with Alaska Natives. Each ANRC was designed to include, as far as practicable, Alaska Natives with a common heritage and common interests. The ANRC boundaries for the 1990 census were identified by the Bureau of Land Management. A 13th region was established for Alaska Natives who are not permanent residents and who chose not to enroll in one of the 12 ANRC's; no census products are prepared for the 13th region. ANRC's were first identified for the 1980 census.

Each ANRC is assigned a two-digit census code ranging from 07 through 84. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of the ANRC's.

Alaska Native Village (ANV) Statistical Area

Alaska Native villages (ANV's) constitute tribes, bands, clans, groups, villages, communities, or associations in Alaska that are recognized pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1972, Public Law 92-203. Because ANV's do not have legally designated boundaries, the Census Bureau has established Alaska Native village statistical areas (ANVSA's) for statistical purposes. For the 1990 census, the Census Bureau cooperated with officials of the nonprofit corporation within each participating Alaska Native Regional Corporation (ANRC), as well as other knowledgeable officials, to delineate boundaries that encompass the settled area associated with each ANV. ANVSA's are located within ANRC's and do not cross ANRC boundaries. ANVSA's for the 1990 census replace the ANV's that the Census Bureau recognized for the 1980 census.

Each ANVSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 6001 through 8989. Each ANVSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical order of ANVSA's.

American Indian Reservation and Trust Land

American Indian Reservation—Federal American Indian reservations are areas with boundaries established by treaty, statute, and/or executive or court order, and recognized by the Federal Government as territory in which American Indian tribes have jurisdiction. State reservations are lands held in trust by State governments for the use and benefit of a given tribe. The reservations and their boundaries were identified for the 1990 census by the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA), Department of Interior (for Federal reservations), and State governments (for State reservations). The names of American Indian reservations recognized by State governments, but not by the Federal Government, are followed by "(State)." Areas composed of reservation lands that are administered jointly and/or are claimed by two reservations, as identified by the BIA, are called "joint areas," and are treated as separate American Indian reservations for census purposes.

Federal reservations may cross State boundaries, and Federal and State reservations may cross county, county subdivision, and place boundaries. For reservations that cross State boundaries, only the portion of the reservations in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; the entire reservations are shown in data products for the United States.

Each American Indian reservation is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 0001 through 4989. These census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of American Indian reservations nationwide, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each American Indian reservation also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code; because the FIPS codes are assigned in alphabetical sequence of American Indian reservations within each State, the FIPS code is different in each State for reservations in more than one State.

Trust Land—Trust lands are property associated with a particular American Indian reservation or tribe, held in trust by the Federal Government. Trust lands may be held in trust either for a tribe (tribal trust land) or for an individual member of a tribe (individual trust land). Trust lands recognized for the 1990 census comprise all tribal trust lands and inhabited individual trust lands located outside of a reservation boundary. As with other American Indian areas, trust lands may be located in more than one State. Only the trust lands in a given State are shown in the data products for that State; all trust lands associated with a reservation or tribe are shown in data products for the United States. The Census Bureau first reported data for tribal trust lands for the 1980 census.

Trust lands are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS code, the same as that for the reservation with which they are associated. Trust lands not associated with a reservation are presented by tribal name, interspersed alphabetically among the reservations.

Tribal Designated Statistical Area (TDSA)

Tribal designated statistical areas (TDSA's) are areas, delineated outside Oklahoma by federally- and State-recognized tribes without a land base or associated trust lands, to provide statistical areas for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TDSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which federally-recognized tribes have jurisdiction and areas in which State tribes provide benefits and services to their members. The names of TDSA's delineated by State-recognized tribes are followed by "(State)." The Census Bureau did not recognize TDSA's before the 1990 census.

Each TDSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 9001 through 9589. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TDSA's nationwide. Each TDSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Tribal Jurisdiction Statistical Area (TJSA)

Tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (TJSA's) are areas, delineated by federally-recognized tribes in Oklahoma without a reservation, for which the Census Bureau tabulates data. TJSA's represent areas generally containing the American Indian population over which one or more tribal governments have jurisdiction; if tribal officials delineated adjacent TJSA's so that they include some duplicate territory, the overlap area is called a "joint use area," which is treated as a separate TJSA for census purposes.

TJSA's replace the "Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas)" shown in 1980 census data products. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma comprised the territory located within reservations that had legally established boundaries from 1900 to 1907; these reservations were dissolved during the 2- to 3-year period preceding the statehood of Oklahoma in 1907. The Historic Areas of Oklahoma (excluding urbanized areas) were identified only for the 1980 census.

Each TJSA is assigned a four-digit census code ranging from 5001 through 5989. The census codes are assigned in alphabetical order of TJSA's, except that joint areas appear at the end of the code range. Each TJSA also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within Oklahoma.

AREA MEASUREMENT

Area measurements provide the size, in square kilometers (also in square miles in printed reports), recorded for each geographic entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data in general-purpose data products (except crews-of-vessels entities and ZIP Codes). (Square kilometers may be divided by 2.59 to convert an area measurement to square miles.) Area was calculated from the specific set of boundaries recorded for the entity in the Census Bureau's geographic data base (see "TIGER"). On machine-readable files, area measurements are shown to three decimal places; the decimal point is implied. In printed reports and listings, area measurements are shown to one decimal.

The Census Bureau provides measurements for both land area and total water area for the 1990 census; the water figure includes inland, coastal, Great Lakes, and territorial water. (For the 1980 census, the Census Bureau provided area measurements for land and inland water.) The Census Bureau will provide measurements for the component types of water for the affected entities in a separate file. "Inland water" consists of any lake, reservoir, pond, or similar body of water that is recorded in the Census Bureau's geographic data base. It also includes any river, creek, canal, stream, or similar feature that is recorded in that data base as a two-dimensional feature (rather than as a single line). The portions of the oceans and related large embayments (such as the Chesapeake Bay and Puget Sound), the Gulf of Mexico, and the Caribbean Sea that belong to the United States and its territories are considered to be "coastal" and "territorial"

waters; the Great Lakes are treated as a separate water entity. Rivers and bays that empty into these bodies of water are treated as "inland water" from the point beyond which they are narrower than one nautical mile across. Identification of land and inland, coastal, and territorial waters is for statistical purposes, and does not necessarily reflect legal definitions thereof.

By definition, census blocks do not include water within their boundaries; therefore, the water area of a block is always zero. Land area measurements may disagree with the information displayed on census maps and in the TIGER file because, for area measurement purposes, features identified as "intermittent water" and "glacier" are reported as land area. For this reason, it may not be possible to derive the land area for an entity by summing the land area of its component census blocks. In addition, the water area measurement reported for some geographic entities includes water that is not included in any lower-level geographic entity. Therefore, because water is contained only in a higher-level geographic entity, summing the water measurements for all the component lower-level geographic entities will not yield the water area of that higher-level entity. This occurs, for example, where water is associated with a county but is not within the legal boundary of any minor civil division, or the water is associated with a State but is not within the legal boundary of any county. Crews-of-vessels entities (see "Census Tract and Block Numbering Area" and "Block") do not encompass territory and therefore have no area measurements. ZIP Codes do not have specific boundaries, and therefore, also do not have area measurements.

The accuracy of any area measurement figure is limited by the inaccuracy inherent in (1) the location and shape of the various boundary features in the data base, and (2) rounding affecting the last digit in all operations that compute and/or sum the area measurements.

BLOCK

Census blocks are small areas bounded on all sides by visible features such as streets, roads, streams, and railroad tracks, and by invisible boundaries such as city, town, township, and county limits, property lines, and short, imaginary extensions of streets and roads.

Tabulation blocks, used in census data products, are in most cases the same as collection blocks, used in the census enumeration. In some cases, collection blocks have been "split" into two or more parts required for data tabulations. Tabulation blocks do not cross the boundaries of counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts or block numbering areas, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, congressional districts, voting districts, urban or rural areas, or urbanized areas. The 1990 census is the first for which the entire United States and its possessions are block-numbered.

Blocks are numbered uniquely within each census tract or BNA. A block is identified by a three-digit number, sometimes with a single alphabetical suffix. Block numbers

with suffixes generally represent collection blocks that were "split" in order to identify separate geographic entities that divide the original block. For example, when a city limit runs through data collection block 101, the data for the portion inside the city is tabulated in block 101A and the portion outside, in block 101B. A block number with the suffix "Z" represents a "crews-of-vessels" entity for which the Census Bureau tabulates data, but that does not represent a true geographic area; such a block is shown on census maps associated with an anchor symbol and a census tract or block numbering area with a .99 suffix.

BLOCK GROUP (BG)

Geographic Block Group

A geographic block group (BG) is a cluster of blocks having the same first digit of their three-digit identifying numbers within a census tract or block numbering area (BNA). For example, BG 3 within a census tract or BNA includes all blocks numbered between 301 and 397. In most cases, the numbering involves substantially fewer than 97 blocks. Geographic BG's never cross census tract or BNA boundaries, but may cross the boundaries of county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, urbanized areas, voting districts, and congressional districts. BG's generally contain between 250 and 550 housing units, with the ideal size being 400 housing units.

Tabulation Block Group

In the data tabulations, a geographic BG may be split to present data for every unique combination of county subdivision, place, American Indian and Alaska Native area, urbanized area, voting district, urban/rural and congressional district shown in the data product; for example, if BG 3 is partly in a city and partly outside the city, there will be separate tabulated records for each portion of BG 3. BG's are used in tabulating decennial census data nationwide in the 1990 census, in all block-numbered areas in the 1980 census, and in Tape Address Register (TAR) areas in the 1970 census. For purposes of data presentation, BG's are a substitute for the enumeration districts (ED's) used for reporting data in many parts of the United States for the 1970 and 1980 censuses, and in all areas for pre-1970 censuses.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

The boundaries of some counties, county subdivisions, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and many incorporated places, changed between those reported for the 1980 census and January 1, 1990. Boundary changes to legal entities result from:

1. Annexations to or detachments from legally established governmental units.
2. Mergers or consolidations of two or more governmental units.
3. Establishment of new governmental units.
4. Disincorporations or disorganizations of existing governmental units.
5. Changes in treaties and Executive Orders.

The historical counts shown for counties, county subdivisions, and places are not updated for such changes, and thus reflect the population and housing units in the area as delineated at each census. Information on boundary changes reported between the 1980 and 1990 censuses for counties, county subdivisions, and incorporated places is presented in the "User Notes" section of the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3, and in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* printed reports. For information on boundary changes for such areas in the decade preceding other decennial censuses, see the *Number of Inhabitants* reports for each census. Boundary changes are not reported for some areas, such as census designated places and block groups.

CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION

Census Division

Census divisions are groupings of States that are subdivisions of the four census regions. There are nine divisions, which the Census Bureau adopted in 1910 for the presentation of data. The regions, divisions, and their constituent States are:

Northeast Region

New England Division:

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut

Middle Atlantic Division:

New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania

Midwest Region

East North Central Division:

Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin

West North Central Division:

Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas

South Region

South Atlantic Division:

Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida

East South Central Division:

Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi

West South Central Division:

Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas

West Region

Mountain Division:

Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah, Nevada

Pacific Division:

Washington, Oregon, California, Alaska, Hawaii

Census Region

Census regions are groupings of States that subdivide the United States for the presentation of data. There are four regions—Northeast, Midwest, South, and West. Each of the four census regions is divided into two or more census divisions. Prior to 1984, the Midwest region was named the North Central region. From 1910, when census regions were established, through the 1940's, there were three regions—North, South, and West.

CENSUS TRACT AND BLOCK NUMBERING AREA

Block Numbering Area (BNA)

Block numbering areas (BNA's) are small statistical subdivisions of a county for grouping and numbering blocks in nonmetropolitan counties where local census statistical areas committees have not established census tracts. State agencies and the Census Bureau delineated BNA's for the 1990 census, using guidelines similar to those for the delineation of census tracts. BNA's do not cross county boundaries.

BNA's are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 9901.07. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic BNA number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many BNA's do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. BNA numbers range from 9501 through 9989.99, and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 0001 through 9499.99 denote a census tract). The suffix .99 identifies a BNA that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" BNA appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its BNA number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers); the BNA relates to the ships associated with the onshore BNA's having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify BNA's that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities.

Some of these revisions produced BNA's that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a BNA can be summarized with an adjacent BNA.

Census Tract

Census tracts are small, relatively permanent statistical subdivisions of a county. Census tracts are delineated for all metropolitan areas (MA's) and other densely populated counties by local census statistical areas committees following Census Bureau guidelines (more than 3,000 census tracts have been established in 221 counties outside MA's). Six States (California, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, New Jersey, and Rhode Island) and the District of Columbia are covered entirely by census tracts. Census tracts usually have between 2,500 and 8,000 persons and, when first delineated, are designed to be homogeneous with respect to population characteristics, economic status, and living conditions. Census tracts do not cross county boundaries. The spatial size of census tracts varies widely depending on the density of settlement. Census tract boundaries are delineated with the intention of being maintained over a long time so that statistical comparisons can be made from census to census. However, physical changes in street patterns caused by highway construction, new development, etc., may require occasional revisions; census tracts occasionally are split due to large population growth, or combined as a result of substantial population decline. Census tracts are referred to as "tracts" in all 1990 data products.

Census tracts are identified by a four-digit basic number and may have a two-digit suffix; for example, 6059.02. The decimal point separating the four-digit basic tract number from the two-digit suffix is shown in printed reports, in microfiche, and on census maps; in machine-readable files, the decimal point is implied. Many census tracts do not have a suffix; in such cases, the suffix field is left blank in all data products. Leading zeros in a census tract number (for example, 002502) are shown only on machine-readable files.

Census tract numbers range from 0001 through 9499.99 and are unique within a county (numbers in the range of 9501 through 9989.99 denote a block numbering area). The suffix .99 identifies a census tract that was populated entirely by persons aboard one or more civilian or military ships. A "crews-of-vessels" census tract appears on census maps only as an anchor symbol with its census tract number (and block numbers on maps showing block numbers). These census tracts relate to the ships associated with the onshore census tract having the same four-digit basic number. Suffixes in the range .80 through .98 usually identify census tracts that either were revised or were created during the 1990 census data collection activities. Some of these revisions may have resulted in census tracts that have extremely small land area and may have little or no population or housing. For data analysis, such a census tract can be summarized with an adjacent census tract.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT (CD)

Congressional districts (CD's) are the 435 areas from which persons are elected to the U.S. House of Representatives. After the apportionment of congressional seats among the States, based on census population counts, each State is responsible for establishing CD's for the purpose of electing representatives. Each CD is to be as equal in population to all other CD's in the State as practicable, based on the decennial census counts.

The CD's that were in effect on January 1, 1990 were those of the 101st Congress. Data on the 101st Congress appear in an early 1990 census data product (Summary Tape File 1A). The CD's of the 101st Congress are the same as those in effect for the 102nd Congress. CD's of the 103rd Congress, reflecting redistricting based on the 1990 census, are summarized in later 1990 data products (STF's 1D and 3D, and 1990 CPH-4, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress* printed reports).

COUNTY

The primary political divisions of most States are termed "counties." In Louisiana, these divisions are known as "parishes." In Alaska, which has no counties, the county equivalents are the organized "boroughs" and the "census areas" that are delineated for statistical purposes by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. In four States (Maryland, Missouri, Nevada, and Virginia), there are one or more cities that are independent of any county organization and thus constitute primary divisions of their States. These cities are known as "independent cities" and are treated as equivalent to counties for statistical purposes. That part of Yellowstone National Park in Montana is treated as a county equivalent. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to a county for statistical purposes.

Each county and county equivalent is assigned a three-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. These codes are assigned in alphabetical order of county or county equivalent within State, except for the independent cities, which follow the listing of counties.

COUNTY SUBDIVISION

County subdivisions are the primary subdivisions of counties and their equivalents for the reporting of decennial census data. They include census county divisions, census subareas, minor civil divisions, and unorganized territories.

Each county subdivision is assigned a three-digit census code in alphabetical order within county and a five-digit FIPS code in alphabetical order within State.

Census County Division (CCD)

Census county divisions (CCD's) are subdivisions of a county that were delineated by the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State officials and local census statistical

areas committees, for statistical purposes. CCD's were established in 21 States where there are no legally established minor civil divisions (MCD's), where the MCD's do not have governmental or administrative purposes, where the boundaries of the MCD's change frequently, and/or where the MCD's are not generally known to the public. CCD's have no legal functions, and are not governmental units.

The boundaries of CCD's usually are delineated to follow visible features, and in most cases coincide with census tract or block numbering area boundaries. The name of each CCD is based on a place, county, or well-known local name that identifies its location. CCD's have been established in the following 21 States: Alabama, Arizona, California, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Kentucky, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. For the 1980 census, the county subdivisions recognized for Nevada were MCD's.

Census Subarea (Alaska)

Census subareas are statistical subdivisions of boroughs and census areas (county equivalents) in Alaska. Census subareas were delineated cooperatively by the State of Alaska and the Census Bureau. The census subareas, identified first in 1980, replaced the various types of subdivisions used in the 1970 census.

Minor Civil Division (MCD)

Minor civil divisions (MCD's) are the primary political or administrative divisions of a county. MCD's represent many different kinds of legal entities with a wide variety of governmental and/or administrative functions. MCD's are variously designated as American Indian reservations, assessment districts, boroughs, election districts, gores, grants, magisterial districts, parish governing authority districts, plantations, precincts, purchases, supervisors' districts, towns, and townships. In some States, all or some incorporated places are not located in any MCD and thus serve as MCD's in their own right. In other States, incorporated places are subordinate to (part of) the MCD's in which they are located, or the pattern is mixed—some incorporated places are independent of MCD's and others are subordinate to one or more MCD's.

The Census Bureau recognizes MCD's in the following 28 States: Arkansas, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, North Dakota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin. The District of Columbia has no primary divisions, and the entire area is considered equivalent to an MCD for statistical purposes.

The MCD's in 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin) also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these MCD's in all data products in which it provides data for places.

Unorganized Territory (unorg.)

In nine States (Arkansas, Iowa, Kansas, Louisiana, Maine, Minnesota, North Carolina, North Dakota, and South Dakota), some counties contain territory that is not included in an MCD recognized by the Census Bureau. Each separate area of unorganized territory in these States is recognized as one or more separate county subdivisions for census purposes. Each unorganized territory is given a descriptive name, followed by the designation "unorg."

GEOGRAPHIC CODE

Geographic codes are shown primarily on machine-readable data products, such as computer tape and compact disc-read only memory (CD-ROM), but also appear on other products such as microfiche; they also are shown on some census maps. Codes are identified as "census codes" only if there is also a Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code for the same geographic entity. A code that is not identified as either "census" or "FIPS" is usually a census code for which there is no FIPS equivalent, or for which the Census Bureau does not use the FIPS code. The exceptions, which use only the FIPS code in census products, are county, congressional district, and metropolitan area (that is, metropolitan statistical area, consolidated metropolitan statistical area, and primary metropolitan statistical area).

Census Code

Census codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, census division, census region, county subdivision, place, State, urbanized area, and voting district. The structure, format, and meaning of census codes appear in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) Code

Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) codes are assigned for a variety of geographic entities, including American Indian and Alaska Native area, congressional district, county, county subdivision, metropolitan area, place, and State. The structure, format, and meaning of FIPS

codes used in the census are shown in the 1990 census *Geographic Identification Code Scheme*; in the data dictionary portion of the technical documentation for summary tape files, CD-ROM's, and microfiche.

The objective of the FIPS codes is to improve the use of data resources of the Federal Government and avoid unnecessary duplication and incompatibilities in the collection, processing, and dissemination of data. More information about FIPS and FIPS code documentation is available from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161.

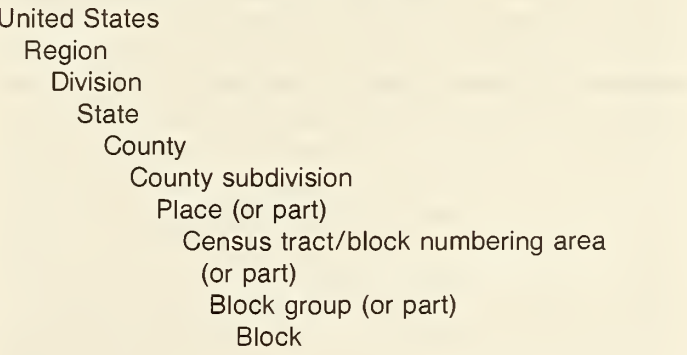
United States Postal Service (USPS) Code

United States Postal Service (USPS) codes for States are used in all 1990 data products. The codes are two-character alphabetic abbreviations. These codes are the same as the FIPS two-character alphabetic abbreviations.

GEOGRAPHIC PRESENTATION

Hierarchical Presentation

A hierarchical geographic presentation shows the geographic entities in a superior/subordinate structure in census products. This structure is derived from the legal, administrative, or areal relationships of the entities. The hierarchical structure is depicted in report tables by means of indentation, and is explained for machine-readable media in the discussion of file structure in the geographic coverage portion of the abstract in the technical documentation. An example of hierarchical presentation is the "standard census geographic hierarchy": block, within block group, within census tract or block numbering area, within place, within county subdivision, within county, within State, within division, within region, within the United States. Graphically, this is shown as:



Inventory Presentation

An inventory presentation of geographic entities is one in which all entities of the same type are shown in alphabetical or code sequence, without reference to their hierarchical relationships. Generally, an inventory presentation shows totals for entities that may be split in a hierarchical presentation, such as place, census

tract/block numbering area, or block group. An example of a series of inventory presentations is: State, followed by all the counties in that State, followed by all the places in that State. Graphically, this is shown as:

State

County "A"

County "B"

County "C"

Place "X"

Place "Y"

Place "Z"

HISTORICAL COUNTS

Historical counts for total population and total housing units are shown in the 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts* report series. As in past censuses, the general rule for presenting historical data for States, counties, county subdivisions, and places is to show historical counts only for single, continually existing entities. Stated another way, if an entity existed for both the current and preceding censuses, the tables show counts for the preceding censuses. Included in this category are entities of the same type (county, county subdivision, place) even if they had changed their names. Also included are entities that merged, but only if the new entity retained the name of one of the merged entities. The historical counts shown are for each entity as it was bounded at each census.

In cases where an entity was formed since a preceding census, such as a newly incorporated place or a newly organized township, the symbol three dots "..." is shown for earlier censuses. The three-dot symbol also is shown for those parts of a place that have extended into an additional county or county subdivision through annexation or other revision of boundaries since the preceding census.

In a few cases, changes in the boundaries of county subdivisions caused a place to be split into two or more parts, or to be split differently than in the preceding census. If historical counts for the parts of the place as currently split did not appear in a preceding census, "(NA)" is shown for the place in each county subdivision; however, the historical population and housing unit counts of the place appear in tables that show the entire place. For counties, county subdivisions, and places formed since January 1, 1980, 1980 census population and housing unit counts in the 1990 territory are reported in the geographic change notes included in the "User Notes" text section of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, and in the technical documentation of Summary Tape Files 1 and 3.

In some cases, population and housing unit counts for individual areas were revised since publication of the 1980 reports (indicated by the prefix "r"). In a number of tables of 1990 CPH-2, *Population and Housing Unit Counts*, 1980 counts are shown for aggregations of individual areas,

such as the number, population, and housing unit counts of places in size groups, or urban and rural distributions. Revisions of population and housing unit counts for individual areas were not applied to the various aggregations. Therefore, it may not be possible to determine the individual areas in a given aggregation using the historical counts; conversely, the sum of the counts shown for individual areas may not agree with the aggregation.

INTERNAL POINT

An internal point is a set of geographic coordinates (latitude and longitude) that is located within a specified geographic entity. A single point is identified for each entity; for many entities, this point represents the approximate geographic center of that entity. If the shape of the entity caused this point to be located outside the boundaries of the entity, it is relocated from the center so that it is within the entity. If the internal point for a block falls in a water area, it is relocated to a land area within the block. On machine-readable products, internal points are shown to six decimal places; the decimal point is implied.

METROPOLITAN AREA (MA)

The general concept of a metropolitan area (MA) is one of a large population nucleus, together with adjacent communities that have a high degree of economic and social integration with that nucleus. Some MA's are defined around two or more nuclei.

The MA classification is a statistical standard, developed for use by Federal agencies in the production, analysis, and publication of data on MA's. The MA's are designated and defined by the Federal Office of Management and Budget, following a set of official published standards. These standards were developed by the inter-agency Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, with the aim of producing definitions that are as consistent as possible for all MA's nationwide.

Each MA must contain either a place with a minimum population of 50,000 or a Census Bureau-defined urbanized area and a total MA population of at least 100,000 (75,000 in New England). An MA comprises one or more central counties. An MA also may include one or more outlying counties that have close economic and social relationships with the central county. An outlying county must have a specified level of commuting to the central counties and also must meet certain standards regarding metropolitan character, such as population density, urban population, and population growth. In New England, MA's are composed of cities and towns rather than whole counties.

The territory, population, and housing units in MA's are referred to as "metropolitan." The metropolitan category is subdivided into "inside central city" and "outside central city." The territory, population, and housing units located outside MA's are referred to as "nonmetropolitan." The

metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

To meet the needs of various users, the standards provide for a flexible structure of metropolitan definitions that classify an MA either as a metropolitan statistical area (MSA) or as a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA) that is divided into primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's). Documentation of the MA standards and how they are applied is available from the Secretary, Federal Executive Committee on Metropolitan Areas, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Central City

In each MSA and CMSA, the largest place and, in some cases, additional places are designated as "central cities" under the official standards. A few PMSA's do not have central cities. The largest central city and, in some cases, up to two additional central cities are included in the title of the MA; there also are central cities that are not included in an MA title. An MA central city does not include any part of that city that extends outside the MA boundary.

Consolidated and Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (CMSA and PMSA)

If an area that qualifies as an MA has more than one million persons, primary metropolitan statistical areas (PMSA's) may be defined within it. PMSA's consist of a large urbanized county or cluster of counties that demonstrates very strong internal economic and social links, in addition to close ties to other portions of the larger area. When PMSA's are established, the larger area of which they are component parts is designated a consolidated metropolitan statistical area (CMSA).

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)

Metropolitan statistical areas (MSA's) are relatively free-standing MA's and are not closely associated with other MA's. These areas typically are surrounded by nonmetropolitan counties.

Metropolitan Area Title and Code

The title of an MSA contains the name of its largest central city and up to two additional city names, provided that the additional places meet specified levels of population, employment, and commuting. Generally, a city with a population of 250,000 or more is in the title, regardless of other criteria.

The title of a PMSA may contain up to three place names, as determined above, or up to three county names, sequenced in order of population. A CMSA title also may include up to three names, the first of which generally is

the most populous central city in the area. The second name may be the first city or county name in the most populous remaining PMSA; the third name may be the first city or county name in the next most populous PMSA. A regional designation may be substituted for the second and/or third names in a CMSA title if such a designation is supported by local opinion and is deemed to be unambiguous and suitable by the Office of Management and Budget.

The titles for all MA's also contain the name of each State in which the area is located. Each metropolitan area is assigned a four-digit FIPS code, in alphabetical order nationwide. If the fourth digit of the code is a "2," it identifies a CMSA. Additionally, there is a separate set of two-digit codes for CMSA's, also assigned alphabetically.

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as the statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands (Northern Mariana Islands), Republic of Palau (Palau), Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States (Virgin Islands). Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A of the text in the data products for each area.

PLACE

Places, for the reporting of decennial census data, include census designated places and incorporated places. Each place is assigned a four-digit census code that is unique within State. Each place is also assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State. Consolidated cities (see below) are assigned a one-character alphabetical census code that is unique nationwide and a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State.

Census Designated Place (CDP)

Census designated places (CDP's) are delineated for the decennial census as the statistical counterparts of incorporated places. CDP's comprise densely settled concentrations of population that are identifiable by name, but are not legally incorporated places. Their boundaries, which usually coincide with visible features or the boundary of an adjacent incorporated place, have no legal status, nor do these places have officials elected to serve traditional municipal functions. CDP boundaries may change with changes in the settlement pattern; a CDP with the same name as in previous censuses does not necessarily have the same boundaries.

Beginning with the 1950 census, the Census Bureau, in cooperation with State agencies and local census statistical areas committees, has identified and delineated boundaries for CDP's. In the 1990 census, the name of each such place is followed by "CDP." In the 1980 census, "(CDP)" was used; in 1970, 1960, and 1950 censuses, these places were identified by "(U)," meaning "unincorporated place."

To qualify as a CDP for the 1990 census, an unincorporated community must have met the following criteria:

1. In all States except Alaska and Hawaii, the Census Bureau uses three population size criteria to designate a CDP. These criteria are:
 - a. 1,000 or more persons if outside the boundaries of an urbanized area (UA) delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - b. 2,500 or more persons if inside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
 - c. 250 or more persons if outside the boundaries of a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census, and within the official boundaries of an American Indian reservation recognized for the 1990 census.
2. In Alaska, 25 or more persons if outside a UA, and 2,500 or more persons if inside a UA delineated for the 1980 census or a subsequent special census.
3. In Hawaii, 300 or more persons, regardless of whether the community is inside or outside a UA.

For the 1990 census, CDP's qualified on the basis of the population counts prepared for the 1990 Postcensus Local Review Program. Because these counts were subject to change, a few CDP's may have final population counts lower than the minimums shown above.

Hawaii is the only State with no incorporated places recognized by the Bureau of the Census. All places shown for Hawaii in the data products are CDP's. By agreement with the State of Hawaii, the Census Bureau does not show data separately for the city of Honolulu, which is coextensive with Honolulu County.

Consolidated City

A consolidated government is a unit of local government for which the functions of an incorporated place and its county or minor civil division (MCD) have merged. The legal aspects of this action may result in both the primary incorporated place and the county or MCD continuing to exist as legal entities, even though the county or MCD performs few or no governmental functions and has few or no elected officials. Where this occurs, and where one or more other incorporated places in the county or MCD

continue to function as separate governments, even though they have been included in the consolidated government, the primary incorporated place is referred to as a "consolidated city."

The data presentation for consolidated cities varies depending upon the geographic presentation. In hierarchical presentations, consolidated cities are not shown. These presentations include the semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)." Where the consolidated city is coextensive with a county or county subdivision, the data shown for those areas in hierarchical presentations are equivalent to those for the consolidated government.

For inventory geographic presentations, the consolidated city appears at the end of the listing of places. The data for the consolidated city include places that are part of the consolidated city. The "consolidated city (remainder)" is the portion of the consolidated government minus the semi-independent places, and is shown in alphabetical sequence with other places.

In summary presentations by size of place, the consolidated city is not included. The places semi-independent of consolidated cities are categorized by their size, as is the "consolidated city (remainder)."

Each consolidated city is assigned a one-character alphabetic census code. Each consolidated city also is assigned a five-digit FIPS code that is unique within State. The semi-independent places and the "consolidated city (remainder)" are assigned a four-digit census code and a five-digit FIPS place code that are unique within State. Both the census and FIPS codes are assigned based on alphabetical order within State.

Incorporated Place

Incorporated places recognized in 1990 census data products are those reported to the Census Bureau as legally in existence on January 1, 1990 under the laws of their respective States as cities, boroughs, towns, and villages, with the following exceptions: the towns in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin, and the boroughs in New York are recognized as minor civil divisions for census purposes; the boroughs in Alaska are county equivalents.

POPULATION OR HOUSING UNIT DENSITY

Population or housing unit density is computed by dividing the total population or housing units of a geographic unit (for example, United States, State, county, place) by its land area measured in square kilometers or square miles. Density is expressed as both "persons (or housing units) per square kilometer" and "persons (or housing units) per square mile" of land area in 1990 census printed reports.

STATE

States are the primary governmental divisions of the United States. The District of Columbia is treated as a statistical equivalent of a State for census purposes. The four census regions, nine census divisions, and their component States are shown under "CENSUS REGION AND CENSUS DIVISION" in this appendix.

The Census Bureau treats the outlying areas as State equivalents for the 1990 census. The outlying areas are American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands of the United States. Geographic definitions specific to each outlying area are shown in appendix A in the data products for each area.

Each State and equivalent is assigned a two-digit numeric Federal Information Processing Standards (FIPS) code in alphabetical order by State name, followed by the outlying area names. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned a two-digit census code. This code is assigned on the basis of the geographic sequence of each State within each census division; the first digit of the code is the code for the respective division. Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the outlying areas of the Pacific are assigned "0" as the division code. Each State and equivalent area also is assigned the two-letter FIPS/United States Postal Service (USPS) code.

In 12 selected States (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin), the minor civil divisions also serve as general-purpose local governments. The Census Bureau presents data for these minor civil divisions in all data products in which it provides data for places.

TIGER

TIGER is an acronym for the new digital (computer-readable) geographic data base that automates the mapping and related geographic activities required to support the Census Bureau's census and survey programs. The Census Bureau developed the Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing (TIGER) System to automate the geographic support processes needed to meet the major geographic needs of the 1990 census: producing the cartographic products to support data collection and map publication, providing the geographic structure for tabulation and publication of the collected data, assigning residential and employer addresses to their geographic location and relating those locations to the Census Bureau's geographic units, and so forth. The content of the TIGER data base is made available to the public through a variety of "TIGER Extract" files that may be obtained from the Data User Services Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

UNITED STATES

The United States comprises the 50 States and the District of Columbia. In addition, the Census Bureau treats

the outlying areas as statistical equivalents of States for the 1990 census. The outlying areas include American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

URBAN AND RURAL

The Census Bureau defines "urban" for the 1990 census as comprising all territory, population, and housing units in urbanized areas and in places of 2,500 or more persons outside urbanized areas. More specifically, "urban" consists of territory, persons, and housing units in:

1. Places of 2,500 or more persons incorporated as cities, villages, boroughs (except in Alaska and New York), and towns (except in the six New England States, New York, and Wisconsin), but excluding the rural portions of "extended cities."
2. Census designated places of 2,500 or more persons.
3. Other territory, incorporated or unincorporated, included in urbanized areas.

Territory, population, and housing units not classified as urban constitute "rural." In the 100-percent data products, "rural" is divided into "places of less than 2,500" and "not in places." The "not in places" category comprises "rural" outside incorporated and census designated places and the rural portions of extended cities. In many data products, the term "other rural" is used; "other rural" is a residual category specific to the classification of the rural in each data product.

In the sample data products, rural population and housing units are subdivided into "rural farm" and "rural nonfarm." "Rural farm" comprises all rural households and housing units on farms (places from which \$1,000 or more of agricultural products were sold in 1989); "rural nonfarm" comprises the remaining rural.

The urban and rural classification cuts across the other hierarchies; for example, there is generally both urban and rural territory within both metropolitan and nonmetropolitan areas.

In censuses prior to 1950, "urban" comprised all territory, persons, and housing units in incorporated places of 2,500 or more persons, and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density. The definition of urban that restricted itself to incorporated places having 2,500 or more persons excluded many large, densely settled areas merely because they were not incorporated. Prior to the 1950 census, the Census Bureau attempted to avoid some of the more obvious omissions by classifying selected areas as "urban under special rules." Even with these rules, however, many large, closely built-up areas were excluded from the urban category.

To improve its measure of urban territory, population, and housing units, the Census Bureau adopted the concept of the urbanized area and delineated boundaries for

unincorporated places (now, census designated places) for the 1950 census. Urban was defined as territory, persons, and housing units in urbanized areas and, outside urbanized areas, in all places, incorporated or unincorporated, that had 2,500 or more persons. With the following three exceptions, the 1950 census definition of urban has continued substantially unchanged. First, in the 1960 census (but not in the 1970, 1980, or 1990 censuses), certain towns in the New England States, townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania, and Arlington County, Virginia, were designated as urban. However, most of these "special rule" areas would have been classified as urban anyway because they were included in an urbanized area or in an unincorporated place of 2,500 or more persons. Second, "extended cities" were identified for the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses. Extended cities primarily affect the figures for urban and rural territory (area), but have very little effect on the urban and rural population and housing units at the national and State levels— although for some individual counties and urbanized areas, the effects have been more evident. Third, changes since the 1970 census in the criteria for defining urbanized areas have permitted these areas to be defined around smaller centers.

Documentation of the urbanized area and extended city criteria is available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Extended City

Since the 1960 census, there has been a trend in some States toward the extension of city boundaries to include territory that is essentially rural in character. The classification of all the population and living quarters of such places as urban would include in the urban designation territory, persons, and housing units whose environment is primarily rural. For the 1970, 1980, and 1990 censuses, the Census Bureau identified as rural such territory and its population and housing units for each extended city whose closely settled area was located in an urbanized area. For the 1990 census, this classification also has been applied to certain places outside urbanized areas.

In summary presentations by size of place, the urban portion of an extended city is classified by the population of the entire place; the rural portion is included in "other rural."

URBANIZED AREA (UA)

The Census Bureau delineates urbanized areas (UA's) to provide a better separation of urban and rural territory, population, and housing in the vicinity of large places. A UA comprises one or more places ("central place") and the adjacent densely settled surrounding territory ("urban fringe") that together have a minimum of 50,000 persons. The urban fringe generally consists of contiguous territory having a density of least 1,000 persons per square mile. The urban fringe also includes outlying territory of such

density if it was connected to the core of the contiguous area by road and is within 1 1/2 road miles of that core, or within 5 road miles of the core but separated by water or other undevelopable territory. Other territory with a population density of fewer than 1,000 people per square mile is included in the urban fringe if it eliminates an enclave or closes an indentation in the boundary of the urbanized area. The population density is determined by (1) outside of a place, one or more contiguous census blocks with a population density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile or (2) inclusion of a place containing census blocks that have at least 50 percent of the population of the place and a density of at least 1,000 persons per square mile. The complete criteria are available from the Chief, Geography Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Urbanized Area Central Place

One or more central places function as the dominant centers of each UA. The identification of a UA central place permits the comparison of this dominant center with the remaining territory in the UA. There is no limit on the number of central places, and not all central places are necessarily included in the UA title. UA central places include:

1. Each place entirely (or partially, if the place is an extended city) within the UA that is a central city of a metropolitan area (MA).
2. If the UA does not contain an MA central city or is located outside of an MA, the central place(s) is determined by population size.

Urbanized Area Title and Code

The title of a UA identifies those places that are most important within the UA; it links the UA to the encompassing MA, where appropriate. If a single MA includes most of the UA, the title and code of the UA generally are the same as the title and code of the MA. If the UA is not mostly included in a single MA, if it does not include any place that is a central city of the encompassing MA, or if it is not located in an MA, the Census Bureau uses the population size of the included places, with a preference for incorporated places, to determine the UA title. The name of each State in which the UA is located also is in each UA title.

The numeric code used to identify each UA is the same as the code for the mostly encompassing MA (including CMSA and PMSA). If MA title cities represent multiple UA's, or the UA title city does not correspond to the first name of an MA title, the Census Bureau assigns a code based on the alphabetical sequence of the UA title in relationship to the other UA and MA titles.

VOTING DISTRICT (VTD)

A voting district (VTD) is any of a variety of types of areas (for example, election districts, precincts, wards, legislative districts) established by State and local governments for purposes of elections. For census purposes,

each State participating in Phase 2 of the 1990 Census Redistricting Data Program outlined the boundaries of VTD's around groups of whole census blocks on census maps. The entities identified as VTD's are not necessarily those legally or currently established. Also, to meet the "whole block" criterion, a State may have had to adjust VTD boundaries to nearby block boundaries. Therefore, the VTD's shown on the 1990 census tapes, listings, and maps may not represent the actual VTD's in effect at the time of the census. In the 1980 census, VTD's were referred to as "election precincts."

Each VTD is assigned a four-character alphanumeric code that is unique within each county. The code "ZZZZ" is assigned to nonparticipating areas; the Census Bureau reports data for areas coded "ZZZZ."

ZIP CODE®

ZIP Codes are administrative units established by the United States Postal Service (USPS) for the distribution of mail. ZIP Codes serve addresses for the most efficient delivery of mail, and therefore generally do not respect political or census statistical area boundaries. ZIP Codes usually do not have clearly identifiable boundaries, often serve a continually changing area, are changed periodically to meet postal requirements, and do not cover all the land area of the United States. ZIP Codes are identified by five-digit codes assigned by the USPS. The first three digits identify a major city or sectional distribution center, and the last two digits generally signify a specific post office's delivery area or point. For the 1990 census, ZIP Code data are tabulated for the five-digit codes in STF 3B.

APPENDIX B.

Definitions of Subject Characteristics

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POPULATION CHARACTERISTICS

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to questionnaire item 5, which was asked of all persons. The age classification is based on the age of the person in complete years as of April 1, 1990. The age response in question 5a was used normally to represent a person's age. However, when the age response was unacceptable or unavailable, a person's age was derived from an acceptable year-of-birth response in question 5b.

Data on age are used to determine the applicability of other questions for a person and to classify other characteristics in census tabulations. Age data are needed to interpret most social and economic characteristics used to plan and examine many programs and policies. Therefore, age is tabulated by single years of age and by many different groupings, such as 5-year age groups.

Some tabulations are shown by the age of the householder. These data were derived from the age responses for each householder. (For more information on householder, see the discussion under "Household Type and Relationship.")

Median Age—This measure divides the age distribution into two equal parts: one-half of the cases falling below the median value and one-half above the value. Generally, median age is computed on the basis of more detailed age intervals than are shown in some census publications; thus, a median based on a less detailed distribution may differ slightly from a corresponding median for the same population based on a more detailed distribution. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—Counts in 1970 and 1980 for persons 100 years old and over were substantially overstated. Improvements were made in the questionnaire design, in the allocation procedures, and to the respondent instruction guide to attempt to minimize this problem for the 1990 census.

Review of detailed 1990 census information indicated that respondents tended to provide their age as of the date of completion of the questionnaire, not their age as of April 1, 1990. In addition, there may have been a tendency for respondents to round their age up if they were close to having a birthday. It is likely that approximately 10 percent of persons in most age groups are actually 1 year younger. For most single years of age, the misstatements are largely offsetting. The problem is most pronounced at age 0 because persons lost to age 1 may not have been fully offset by the inclusion of babies born after April 1, 1990, and because there may have been more rounding up to age 1 to avoid reporting age as 0 years. (Age in complete months was not collected for infants under age 1.)

The reporting of age 1 year older than age on April 1, 1990, is likely to have been greater in areas where the census data were collected later in 1990. The magnitude of this problem was much less in the three previous censuses where age was typically derived from respondent data on year of birth and quarter of birth. (For more information on the design of the age question, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

Comparability—Age data have been collected in every census. For the first time since 1950, the 1990 data are not available by quarter year of age. This change was made so that coded information could be obtained for both age and year of birth. In each census since 1940, the age of a person was assigned when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. Since 1960, assignment of unknown age has been performed by a general procedure described as "imputation." The specific procedures for imputing age have been different in each census. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 13, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question was based on self-identification; the data on ancestry represent self-classification by people according to the ancestry group(s) with which they most closely identify. Ancestry refers to a person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage or the place of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Some ethnic identities, such as "Egyptian" or "Polish" can be traced to geographic areas outside the United States, while other ethnicities such as "Pennsylvania Dutch" or "Cajun" evolved in the United States.

The intent of the ancestry question was not to measure the degree of attachment the respondent had to a particular ethnicity. For example, a response of "Irish" might reflect total involvement in an "Irish" community or only a memory of ancestors several generations removed from the individual.

The Census Bureau coded the responses through an automated review, edit, and coding operation. The open-ended write-in ancestry item was coded by subject-matter specialists into a numeric representation using a code list containing over 1,000 categories. The 1990 code list reflects the results of the Census Bureau's own research and consultations with many ethnic experts. Many decisions were made to determine the classification of responses. These decisions affected the grouping of the tabulated data. For example, the "Assyrian" category includes both responses of "Assyrian" and "Chaldean."

The ancestry question allowed respondents to report one or more ancestry groups. While a large number of respondents listed a single ancestry, the majority of answers included more than one ethnic entry. Generally, only the first two responses reported were coded in 1990. If a response was in terms of a dual ancestry, for example, Irish-English, the person was assigned two codes, in this case one for Irish and another for English.

However, in certain cases, multiple responses such as "French Canadian," "Scotch-Irish," "Greek Cypriote," and "Black Dutch" were assigned a single code reflecting their status as unique groups. If a person reported one of these unique groups in addition to another group, for example, "Scotch-Irish English," resulting in three terms, that person received one code for the unique group ("Scotch-Irish") and another one for the remaining group ("English"). If a person reported "English Irish French," only English and Irish were coded. Certain combinations of ancestries where the ancestry group is a part of another, such as "German-Bavarian," the responses were coded as a single ancestry using the smaller group ("Bavarian"). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry ("Polish" or "Italian").

The Census Bureau accepted "American" as a unique ethnicity if it was given alone, with an ambiguous response, or with State names. If the respondent listed any other ethnic identity such as "Italian American," generally the "American" portion of the response was not coded. However, distinct groups such as "American Indian," "Mexican American," and "African American" were coded and identified separately because they represented groups who considered themselves different from those who reported as "Indian," "Mexican," or "African," respectively.

In all tabulations, when respondents provided an unacceptable ethnic identity (for example, an uncodeable or unintelligible response such as "multi-national," "adopted," or "I have no idea"), the answer was included in "Ancestry not reported."

The tabulations on ancestry are presented using two types of data presentations—one used total persons as the base, and the other used total responses as the base. The following are categories shown in the two data presentations:

Presentation Based on Persons:

Single Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported only one ethnic group. Included in this

category are persons with multiple-term responses such as "Scotch-Irish" who are assigned a single code.

Multiple Ancestries Reported—Includes all persons who reported more than one group and were assigned two ancestry codes.

Ancestry Unclassified—Includes all persons who provided a response that could not be assigned an ancestry code because they provided nonsensical entries or religious responses.

Presentations Based on Responses:

Total Ancestries Reported—Includes the total number of ancestries reported and coded. If a person reported a multiple ancestry such as "French Danish," that response was counted twice in the tabulations—once in the "French" category and again in the "Danish" category. Thus, the sum of the counts in this type of presentation is not the total population but the total of all responses.

First Ancestry Reported—Includes the first response of all persons who reported at least one codeable entry. For example, in this category, the count for "Danish" would include all those who reported only Danish and those who reported Danish first and then some other group.

Second Ancestry Reported—Includes the second response of all persons who reported a multiple ancestry. Thus, the count for "Danish" in this category includes all persons who reported Danish as the second response, regardless of the first response provided.

The Census Bureau identified hundreds of ethnic groups in the 1990 census. However, it was impossible to show information for every group in all census tabulations because of space constraints. Publications such as the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* and the 1990 CPH-3, *Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas* reports show a limited number of groups based on the number reported and the advice received from experts. A more complete distribution of groups is presented in the 1990 Summary Tape File 4, supplementary reports, and a special subject report on ancestry. In addition, groups identified specifically in the questions on race and Hispanic origin (for example, Japanese, Laotian, Mexican, Cuban, and Spaniard), in general, are not shown separately in ancestry tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Although some experts consider religious affiliation a component of ethnic identity, the ancestry question was not designed to collect any information concerning religion. The Bureau of the Census is prohibited from collecting information on religion. Thus, if a religion was given as an answer to the ancestry question, it was coded as an "Other" response.

Comparability—A question on ancestry was first asked in the 1980 census. Although there were no comparable data prior to the 1980 census, related information on ethnicity was collected through questions on parental birthplace, own birthplace, and language which were included in previous censuses. Unlike other census questions, there was no imputation for nonresponse to the ancestry question.

In 1990, respondents were allowed to report more than one ancestry group; however, only the first two ancestry groups identified were coded. In 1980, the Census Bureau attempted to code a third ancestry for selected triple-ancestry responses.

New categories such as "Arab" and "West Indian" were added to the 1990 question to meet important data needs. The "West Indian" category excluded "Hispanic" groups such as "Puerto Rican" and "Cuban" that were identified primarily through the question on Hispanic origin. In 1990, the ancestry group, "American" is recognized and tabulated as a unique ethnicity. In 1980, "American" was tabulated but included under the category "Ancestry not specified."

A major improvement in the 1990 census was the use of an automated coding system for ancestry responses. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses.

CITIZENSHIP

The data on citizenship were derived from answers to questionnaire item 9, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Citizen—Persons who indicated that they were native-born and foreign-born persons who indicated that they have become naturalized. (For more information on native and foreign born, see the discussion under "Place of Birth.")

There are four categories of citizenship: (1) born in the United States, (2) born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands of the United States, or the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, (3) born abroad of American parents, and (4) citizen by naturalization.

Naturalized Citizen—Foreign-born persons who had completed the naturalization process at the time of the census and upon whom the rights of citizenship had been conferred.

Not a Citizen—Foreign-born persons who were not citizens, including persons who had begun but not completed the naturalization process at the time of the census.

Limitation of the Data—Evaluation studies completed after previous censuses indicated that some persons may have reported themselves as citizens although they had not yet attained the status.

Comparability—Similar questions on citizenship were asked in the censuses of 1820, 1830, 1870, 1890 through 1950, 1970, and 1980. The 1980 question was asked of a sample of the foreign-born population. In 1990, both native and foreign-born persons who received the long-form questionnaire were asked to respond to the citizenship question.

EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Data on educational attainment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 12, which was asked of a sample of persons. Data are tabulated as attainment for persons 15 years old and over. Persons are classified according to the highest level of school completed or the highest degree received. The question included instructions to report the level of the previous grade attended or the highest degree received for persons currently enrolled in school. The question included response categories which allowed persons to report completing the 12th grade without receiving a high school diploma, and which instructed respondents to report as "high school graduate(s)"—persons who received either a high school diploma or the equivalent, for example, passed the Test of General Educational Development (G.E.D.), and did not attend college. (On the Military Census Report questionnaire, the lowest response category was "Less than 9th grade.")

Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that schooling completed in foreign or ungraded school systems should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American system; that vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges were not to be reported unless they were college level degrees; and that honorary degrees were not to be reported. The instructions gave "medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology" as examples of professional school degrees, and specifically excluded "barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade" from the professional school category. The order in which they were listed suggested that doctorate degrees were "higher" than professional school degrees, which were "higher" than master's degrees.

Persons who did not report educational attainment were assigned the attainment of a person of the same age, race or Spanish origin, and sex who resided in the same or a nearby area. Persons who filled more than one circle were edited to the highest level or degree reported.

High School Graduate or Higher—Includes persons whose highest degree was a high school diploma or

its equivalent, persons who attended college or professional school, and persons who received a college, university, or professional degree. Persons who reported completing the 12th grade but not receiving a diploma are not included.

Not Enrolled, Not High School Graduate—Includes persons of compulsory school attendance age or above who were not enrolled in school and were not high school graduates; these persons may be taken to be “high school dropouts.” There is no restriction on when they “dropped out” of school, and they may have never attended high school.

In prior censuses, “Median school years completed” was used as a summary measure of educational attainment. In 1990, the median can only be calculated for groups of which less than half the members have attended college. “Percent high school graduate or higher” and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” are summary measures which can be calculated from the present data and offer quite readily interpretable measures of differences between population subgroups. To make comparisons over time, “Percent high school graduate or higher” can be calculated and “Percent bachelor’s degree or higher” can be approximated with data from previous censuses.

Comparability—From 1840 to 1930, the census measured educational attainment by means of a basic literacy question. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. In the censuses of 1950 through 1980, a two-part question asking highest grade of school attended and whether that grade was finished was used to construct highest grade or year of school completed. For persons who have not attended college, the response categories in the 1990 educational attainment question should produce data which are comparable to data on highest grade completed from earlier censuses.

The response categories for persons who have attended college were modified from earlier censuses because there was some ambiguity in interpreting responses in terms of the number of years of college completed. For instance, it was not clear whether “completed the fourth year of college,” “completed the senior year of college,” and “college graduate” were synonymous. Research conducted shortly before the census suggests that these terms were more distinct in 1990 than in earlier decades, and this change may have threatened the ability to estimate the number of “college graduates” from the number of persons reported as having completed the fourth or a higher year of college. It was even more difficult to make inferences about post-baccalaureate degrees and “Associate” degrees from highest year of college completed. Thus, comparisons of post-secondary educational attainment in this and earlier censuses should be made with great caution.

In the 1960 and subsequent censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were assigned the same attainment level as a similar person whose

residence was in the same or a nearby area. In the 1940 and 1950 censuses, persons for whom educational attainment was not reported were not allocated.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS

The data on employment status were derived from answers to questionnaire items 21, 25, and 26, which were asked of a sample of persons. The series of questions on employment status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (1) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (2) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (3) persons on layoff; and (4) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week. (For more information, see the discussion under “Reference Week.”)

The employment status data shown in this and other 1990 census tabulations relate to persons 16 years old and over. Some tabulations showing employment status, however, include persons 15 years old. By definition, these persons are classified as “Not in Labor Force.” In the 1940, 1950, and 1960 censuses, employment status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967 by the U.S. Department of Labor. The 1970 census was the last to show employment data for persons 14 and 15 years old.

Employed—All civilians 16 years old and over who were either (1) “at work”—those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees, worked in their own business or profession, worked on their own farm, or worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (2) were “with a job but not at work”—those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or unpaid volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations; also excluded are persons on active duty in the United States Armed Forces.

Unemployed—All civilians 16 years old and over are classified as unemployed if they (1) were neither “at work” nor “with a job but not at work” during the reference week, and (2) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (3) were available to accept a job. Also included as unemployed are civilians who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off. Examples of job seeking activities are:

- Registering at a public or private employment office
- Meeting with prospective employers
- Investigating possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business
- Placing or answering advertisements
- Writing letters of application
- Being on a union or professional register

Civilian Labor Force—Consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed—These are unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past.

Experienced Civilian Labor Force—Consists of the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force—All persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the U.S. Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force—All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force. This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an *off* season who were not looking for work, institutionalized persons, and persons doing only incidental unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker—This term appears in connection with several subjects: journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1989, and number of workers in family in 1989. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Actual Hours Worked Last Week—All persons who reported working during the reference week were asked to report in questionnaire item 21b the number of hours that they worked. The statistics on hours worked pertain to the number of hours actually worked at all jobs, and do not necessarily reflect the number of hours typically or usually worked or the scheduled number of hours. The concept of "actual hours" differs from that of "usual hours" described below. The number of persons who worked only a small number of hours is probably understated since such persons sometimes consider themselves as not working. Respondents were asked to include overtime or extra hours worked, but to exclude lunch hours, sick leave, and vacation leave.

Limitation of the Data—The census may understate the number of employed persons because persons who have irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs sometimes report themselves as not working. The number of employed persons "at work" is probably overstated in the census (and conversely, the number of employed "with a job, but not at work" is understated) since some persons on vacation or sick leave erroneously reported themselves as working. This problem has no effect on the total number of employed persons. The reference week for the employment data is not the same for all persons. Since persons can change their employment status from one week to another, the lack of a uniform reference week may mean that the employment data do not reflect the reality of the employment situation of any given week. (For more information, see the discussion under "Reference Week.")

Comparability—The questionnaire items and employment status concepts for the 1990 census are essentially the same as those used in the 1980 and 1970 censuses. However, these concepts differ in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses.

Since employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, some tabulations may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the census statistics, whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the employment status data in census tabulations include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

Census data on actual hours worked during the reference week may differ from data from other sources. The census measures hours actually worked, whereas some surveys measure hours paid for by employers. Comparability of census actual hours worked data may also be affected by the nature of the reference week (see "Reference Week").

For several reasons, the unemployment figures of the Census Bureau are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example,

figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Census Bureau. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons with a job but not at work are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "Employed" in the census. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on employment status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collected in the Current Population Survey. However, some difference may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

FERTILITY

The data on fertility (also referred to as "children ever born") were derived from answers to questionnaire item 20, which was asked of a sample of women 15 years old and over regardless of marital status. Stillbirths, stepchildren, and adopted children were excluded from the number of children ever born. Ever-married women were instructed to include all children born to them before and during their most recent marriage, children no longer living, and children away from home, as well as children who were still living in the home. Never-married women were instructed to include all children born to them.

Data are most frequently presented in terms of the aggregate number of children ever born to women in the specified category and in terms of the rate per 1,000 women. For purposes of calculating the aggregate, the open-ended response category, "12 or more" is assigned a value of 13.

Limitation of the Data—Although the data are assumed to be less complete for out-of-wedlock births than for births occurring within marriage, comparisons of 1980 census data on the fertility of single women with other census sources and administrative records indicate that no significant differences were found between different data sources; that is, 1980 census data on children ever born to single women were complete with no significant understatements of childbearing.

Comparability—The wording of the question on children ever born was the same in 1990 as in 1980. In 1970, however, the question on children ever born was asked of all ever-married women but only of never-married women

who received self-administered questionnaires. Therefore, rates and numbers of children ever born to single women in 1970 may be understated. Data presented for children ever born to ever-married women are comparable for the 1990 census and all previous censuses containing this question.

GROUP QUARTERS

All persons not living in households are classified by the Census Bureau as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized: (1) institutionalized persons and (2) other persons in group quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters").

Institutionalized Persons—Includes persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration. Such persons are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of the availability of nursing or medical care, the length of stay, or the number of persons in the institution. Generally, institutionalized persons are restricted to the institutional buildings and grounds (or must have passes or escorts to leave) and thus have limited interaction with the surrounding community. Also, they are generally under the care of trained staff who have responsibility for their safekeeping and supervision.

Type of Institution—The type of institution was determined as part of census enumeration activities. For institutions which specialize in only one specific type of service, all patients or inmates were given the same classification. For institutions which had multiple types of major services (usually general hospitals and Veterans' Administration hospitals), patients were classified according to selected types of wards. For example, in psychiatric wards of hospitals, patients were classified in "mental (psychiatric) hospitals"; in hospital wards for persons with chronic diseases, patients were classified in "hospitals for the chronically ill." Each patient or inmate was classified in only one type of institution. Institutions include the following types:

Correctional Institutions—Includes prisons, Federal detention centers, military stockades and jails, police lockups, halfway houses, local jails, and other confinement facilities, including work farms.

Prisons—Where persons convicted of crimes serve their sentences. In some census products, the prisons are classified by two types of control: (1) "Federal" (operated by the Bureau of Prisons of the Department of Justice) and (2) "State." Residents who are criminally insane were classified on the basis of where they resided at the time of enumeration: (1) in institutions (or hospital wards)

operated by departments of correction or similar agencies; or (2) in institutions operated by departments of mental health or similar agencies.

Federal Detention Centers—Operated by the Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) and the Bureau of Prisons. These facilities include detention centers used by the Park Police; Bureau of Indian Affairs Detention Centers; INS Centers, such as the INS Federal Alien Detention Facility; INS Processing Centers; and INS Contract Detention Centers used to detain aliens under exclusion or deportation proceedings, as well as those aliens who have not been placed into proceedings, such as custodial required departures; and INS Detention Centers operated within local jails, and State and Federal prisons.

Military Stockades, Jails—Operated by military police and used to hold persons awaiting trial or convicted of violating military laws.

Local Jails and Other Confinement Facilities—Includes facilities operated by counties and cities that primarily hold persons beyond arraignment, usually for more than 48 hours. Also included in this category are work farms used to hold persons awaiting trial or serving time on relatively short sentences and jails run by private businesses under contract for local governments (but *not* by State governments).

Police Lockups—Temporary-holding facilities operated by county and city police that hold persons for 48 hours or less only if they have not been formally charged in court.

Halfway Houses—Operated for correctional purposes and include probation and restitution centers, pre-release centers, and community-residential centers.

Other Types of Correctional Institutions—Privately operated correctional facilities and correctional facilities specifically for alcohol/drug abuse.

Nursing Homes—Comprises a heterogeneous group of places. The majority of patients are elderly, although persons who require nursing care because of chronic physical conditions may be found in these homes regardless of their age. Included in this category are skilled-nursing facilities, intermediate-care facilities, long-term care rooms in wards or buildings on the grounds of hospitals, or long-term care rooms/nursing wings in congregate housing facilities. Also included are nursing, convalescent, and rest homes, such as soldiers', sailors', veterans', and fraternal or religious homes for the aged, with or without nursing care. In some census products, nursing homes are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private not-for-profit," and "Private for profit."

Mental (Psychiatric) Hospitals—Includes hospitals or wards for the criminally insane not operated by a prison, and psychiatric wards of general hospitals and veterans' hospitals. Patients receive supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, mental hospitals are classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals for Chronically Ill—Includes hospitals for patients who require long-term care, including those in military hospitals and wards for the chronically ill located on military bases; or other hospitals or wards for the chronically ill, which include tuberculosis hospitals or wards, wards in general and Veterans' Administration hospitals for the chronically ill, neurological wards, hospices, wards for patients with Hansen's Disease (leprosy) and other incurable diseases, and other unspecified wards for the chronically ill. Patients who had no usual home elsewhere were enumerated as part of the institutional population in the wards of general and military hospitals. Most hospital patients are at the hospital temporarily and were enumerated at their usual place of residence. (For more information, see "Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Mentally Retarded—Includes those institutions such as wards in hospitals for the mentally retarded, and intermediate-care facilities for the mentally retarded that provide supervised medical/nursing care from formally-trained staff. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State or local," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Schools, Hospitals, or Wards for the Physically Handicapped—Includes three types of institutions: institutions for the blind, those for the deaf, and orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped. Institutions for persons with speech problems are classified with "institutions for the deaf." The category "orthopedic wards and institutions for the physically handicapped" includes those institutions providing relatively long-term care to accident victims, and to persons with polio, cerebral palsy, and muscular dystrophy. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," and "Ownership not known."

Hospitals, and Wards for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes hospitals, and hospital wards in psychiatric and general hospitals. These facilities are equipped medically and designed for the diagnosis and treatment of medical or psychiatric illnesses associated with alcohol or drug abuse. Patients receive supervised medical care from formally-trained staff.

Wards in General and Military Hospitals for Patients Who Have No Usual Home Elsewhere—Includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric (including wards for boarder babies), military, and surgical wards of hospitals, and wards for persons with infectious diseases.

Juvenile Institutions—Includes homes, schools, and other institutions providing care for children (short- or long-term care). Juvenile institutions include the following types:

Homes for Abused, Dependent, and Neglected Children—Includes orphanages and other institutions which provide long-term care (usually more than 30 days) for children. This category is classified in some census products by type of ownership as "Public" and "Private."

Residential Treatment Centers—Includes those institutions which primarily serve children who, by clinical diagnosis, are moderately or seriously disturbed emotionally. Also, these institutions provide long-term treatment services, usually supervised or directed by a psychiatrist.

Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Includes residential training schools or homes, and industrial schools, camps, or farms for juvenile delinquents.

Public Training Schools for Juvenile Delinquents—Usually operated by a State agency (for example, department of welfare, corrections, or a youth authority). Some are operated by county and city governments. These public training schools are specialized institutions serving delinquent children, generally between the ages of 10 and 17 years old, all of whom are committed by the courts.

Private Training Schools—Operated under private auspices. Some of the children they serve are committed by the courts as delinquents. Others are referred by parents or social agencies because of delinquent behavior. One difference between private and public training schools is that, by their administrative policy, private schools have control over their selection and intake.

Detention Centers—Includes institutions providing short-term care (usually 30 days or less) primarily for delinquent children pending disposition of their cases by a court. This category also covers diagnostic centers. In practice, such institutions may be caring for both delinquent and neglected children pending court disposition.

Other Persons in Group Quarters (also referred to as "noninstitutional group quarters")—Includes all persons who live in group quarters other than institutions. Persons who live in the following living quarters are

classified as "other persons in group quarters" when there are 10 or more unrelated persons living in the unit; otherwise, these living quarters are classified as housing units.

Rooming Houses—Includes persons residing in rooming and boarding houses and living in quarters with 10 or more unrelated persons.

Group Homes—Includes "community-based homes" that provide care and supportive services. Such places include homes for the mentally ill, mentally retarded, and physically handicapped; drug/alcohol halfway houses; communes; and maternity homes for unwed mothers.

Homes for the Mentally Ill—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally ill. In some data products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Federal," "State," "Private," and "Ownership not known." Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally ill are counted as homes for the mentally ill.

Homes for the Mentally Retarded—Includes community-based homes that provide care primarily for the mentally retarded. Homes which combine treatment of the physically handicapped with treatment of the mentally retarded are counted as homes for the mentally retarded. This category is classified by type of ownership in some census products, as "Federal," "State," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes for the Physically Handicapped—Includes community-based homes for the blind, for the deaf, and other community-based homes for the physically handicapped. Persons with speech problems are classified with homes for the deaf. In some census products, this category is classified by type of ownership as "Public," "Private," or "Ownership not known."

Homes or Halfway Houses for Drug/Alcohol Abuse—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide community-based care and supportive services to persons suffering from a drug/alcohol addiction and to recovering alcoholics and drug abusers. Places providing community-based care for drug and alcohol abusers include group homes, detoxification centers, quarterway houses (residential treatment facilities that work closely with accredited hospitals), halfway houses, and recovery homes for ambulatory, mentally competent recovering alcoholics and drug abusers who may be re-entering the work force.

Maternity Homes for Unwed Mothers—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in places that provide domestic care for unwed mothers and their

children. These homes may provide social services and post-natal care within the facility, or may make arrangements for women to receive such services in the community. Nursing services are usually available in the facility.

Other Group Homes—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere in communes, foster care homes, and job corps centers with 10 or more unrelated persons. These types of places provide communal living quarters, generally for persons who have formed their own community in which they have common interests and often share or own property jointly.

Religious Group Quarters—Includes, primarily, group quarters for nuns teaching in parochial schools and for priests living in rectories. It also includes other convents and monasteries, except those associated with a general hospital or an institution.

College Quarters Off Campus—Includes privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons. In census products, persons in this category are classified as living in a college dormitory.

Persons residing in certain other types of living arrangements are classified as living in "noninstitutional group quarters" regardless of the number of people sharing the unit. These include persons residing in the following types of group quarters:

College Dormitories—Includes college students in dormitories (provided the dormitory is restricted to students who do not have their families living with them), fraternity and sorority houses, and on-campus residential quarters used exclusively for those in religious orders who are attending college. Students in privately-owned rooming and boarding houses off campus are also included, if the place is reserved exclusively for occupancy by college-level students and if there are 10 or more unrelated persons.

Military Quarters—Includes military personnel living in barracks and dormitories on base, in transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and on military ships. However, patients in military hospitals receiving treatment for chronic diseases or who had no usual home elsewhere, and persons being held in military stockades were included as part of the institutional population.

Agriculture Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in migratory farm workers' camps on farms, bunkhouses for ranch hands, and other dormitories on farms, such as those on "tree farms."

Other Workers' Dormitories—Includes persons in logging camps, construction workers' camps, firehouse dormitories, job-training camps, energy enclaves (Alaska only), and nonfarm migratory workers' camps (for example, workers in mineral and mining camps).

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities) and Visible in Street Locations—Includes persons enumerated during the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation primarily on March 20-21, 1990. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless." If a person was at one of the locations below on March 20-21, the person was counted as described below. (For more information on the "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.) This category is divided into four classifications:

Emergency Shelters for Homeless Persons (with sleeping facilities)—Includes persons who stayed overnight on March 20, 1990, in permanent and temporary emergency housing, missions, hotels/motels, and flophouses charging \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night; Salvation Army shelters, hotels, and motels used *entirely* for homeless persons regardless of the nightly rate charged; rooms in hotels and motels used *partially* for the homeless; and similar places known to have persons who have no usual home elsewhere staying overnight. If not shown separately, shelters and group homes that provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for runaway, neglected, and homeless children are included in this category in data products.

Shelters for Runaway, Neglected, and Homeless Children—Includes shelters/group homes which provide *temporary* sleeping facilities for juveniles.

Visible in Street Locations—Includes street blocks and open public locations designated before March 20, 1990, by city and community officials as places where the homeless congregate at night. *All* persons found at predesignated street sites from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m. and leaving abandoned or boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m. on March 21, 1990, were enumerated during "street" enumeration, except persons in uniform such as police and persons engaged in obvious money-making activities other than begging or panhandling. Enumerators were instructed not to ask if a person was "homeless."

This cannot be considered a complete count of all persons living on the streets because those who were so well hidden that local people did not know where to find them were likely to have been missed as were persons moving about or in places not identified by local officials. It is also possible that persons with homes could have been included in the count of "visible in street locations" if they were present when the enumerator did the enumeration of a particular block.

Predesignated street sites include street corners, parks, bridges, persons emerging from abandoned and boarded-up buildings, noncommercial campsites (tent cities), all-night movie theaters, all-night restaurants, emergency hospital waiting rooms, train stations, airports, bus depots, and subway stations.

Shelters for Abused Women (Shelters Against Domestic Violence or Family Crisis Centers)—Includes community-based homes or shelters that provide domiciliary care for women who have sought shelter from family violence and who may have been physically abused. Most shelters also provide care for children of abused women. These shelters may provide social services, meals, psychiatric treatment, and counseling. In some census products, “shelters for abused women” are included in the category “other noninstitutional group quarters.”

Dormitories for Nurses and Interns in General and Military Hospitals—Includes group quarters for nurses and other staff members. It excludes patients.

Crews of Maritime Vessels—Includes officers, crew members, and passengers of maritime U.S. flag vessels. All ocean-going and Great Lakes ships are included.

Staff Residents of Institutions—Includes staff residing in group quarters on institutional grounds who provide formally-authorized, supervised care or custody for the institutionalized population.

Other Nonhousehold Living Situations—Includes persons with no usual home elsewhere enumerated during transient or “T-Night” enumeration at YMCA’s, YWCA’s, youth hostels, commercial and government-run campgrounds, campgrounds at racetracks, fairs, and carnivals, and similar transient sites.

Living Quarters for Victims of Natural Disasters—Includes living quarters for persons temporarily displaced by natural disasters.

Limitation of the Data—Two types of errors can occur in the classification of “types of group quarters”:

1. *Misclassification of Group Quarters*—During the 1990 Special Place Prelist operation, the enumerator determined the type of group quarters associated with each special place in their assignment. The enumerator used the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List and Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List to assign a two-digit code number followed by either an “I,” for institutional, or an “N,” for noninstitutional to each group quarters. In 1990, unacceptable group quarter codes were edited. (For more information on editing of unacceptable data, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

2. *No Classification (unknowns)*—The imputation rate for type of institution was higher in 1980 (23.5 percent) than in 1970 (3.3 percent). Improvements were made to the 1990 Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List; that is, the inclusion of more group quarters categories and an “Index to the Alphabetical Group Quarters Code List.” (For more information on the allocation rates for Type of Institution, see the allocation rates in 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics*.)

In previous censuses, allocation rates for demographic characteristics (such as age, sex, race, and marital status) of the institutional population were similar to those for the total population. The allocation rates for sample characteristics such as school enrollment, highest grade completed, income, and veteran status for the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population have been substantially higher than the population in households at least as far back as the 1960 census. The data, however, have historically presented a reasonable picture of the institutional and noninstitutional group quarters population.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)—For the 1990 census “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, persons well hidden, moving about, or in locations enumerators did not visit were likely to be missed. The number of people missed will never be known; thus, the 1990 census cannot be considered to include a definitive count of America’s total homeless population. It does, however, give an idea of relative differences among areas of the country. Other components were counted as part of regular census procedures.

The count of persons in shelters and visible on the street could have been affected by many factors. How much the factors affected the count can never be answered definitively, but some elements include:

1. How well enumerators were trained and how well they followed procedures.
2. How well the list of shelter and street locations given to the Census Bureau by the local government reflected the actual places that homeless persons stay at night.
3. Cities were encouraged to open temporary shelters for census night, and many did that and actively encouraged people to enter the shelters. Thus, people who may have been on the street otherwise were in shelters the night of March 20, so that the ratio of shelter-to-street population could be different than usual.
4. The weather, which was unusually cold in some parts of the country, could affect how likely people were to seek emergency shelter or to be more hidden than usual if they stayed outdoors.
5. The media occasionally interfered with the ability to do the count.
6. How homeless people perceived the census and whether they wanted to be counted or feared the census and hid from it.

The Census Bureau conducted two assessments of Shelter and Street Night: (1) the quality of the lists of shelters used for the Shelter-and-Street-Night operation, and (2) how well procedures were followed by census-takers for the street count in parts of five cities (Chicago, Los Angeles, New Orleans, New York, and Phoenix). Information about these two assessments is available from the Chief, Center for Survey Methods Research, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Comparability—For the 1990 census, the definition of institutionalized persons was revised so that the definition of “care” only includes persons under organized medical or formally-authorized, supervised care or custody. As a result of this change to the institutional definition, maternity homes are classified as noninstitutional rather than institutional group quarters as in previous censuses. The following types of other group quarters are classified as institutional rather than noninstitutional group quarters: “halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes)” and “wards in general and military hospitals for patients who have no usual home elsewhere,” which includes maternity, neonatal, pediatric, military, and surgical wards of hospitals, other-purpose wards of hospitals, and wards for infectious diseases. These changes should not significantly affect the comparability of data with earlier censuses because of the relatively small number of persons involved.

As in 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons living together were classified as living in noninstitutional group quarters. In 1970, the criteria was six or more unrelated persons.

Several changes also have occurred in the identification of specific types of group quarters. For the first time, the 1990 census identifies separately the following types of correctional institutions: persons in halfway houses (operated for correctional purposes), military stockades and jails, and police lockups. In 1990, tuberculosis hospitals or wards are included with hospitals for the chronically ill; in 1980, they were shown separately. For 1990, the noninstitutional group quarters category, “Group homes” is further classified as: group homes for drug/alcohol abuse; maternity homes (for unwed mothers), group homes for the mentally ill, group homes for the mentally retarded, and group homes for the physically handicapped. Persons living in communes, foster-care homes, and job corps centers are classified with “Other group homes” only if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit; otherwise, they are classified as housing units.

In 1990, workers’ dormitories were classified as group quarters regardless of the number of persons sharing the dorm. In 1980, 10 or more unrelated persons had to share the dorm for it to be classified as a group quarters. In 1960, data on persons in military barracks were shown only for men. In subsequent censuses, they include both men and women.

In 1990 census data products, the phrase “inmates of institutions” was changed to “institutionalized persons.” Also, persons living in noninstitutional group quarters were

referred to as “other persons in group quarters,” and the phrase “staff residents” was used for staff living in institutions.

In 1990, there are additional institutional categories and noninstitutional group quarters categories compared with the 1980 census. The institutional categories added include “hospitals and wards for drug/alcohol abuse” and “military hospitals for the chronically ill.” The noninstitutional group quarters categories added include emergency shelters for homeless persons; shelters for runaway, neglected, and homeless children; shelters for abused women; and visible-in-street locations. Each of these noninstitutional group quarters categories was enumerated on March 20-21, 1990, during the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation. (For more information on the “Shelter-and-Street-Night” operation, see Appendix D, Collection and Processing Procedures.)

HISPANIC ORIGIN

The data on Spanish/Hispanic origin were derived from answers to questionnaire item 7, which was asked of all persons. Persons of Hispanic origin are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Hispanic origin categories listed on the questionnaire—“Mexican,” “Puerto Rican,” or “Cuban”—as well as those who indicated that they were of “other Spanish/Hispanic” origin. Persons of “Other Spanish/Hispanic” origin are those whose origins are from Spain, the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or the Dominican Republic, or they are persons of Hispanic origin identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispanic, Hispano, Latino, and so on. Write-in responses to the “other Spanish/Hispanic” category were coded only for sample data.

Origin can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country of birth of the person or the person’s parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Hispanic origin may be of any race.

Some tabulations are shown by the Hispanic origin of the householder. In all cases where households, families, or occupied housing units are classified by Hispanic origin, the Hispanic origin of the householder is used. (See the discussion of householder under “Household Type and Relationship.”)

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single origin response, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her origin or descent. If a person could not provide a single group, the origin of the person’s mother was used. If a single group could not be provided for the person’s mother, the first origin reported by the person was used.

If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by the computer according to the reported entries of other household members by using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. In the processing of sample

questionnaires, responses to other questions on the questionnaire, such as ancestry and place of birth, were used to assign an origin before any reference was made to the origin reported by other household members. If an origin was not entered for any household member, an origin was assigned from another household according to the race of the householder. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation process described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Comparability—There may be differences between the total Hispanic origin population based on 100-percent tabulations and sample tabulations. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures for the Spanish/Hispanic origin item on the sample questionnaires. (For more information on sampling variability and nonsampling error, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

The 1990 data on Hispanic origin are generally comparable with those for the 1980 census. However, there are some differences in the format of the Hispanic origin question between the two censuses. For 1990, the word “descent” was deleted from the 1980 wording. In addition, the term “Mexican-Amer.” used in 1980 was shortened further to “Mexican-Am.” to reduce misreporting (of “American”) in this category detected in the 1980 census. Finally, the 1990 question allowed those who reported as “other Spanish/Hispanic” to write in their specific Hispanic origin group.

Misreporting in the “Mexican-Amer.” category of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin may affect the comparability of 1980 and 1990 census data for persons of Hispanic origin for certain areas of the country. An evaluation of the 1980 census item on Spanish/Hispanic origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the Midwest Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of possible misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census was severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Hispanic origin population was generally sparse. However, national 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population or total Hispanic origin population at the national level was not seriously affected by the reporting problem. (For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the 1980 census Spanish/Hispanic origin item, see the 1980 census Supplementary Reports.)

The 1990 and 1980 census data on the Hispanic population are not directly comparable with 1970 Spanish origin data because of a number of factors: (1) overall improvements in the 1980 and 1990 censuses, (2) better coverage of the population, (3) improved question designs, and (4) an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups.

Specific changes in question design between the 1980 and 1970 censuses included the placement of the category “No, not Spanish/Hispanic” as the first category in that question. (The corresponding category appeared last in the 1970 question.) Also, the 1970 category “Central or South American” was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations “Mexican-American” and “Chicano” were added to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population.

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements.

In 100-percent tabulations, the count of households or householders always equals the count of occupied housing units. In sample tabulations, the numbers may differ as a result of the weighting process.

Persons Per Household—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders). In cases where persons in households are cross-classified by race or Hispanic origin, persons in the household are classified by the race or Hispanic origin of the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Relationship to Householder

Householder—The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to questionnaire item 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. One person in each household is designated as the householder. In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member 15 years old and over could be designated as the householder.

Households are classified by type according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. Two types of householders are distinguished: a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder

is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse—Includes a person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages, as well as persons in common-law marriages.

The number of spouses is equal to the number of "married-couple families" or "married-couple households" in 100-percent tabulations. The number of spouses, however, is generally less than half of the number of "married persons with spouse present" in sample tabulations, since more than one married couple can live in a household, but only spouses of householders are specifically identified as "spouse." For sample tabulations, the number of "married persons with spouse present" includes married-couple subfamilies and married-couple families.

Child—Includes a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or adopted child of the householder, regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law, daughters-in-law, and foster children.

Natural-Born or Adopted Son/Daughter—A son or daughter of the householder by birth, regardless of the age of the child. Also, this category includes sons or daughters of the householder by legal adoption, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Stepson/Stepdaughter—A son or daughter of the householder through marriage but not by birth, regardless of the age of the child. If the stepson/stepdaughter of the householder has been legally adopted by the householder, the child is still classified as a stepchild.

Own Child—A never-married child under 18 years who is a son or daughter by birth, a stepchild, or an adopted child of the householder. In certain tabulations, own children are further classified as living with two parents or with one parent only. Own children of the householder living with two parents are by definition found only in married-couple families.

In a subfamily, an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or an adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder, except the spouse of the householder. Foster children are not included since they are not related to the householder.

Other Relatives—In tabulations, includes any household member related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, but not included specifically in another relationship category. In certain detailed tabulations, the following categories may be shown:

Grandchild—The grandson or granddaughter of the householder.

Brother/Sister—The brother or sister of the householder, including stepbrothers, stepsisters, and brothers and sisters by adoption. Brothers-in-law and sisters-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Parent—The father or mother of the householder, including a stepparent or adoptive parent. Fathers-in-law and mothers-in-law are included in the "Other relative" category on the questionnaire.

Other Relatives—Anyone not listed in a reported category above who is related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption (brother-in-law, grandparent, nephew, aunt, mother-in-law, daughter-in-law, cousin, and so forth).

Nonrelatives—Includes any household member, including foster children not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. The following categories may be presented in more detailed tabulations:

Roomer, Boarder, or Foster Child—Roomer, boarder, lodger, and foster children or foster adults of the householder.

Housemate or Roommate—A person who is not related to the householder and who shares living quarters primarily in order to share expenses.

Unmarried Partner—A person who is not related to the householder, who shares living quarters, and who has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Other Nonrelatives—A person who is not related by birth, marriage, or adoption to the householder and who is not described by the categories given above.

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is imputed according to the responses for age, sex, and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is: (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family Type

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A household can contain only one family for purposes of census tabulations. Not all households contain families since a household may comprise a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone.

Families are classified by type as either a "married-couple family" or "other family" according to the sex of the householder and the presence of relatives. The data on family type are based on answers to questions on sex and relationship which were asked on a 100-percent basis.

Married-Couple Family—A family in which the householder and his or her spouse are enumerated as members of the same household.

Other Family:

Male Householder, No Wife Present—A family with a male householder and no spouse of householder present.

Female Householder, No Husband Present—A family with a female householder and no spouse of householder present.

Persons Per Family—A measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders). In cases where the measure, "persons in family" or "persons per family" are cross-tabulated by race or Hispanic origin, the race or Hispanic origin refers to the householder rather than the race or Hispanic origin of each individual.

Subfamily

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without never-married children under 18 years old, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years old, living in a household and related to, but not including, either the householder or the householder's spouse. The number of subfamilies is not included in the count of families, since subfamily members are counted as part of the householder's family.

Subfamilies are defined during processing of sample data. In selected tabulations, subfamilies are further classified by type: married-couple subfamilies, with or without own children; mother-child subfamilies; and father-child subfamilies.

Lone parents include people maintaining either one-parent families or one-parent subfamilies. Married couples include husbands and wives in both married-couple families and married-couple subfamilies.

Unmarried-Partner Household

An unmarried-partner household is a household other than a "married-couple household" that includes a householder and an "unmarried partner." An "unmarried partner" can be of the same sex or of the opposite sex of the householder. An "unmarried partner" in an "unmarried-partner household" is an adult who is unrelated to the householder, but shares living quarters and has a close personal relationship with the householder.

Unmarried-Couple Household

An unmarried-couple household is composed of two unrelated adults of the opposite sex (one of whom is the householder) who share a housing unit with or without the presence of children under 15 years old.

Foster Children

Foster children are nonrelatives of the householder and are included in the category, "Roomer, boarder, or foster child" on the questionnaire. Foster children are identified as persons under 18 years old and living in households that have no nonrelatives 18 years old and over (who might be parents of the nonrelatives under 18 years old).

Stepfamily

A stepfamily is a "married-couple family" with at least one stepchild of the householder present, where the householder is the husband.

Comparability—The 1990 definition of a household is the same as that used in 1980. The 1980 relationship category "Son/daughter" has been replaced by two categories, "Natural-born or adopted son/daughter" and "Stepson/stepdaughter." "Grandchild" has been added as a separate category. The 1980 nonrelative categories: "Roomer, boarder" and "Partner, roommate" have been replaced by the categories "Roomer, boarder, or foster child," "Housemate, roommate," and "Unmarried partner." The 1980 nonrelative category "Paid employee" has been dropped.

INCOME IN 1989

The data on income in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire items 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1989 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; net nonfarm self-employment income; net farm self-employment income; interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income; Social Security or railroad retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; retirement or disability income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of

wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. "Earnings" represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources are not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for persons, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Income Type in 1989

The eight types of income reported in the census are defined as follows:

1. *Wage or Salary Income*—Includes total money earnings received for work performed as an employee during the calendar year 1989. It includes wages, salary, Armed Forces pay, commissions, tips, piece-rate payments, and cash bonuses earned before deductions were made for taxes, bonds, pensions, union dues, etc.
2. *Nonfarm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus expenses) from one's own business, professional enterprise, or partnership. Gross receipts include the value of all goods sold and services rendered. Expenses includes costs of goods purchased, rent, heat, light, power, depreciation charges, wages and salaries paid, business taxes (not personal income taxes), etc.
3. *Farm Self-Employment Income*—Includes net money income (gross receipts minus operating expenses) from the operation of a farm by a person on his or her own account, as an owner, renter, or sharecropper. Gross receipts include the value of all products sold, government farm programs, money received from the rental of farm equipment to others, and incidental receipts from the sale of wood, sand, gravel, etc. Operating expenses include cost of feed, fertilizer, seed, and other farming supplies, cash wages paid to farmhands, depreciation charges, cash rent, interest on farm mortgages, farm building repairs, farm taxes (not State and Federal personal income taxes), etc. The value of fuel, food, or other farm products used for family living is not included as part of net income.
4. *Interest, Dividend, or Net Rental Income*—Includes interest on savings or bonds, dividends from stockholdings or membership in associations, net income from rental of property to others and receipts from boarders or lodgers, net royalties, and periodic payments from an estate or trust fund.

5. *Social Security Income*—Includes Social Security pensions and survivors benefits and permanent disability insurance payments made by the Social Security Administration prior to deductions for medical insurance, and railroad retirement insurance checks from the U.S. Government. Medicare reimbursements are not included.

6. *Public Assistance Income*—Includes: (1) supplementary security income payments made by Federal or State welfare agencies to low income persons who are aged (65 years old or over), blind, or disabled; (2) aid to families with dependent children, and (3) general assistance. Separate payments received for hospital or other medical care (vendor payments) are excluded from this item.

7. *Retirement or Disability Income*—Includes: (1) retirement pensions and survivor benefits from a former employer, labor union, or Federal, State, county, or other governmental agency; (2) disability income from sources such as worker's compensation; companies or unions; Federal, State, or local government; and the U.S. military; (3) periodic receipts from annuities and insurance; and (4) regular income from IRA and KEOGH plans.

8. *All Other Income*—Includes unemployment compensation, Veterans Administration (VA) payments, alimony and child support, contributions received periodically from persons not living in the household, military family allotments, net gambling winnings, and other kinds of periodic income other than earnings.

Income of Households—Includes the income of the householder and all other persons 15 years old and over in the household, whether related to the householder or not. Because many households consist of only one person, average household income is usually less than average family income.

Income of Families and Persons—In compiling statistics on family income, the incomes of all members 15 years old and over in each family are summed and treated as a single amount. However, for persons 15 years old and over, the total amounts of their own incomes are used. Although the income statistics covered the calendar year 1989, the characteristics of persons and the composition of families refer to the time of enumeration (April 1990). Thus, the income of the family does not include amounts received by persons who were members of the family during all or part of the calendar year 1989 if these persons no longer resided with the family at the time of enumeration. Yet, family income amounts reported by related persons who did not reside with the family during 1989 but who were members of the family at the time of enumeration are included. However, the composition of most families was the same during 1989 as in April 1990.

Median Income—The median divides the income distribution into two equal parts, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median.

For households and families, the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and persons are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in most tabulations. Median household or family income figures of \$50,000 or less are calculated using linear interpolation. For persons, corresponding median values of \$40,000 or less are also computed using linear interpolation. All other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. (For more information on medians and interpolation, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Mean Income—This is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income. "Per capita income" is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Because the mean is influenced strongly by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in some data products for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtained summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in census tabulations.

Limitation of the Data—Since questionnaire entries for income frequently are based on memory and not on records, many persons tended to forget minor or irregular sources of income and, therefore, underreport their income. Underreporting tends to be more pronounced for income sources that are not derived from earnings, such as Social Security, public assistance, or from interest, dividends, and net rental income.

There are errors of reporting due to the misunderstanding of the income questions such as reporting gross rather than net dollar amounts for the two questions on net self-employment income, which resulted in an overstatement of these items. Another common error is the reporting of identical dollar amounts in two of the eight type of income items where a respondent with only one source of income assumed that the second amount should be entered to represent total income. Such instances of

overreporting had an impact on the level of mean nonfarm or farm self-employment income and mean total income published for the various geographical subdivisions of the State.

Extensive computer editing procedures were instituted in the data processing operation to reduce some of these reporting errors and to improve the accuracy of the income data. These procedures corrected various reporting deficiencies and improved the consistency of reported income items associated with work experience and information on occupation and class of worker. For example, if persons reported they were self-employed on their own farm, not incorporated, but had reported wage and salary earnings only, the latter amount was shifted to net farm self-employment income. Also, if any respondent reported total income only, the amount was generally assigned to one of the type of income items according to responses to the work experience and class-of-worker questions. Another type of problem involved nonreporting of income data. Where income information was not reported, procedures were devised to impute appropriate values with either no income or positive or negative dollar amounts for the missing entries. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

In income tabulations for households and families, the lowest income group (e.g., less than \$5,000) includes units that were classified as having no 1989 income. Many of these were living on income "in kind," savings, or gifts, were newly created families, or families in which the sole breadwinner had recently died or left the household. However, many of the households and families who reported no income probably had some money income which was not recorded in the census.

The income data presented in the tabulations covers money income only. The fact that many farm families receive an important part of their income in the form of "free" housing and goods produced and consumed on the farm rather than in money should be taken into consideration in comparing the income of farm and nonfarm residents. Nonmoney income such as business expense accounts, use of business transportation and facilities, or partial compensation by business for medical and educational expenses was also received by some nonfarm residents. Many low income families also receive income "in kind" from public welfare programs. In comparing income data for 1989 with earlier years, it should be noted that an increase or decrease in money income does not necessarily represent a comparable change in real income, unless adjustments for changes in prices are made.

Comparability—The income data collected in the 1980 and 1970 censuses are similar to the 1990 census data, but there are variations in the detail of the questions. In 1980, income information for 1979 was collected from persons in approximately 19 percent of all housing units and group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income

- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Interest, dividend, or net rental or royalty income
- Social Security income
- Public assistance income
- Income from all other sources

Between the 1980 and 1990 censuses, there were minor differences in the processing of the data. In both censuses, all persons with missing values in one or more of the detailed type of income items *and* total income were designated as allocated. Each missing entry was imputed either as a "no" or as a dollar amount. If total income was reported *and* one or more of the type of income fields was not answered, then the entry in total income generally was assigned to one of the income types according to the socioeconomic characteristics of the income recipient. This person was designated as unallocated.

In 1980 and 1990, all nonrespondents with income not reported (whether heads of households or other persons) were assigned the reported income of persons with similar characteristics. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, "Accuracy of the Data.")

There was a difference in the method of computer derivation of aggregate income from individual amounts between the two census processing operations. In the 1980 census, income amounts less than \$100,000 were coded in tens of dollars, and amounts of \$100,000 or more were coded in thousands of dollars; \$5 was added to each amount coded in tens of dollars and \$500 to each amount coded in thousands of dollars. Entries of \$999,000 or more were treated as \$999,500 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999. In the 1990 census, income amounts less than \$999,999 were keyed in dollars. Amounts of \$999,999 or more were treated as \$999,999 and losses of \$9,999 or more were treated as minus \$9,999 in all of the computer derivations of aggregate income.

In 1970, information on income in 1969 was obtained from all members in every fifth housing unit and small group quarters (less than 15 persons) and every fifth person in all other group quarters. Each person was required to report:

- Wage or salary income
- Net nonfarm self-employment income
- Net farm self-employment income
- Social Security or Railroad Retirement
- Public assistance or welfare payments
- Income from all other sources

If a person reported a dollar amount in wage or salary, net nonfarm self-employment income, or net farm self-employment income, the person was considered as unallocated only if no further dollar amounts were imputed for any additional missing entries.

In 1960, data on income were obtained from all members in every fourth housing unit and from every fourth person 14 years old and over living in group quarters. Each person was required to report wage or salary income, net self-employment income, and income other than earnings received in 1959. An assumption was made in the editing process that no other type of income was received by a person who reported the receipt of either wage and salary income or self-employment but who had failed to report the receipt of other money income.

For several reasons, the income data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with those that may be obtained from statistical summaries of income tax returns. Income, as defined for Federal tax purposes, differs somewhat from the Census Bureau concept. Moreover, the coverage of income tax statistics is different because of the exemptions of persons having small amounts of income and the inclusion of net capital gains in tax returns. Furthermore, members of some families file separate returns and others file joint returns; consequently, the income reporting unit is not consistently either a family or a person.

The earnings data shown in census tabulations are not directly comparable with earnings records of the Social Security Administration. The earnings record data for 1989 excluded the earnings of most civilian government employees, some employees of nonprofit organizations, workers covered by the Railroad Retirement Act, and persons not covered by the program because of insufficient earnings. Furthermore, earnings received from any one employer in excess of \$48,000 in 1989 are not covered by earnings records. Finally, because census data are obtained from household questionnaires, they may differ from Social Security Administration earnings record data, which are based upon employers' reports and the Federal income tax returns of self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) of the Department of Commerce publishes annual data on aggregate and per-capita personal income received by the population for States, metropolitan areas, and selected counties. Aggregate income estimates based on the income statistics shown in census products usually would be less than those shown in the BEA income series for several reasons. The Census Bureau data are obtained directly from households, whereas the BEA income series is estimated largely on the basis of data from administrative records of business and governmental sources. Moreover, the definitions of income are different. The BEA income series includes some items not included in the income data shown in census publications, such as income "in kind," income received by nonprofit institutions, the value of services of

banks and other financial intermediaries rendered to persons without the assessment of specific charges, Medicare payments, and the income of persons who died or emigrated prior to April 1, 1990. On the other hand, the census income data include contributions for support received from persons not residing in the same household and employer contributions for social insurance.

INDUSTRY, OCCUPATION, AND CLASS OF WORKER

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire items 28, 29, and 30 respectively. These questions were asked of a sample of persons. Information on industry relates to the kind of business conducted by a person's employing organization; occupation describes the kind of work the person does on the job.

For employed persons, the data refer to the person's job during the reference week. For those who worked at two or more jobs, the data refer to the job at which the person worked the greatest number of hours. For unemployed persons, the data refer to their last job. The industry and occupation statistics are derived from the detailed classification systems developed for the 1990 census as described below. The *Classified Index of Industries and Occupations* provided additional information on the industry and occupation classification systems.

Respondents provided the data for the tabulations by writing on the questionnaires descriptions of their industry and occupation. These descriptions were keyed and passed through automated coding software which assigned a portion of the written entries to categories in the classification system. The automated system assigned codes to 59 percent of the industry entries and 38 percent of the occupation entries.

Those cases not coded by the computer were referred to clerical staff in the Census Bureau's Kansas City processing office for coding. The clerical staff converted the written questionnaire descriptions to codes by comparing these descriptions to entries in the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For the industry code, these coders also referred to an Employer Name List (formerly called Company Name List). This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Census Bureau for the economic censuses and surveys, contained the names of business establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) codes converted to population census equivalents. This list facilitated coding and maintained industrial classification comparability.

Industry

The industry classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 236 categories for employed persons, classified into 13 major industry groups. Since

1940, the industrial classification has been based on the Standard Industrial Classification Manual (SIC). The 1990 census classification was developed from the 1987 SIC published by the Office of Management and Budget, Executive Office of the President.

The SIC was designed primarily to classify establishments by the type of industrial activity in which they were engaged. However, census data, which were collected from households, differ in detail and nature from those obtained from establishment surveys. Therefore, the census classification systems, while defined in SIC terms, cannot reflect the full detail in all categories. There are several levels of industrial classification found in census products. For example, the 1990 CP-2, *Social and Economic Characteristics* report includes 41 unique industrial categories, while the 1990 Summary Tape File 4 (STF 4) presents 72 categories.

Occupation

The occupational classification system developed for the 1990 census consists of 501 specific occupational categories for employed persons arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupational groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) Manual: 1980, published by the Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards, U.S. Department of Commerce. Tabulations with occupation as the primary characteristic present several levels of occupational detail. The most detailed tabulations are shown in a special 1990 subject report and tape files on occupation. These products contain all 501 occupational categories plus industry or class of worker subgroupings of occupational categories.

Some occupation groups are related closely to certain industries. Operators of transportation equipment, farm operators and workers, and private household workers account for major portions of their respective industries of transportation, agriculture, and private households. However, the industry categories include persons in other occupations. For example, persons employed in agriculture include truck drivers and bookkeepers; persons employed in the transportation industry include mechanics, freight handlers, and payroll clerks; and persons employed in the private household industry include occupations such as chauffeur, gardener, and secretary.

Class of Worker

The data on class of worker were derived from answers to questionnaire item 30. The information on class of worker refers to the same job as a respondent's industry and occupation and categorizes persons according to the type of ownership of the employing organization. The class of worker categories are defined as follows:

Private Wage and Salary Workers—Includes persons who worked for wages, salary, commission, tips, pay-in-kind, or piece rates for a private for profit employer or a

private not-for-profit, tax-exempt or charitable organization. Self-employed persons whose business was incorporated are included with private wage and salary workers because they are paid employees of their own companies. Some tabulations present data separately for these sub-categories: "For profit," "Not for profit," and "Own business incorporated."

Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, or other formal international organizations were classified as "Private-not-for-profit."

Government Workers—Includes persons who were employees of any local, State, or Federal governmental unit, regardless of the activity of the particular agency. For some tabulations, the data were presented separately for the three levels of government.

Self-Employed Workers—Includes persons who worked for profit or fees in their own unincorporated business, profession, or trade, or who operated a farm.

Unpaid Family Workers—Includes persons who worked 15 hours or more without pay in a business or on a farm operated by a relative.

Salaried/Self-Employed—In tabulations that categorize persons as either salaried or self-employed, the salaried category includes private and government wage and salary workers; self-employed includes self-employed persons and unpaid family workers.

The industry category, "Public administration," is limited to regular government functions such as legislative, judicial, administrative, and regulatory activities of governments. Other government organizations such as schools, hospitals, liquor stores, and bus lines are classified by industry according to the activity in which they are engaged. On the other hand, the class of worker government categories include all government workers.

Occasionally respondents supplied industry, occupation, or class of worker descriptions which were not sufficiently specific for precise classification or did not report on these items at all. Some of these cases were corrected through the field editing process and during the coding and tabulation operations. In the coding operation, certain types of incomplete entries were corrected using the *Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations*. For example, it was possible in certain situations to assign an industry code based on the occupation reported.

Following the coding operations, there was a computer edit and an allocation process. The edit first determined whether a respondent was in the universe which required an industry and occupation code. The codes for the three items (industry, occupation, and class of worker) were checked to ensure they were valid and were edited for their relation to each other. Invalid and inconsistent codes were either blanked or changed to a consistent code.

If one or more of the three codes were blank after the edit, a code was assigned from a "similar" person based on other items such as age, sex, education, farm or nonfarm residence, and weeks worked. If all the labor force and income data also were blank, all these economic items were assigned from one other person who provided all the necessary data.

Comparability—Comparability of industry and occupation data was affected by a number of factors, primarily the systems used to classify the questionnaire responses. For both the industry and occupation classification systems, the basic structures were generally the same from 1940 to 1970, but changes in the individual categories limited comparability of the data from one census to another. These changes were needed to recognize the "birth" of new industries and occupations, the "death" of others, and the growth and decline in existing industries and occupations, as well as, the desire of analysts and other users for more detail in the presentation of the data. Probably the greatest cause of incomparability is the movement of a segment of a category to a different category in the next census. Changes in the nature of jobs and respondent terminology, and refinement of category composition made these movements necessary.

In the 1990 census, the industry classification had minor revisions to reflect recent changes to the SIC. The 1990 occupational classification system is essentially the same as that for the 1980 census. However, the conversion of the census classification to the SOC in 1980 meant that the 1990 classification system was less comparable to the classifications used prior to the 1980 census.

Other factors that affected data comparability included the universe to which the data referred (in 1970, the age cutoff for labor force was changed from 14 years to 16 years); how the industry and occupation questions were worded on the questionnaire (for example, important changes were made in 1970); improvements in the coding procedures (the Employer Name List technique was introduced in 1960); and how the "not reported" cases are handled. Prior to 1970, they were placed in the residual categories, "Industry not reported" and "Occupation not reported." In 1970, an allocation process was introduced that assigned these cases to major groups. In 1990, as in 1980, the "Not reported" cases were assigned to individual categories. Therefore, the 1980 and 1990 data for individual categories included some numbers of persons who were tabulated in a "Not reported" category in previous censuses.

The following publications contain information on the various factors affecting comparability and are particularly useful for understanding differences in the occupation and industry information from earlier censuses: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Changes Between the 1950 and 1960 Occupation and Industry Classifications With Detailed Adjustments of 1950 Data to the 1960 Classifications*, Technical Paper No. 18, 1968; U.S. Bureau of the Census, *1970 Occupation and Industry Classification Systems in Terms of their 1960 Occupation and Industry Elements*, Technical

Paper No. 26, 1972; and U.S. Bureau of the Census, *The Relationship Between the 1970 and 1980 Industry and Occupation Classification Systems*, Technical Paper No. 59, 1988. For citations for earlier census years, see the 1980 Census of Population report, PC80-1-D, *Detailed Population Characteristics*.

The 1990 census introduced an additional class of worker category for "private not-for-profit" employers. This category is a subset of the 1980 category "employee of private employer" so there is no comparable data before 1990. Also in 1990, employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, etc., are classified as "private not-for-profit," rather than Federal Government as in 1970 and 1980. While in theory, there was a change in comparability, in practice, the small number of U.S. residents working for foreign governments made this change negligible.

Comparability between the statistics on industry and occupation from the 1990 census and statistics from other sources is affected by many of the factors described in the section on "Employment Status." These factors are primarily geographic differences between residence and place of work, different dates of reference, and differences in counts because of dual job holding. Industry data from population censuses cover all industries and all kinds of workers, whereas, data from establishments often excluded private household workers, government workers, and the self-employed. Also, the replies from household respondents may have differed in detail and nature from those obtained from establishments.

Occupation data from the census and data from government licensing agencies, professional associations, trade unions, etc., may not be as comparable as expected. Organizational listings often include persons not in the labor force or persons devoting all or most of their time to another occupation; or the same person may be included in two or more different listings. In addition, relatively few organizations, except for those requiring licensing, attained complete coverage of membership in a particular occupational field.

JOURNEY TO WORK

Place of Work

The data on place of work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 22, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Data were tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Data on place of work refer to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, or post office); whether or not the place of work was inside or

outside the limits of that city or town; and the county, State, and ZIP Code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name were unknown, a description of the location, such as the building name or nearest street or intersection, was to be entered.

Persons who worked at more than one location during the reference week were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours. Persons who regularly worked in several locations each day during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work did not begin at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

In some tabulations, place-of-work locations may be defined as "in area of residence" and "outside area of residence." The area of residence may vary from table to table or even within a table, and refers to the particular area or areas shown. For example, in a table that provides data for counties, "in area of residence" refers to persons who worked in the same county in which they lived, while "outside area of residence" refers to persons whose workplace was located in a county different from the one in which they lived. Similarly, in a table that provides data for several types of areas, such as the State and its individual metropolitan areas (MA's), counties, and places, the place-of-work data will be variable and is determined by the geographic level (State, MA, county, or place) shown in each section of the tabulation.

In tabulations that present data for States, workplaces for the residents of the State may include, in addition to the State itself, each contiguous State. The category, "in noncontiguous State or abroad," includes persons who worked in a State that did not border their State of residence as well as persons who worked outside the United States.

In tabulations that present data for an MSA/PMSA, place-of-work locations are specified to show the main destinations of workers living in the MSA/PMSA. (For more information on metropolitan areas (MA's), see Appendix A, Area Classifications.) All place-of-work locations are identified with respect to the boundaries of the MSA/PMSA as "inside MSA/PMSA" or "outside MSA/PMSA." Locations within the MSA/PMSA are further divided into each central city, and each county or county balance. Selected large incorporated places also may be specified as places of work.

Within New England MSA/PMSA's, the places of work presented generally are cities and towns. Locations outside the MSA/PMSA are specified if they are important commuting destinations for residents of the MSA/PMSA, and may include adjoining MSA/PMSA's and their central cities, their component counties, large incorporated places, or counties, cities, or other geographic areas outside any MA. In tabulations for MSA/PMSA's in New England;

Honolulu, Hawaii; and certain other MA's, some place-of-work locations are identified as "areas" (e.g., Area 1, Area 5, Area 12, etc.). Such areas consist of groups of towns, cities, census designated places (Honolulu MSA only), or counties that have been identified as unique place-of-work destinations. When an adjoining MSA/PMSA or MSA/PMSA remainder is specified as a place-of-work location, its components are not defined. However, the components are presented in the 1990 CP-1, *General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* and the 1990 CH-1, *General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas* reports. In tabulations that present data for census tracts outside MA's, place-of-work locations are defined as "in county of residence" and "outside county of residence."

In areas where the workplace address was coded to the block level, persons were tabulated as working inside or outside a specific place based on the location of that address, regardless of the response to question 22c concerning city/town limits. In areas where it was impossible to code the workplace address to the block level, persons were tabulated as working in a place if a place name was reported in question 22b and the response to question 22c was either "Yes" or the item was left blank. In selected areas, census designated places (CDP's) may appear in the tabulations as places of work. The accuracy of place-of-work data for CDP's may be affected by the extent to which their census names were familiar to respondents, and by coding problems caused by similarities between the CDP name and the names of other geographic jurisdictions in the same vicinity.

Place-of-work data are given for selected minor civil divisions (generally, cities, towns, and townships) in the nine Northeastern States, based on the responses to the place-of-work question. Many towns and townships are regarded locally as equivalent to a place and therefore, were reported as the place of work. When a respondent reported a locality or incorporated place that formed a part of a township or town, the coding and tabulating procedure was designed to include the response in the total for the township or town. The accuracy of the place-of-work data for minor civil divisions is greatest for the New England States. However, the data for some New England towns, for towns in New York, and for townships in New Jersey and Pennsylvania may be affected by coding problems that resulted from the unfamiliarity of the respondent with the minor civil division in which the workplace was located or when a township and a city or borough of the same or similar name are located close together.

Place-of-work data may show a few workers who made unlikely daily work trips (e.g., workers who lived in New York and worked in California). This result is attributable to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work, such as persons away from home on business.

Comparability—The wording of the question on place of work was substantially the same in the 1990 census as it was in 1980. However, data on place of work from the

1990 census are based on the full census sample, while data from the 1980 census were based on only about one-half of the full sample.

For the 1980 census, nonresponse or incomplete responses to the place-of-work question were not allocated, resulting in the use of "not reported" categories in the 1980 publications. However, for the 1990 census, when place of work was not reported or the response was incomplete, a work location was allocated to the person based on their means of transportation to work, travel time to work, industry, and location of residence and workplace of others. The 1990 publications, therefore, do not contain a "not reported" category for the place-of-work data.

Comparisons between 1980 and 1990 census data on the gross number of workers in particular commuting flows, or the total number of persons working in an area, should be made with extreme caution. Any apparent increase in the magnitude of the gross numbers may be due solely to the fact that for 1990 the "not reported" cases have been distributed among specific place-of-work destinations, instead of tallied in a separate category as in 1980.

Limitation of the Data—The data on place of work relate to a reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents because the enumeration was not completed in 1 week. However, for the majority of persons, the reference week for the 1990 census is the last week in March 1990. The lack of a uniform reference week means that the place-of-work data reported in the census will not exactly match the distribution of workplace locations observed or measured during an actual workweek.

The place-of-work data are estimates of persons 16 years old and over who were both employed and at work during the reference week (including persons in the Armed Forces). Persons who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons are not included in the place-of-work data. Therefore, the data on place of work understate the total number of jobs or total employment in a geographic area during the reference week. It also should be noted that persons who had irregular, casual, or unstructured jobs during the reference week may have erroneously reported themselves as not working.

The address where the individual worked most often during the reference week was recorded on the census questionnaire. If a worker held two jobs, only data about the primary job (the one worked the greatest number of hours during the preceding week) was requested. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was

asked to provide as much information as possible to describe the area in which he or she worked most during the reference week.

Means of Transportation to Work

The data on means of transportation to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23a, which was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.") Means of transportation to work refers to the principal mode of travel or type of conveyance that the person usually used to get from home to work during the reference week.

Persons who used different means of transportation on different days of the week were asked to specify the one they used most often, that is, the greatest number of days. Persons who used more than one means of transportation to get to work each day were asked to report the one used for the longest distance during the work trip. The category, "Car, truck, or van," includes workers using a car (including company cars but excluding taxicabs), a truck of one-ton capacity or less, or a van. The category, "Public transportation," includes workers who used a bus or trolley bus, streetcar or trolley car, subway or elevated, railroad, ferryboat, or taxicab even if each mode is not shown separately in the tabulation. The category, "Other means," includes workers who used a mode of travel which is not identified separately within the data distribution. The category, "Other means," may vary from table to table, depending on the amount of detail shown in a particular distribution.

The means of transportation data for some areas may show workers using modes of public transportation that are not available in those areas (e.g., subway or elevated riders in an MA where there actually is no subway or elevated service). This result is largely due to persons who worked during the reference week at a location that was different from their usual place of work (such as persons away from home on business in an area where subway service was available) and persons who used more than one means of transportation each day but whose principal means was unavailable where they lived (for example, residents of nonmetropolitan areas who drove to the fringe of an MA and took the commuter railroad most of the distance to work).

Private Vehicle Occupancy

The data on private vehicle occupancy were derived from answers to questionnaire item 23b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that their means of transportation to work was "Car, truck, or van." (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Private vehicle occupancy refers to the number of persons who usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week. The category, "Drove alone," includes persons who usually drove alone to work as well as persons who were driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination. The category, "Carpooled," includes workers who reported that two or more persons usually rode to work in the vehicle during the reference week.

Persons Per Car, Truck, or Van—This is obtained by dividing the number of persons who reported using a car, truck, or van to get to work by the number of such vehicles that they used. The number of vehicles used is derived by counting each person who drove alone as one vehicle, each person who reported being in a two-person carpool as one-half vehicle, each person who reported being in a three-person carpool as one-third vehicle, and so on, and then summing all the vehicles.

Time Leaving Home to Go to Work

The data on time leaving home to go to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24a. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. The departure time refers to the time of day that the person usually left home to go to work during the reference week. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

Travel Time to Work

The data on travel time to work were derived from answers to questionnaire item 24b. This question was asked of persons who indicated in question 21 that they worked at some time during the reference week and who reported in question 23a that they worked outside their home. Travel time to work refers to the total number of minutes that it usually took the person to get from home to work during the reference week. The elapsed time includes time spent waiting for public transportation, picking up passengers in carpools, and time spent in other activities related to getting to work. (For more information, see discussion under "Reference Week.")

LANGUAGE SPOKEN AT HOME AND ABILITY TO SPEAK ENGLISH

Language Spoken at Home

Data on language spoken at home were derived from the answers to questionnaire items 15a and 15b, which were asked of a sample of persons born before April 1, 1985. Instructions mailed with the 1990 census questionnaire stated that a respondent should mark "Yes" in

question 15a if the person sometimes or always spoke a language other than English at home and should not mark "Yes" if a language was spoken only at school or if speaking was limited to a few expressions or slang. For question 15b, respondents were instructed to print the name of the non-English language spoken at home. If the person spoke more than one language other than English, the person was to report the language spoken more often or the language learned first.

The cover of the census questionnaire included information in Spanish which provided a telephone number for respondents to call to request a census questionnaire and instructions in Spanish. Instruction guides were also available in 32 other languages to assist enumerators who encountered households or respondents who spoke no English.

Questions 15a and 15b referred to languages spoken at home in an effort to measure the current use of languages other than English. Persons who knew languages other than English but did not use them at home or who only used them elsewhere were excluded. Persons who reported speaking a language other than English at home may also speak English; however, the questions did not permit determination of the main or dominant language of persons who spoke both English and another language. (For more information, see discussion below on "Ability to Speak English.")

For persons who indicated that they spoke a language other than English at home in question 15a, but failed to specify the name of the language in question 15b, the language was assigned based on the language of other speakers in the household; on the language of a person of the same Spanish origin or detailed race group living in the same or a nearby area; or on a person of the same ancestry or place of birth. In all cases where a person was assigned a non-English language, it was assumed that the language was spoken at home. Persons for whom the name of a language other than English was entered in question 15b, and for whom question 15a was blank were assumed to speak that language at home.

The write-in responses listed in question 15b (specific language spoken) were transcribed onto computer files and coded into more than 380 detailed language categories using an automated coding system. The automated procedure compared write-in responses reported by respondents with entries in a computer dictionary, which initially contained approximately 2,000 language names. The dictionary was updated with a large number of new names, variations in spelling, and a small number of residual categories. Each write-in response was given a numeric code that was associated with one of the detailed categories in the dictionary. If the respondent listed more than one non-English language, only the first was coded.

The write-in responses represented the names people used for languages they speak. They may not match the names or categories used by linguists. The sets of categories used are sometimes geographic and sometimes linguistic. Figure 1 provides an illustration of the content of

the classification schemes used to present language data. For more information, write to the Chief, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233.

Household Language—In households where one or more persons (age 5 years old or over) speak a language other than English, the household language assigned to all household members is the non-English language spoken by the first person with a non-English language in the following order: householder, spouse, parent, sibling, child, grandchild, other relative, stepchild, unmarried partner, housemate or roommate, roomer, boarder, or foster child, or other nonrelative. Thus, persons who speak only English may have a non-English household language assigned to them in tabulations of persons by household language.

Figure 1. **Four- and Twenty-Five-Group Classifications of 1990 Census Languages Spoken at Home with Illustrative Examples**

Four-Group Classification	Twenty-Five-Group Classification	Examples
Spanish	Spanish	Spanish, Ladino
Other Indo-European	French	French, Cajun, French Creole
	Italian	
	Portuguese	
	German	
	Yiddish	
	Other West Germanic	Afrikaans, Dutch, Pennsylvania Dutch
	Scandinavian	Danish, Norwegian, Swedish
	Polish	
	Russian	
	South Slavic	Serbocroatian, Bulgarian, Macedonian, Slovene
Languages of Asia and the Pacific	Other Slavic	Czech, Slovak, Ukrainian
	Greek	
	Indic	Hindi, Bengali, Gujarathi, Punjabi, Romany, Sinhalese
	Other Indo-European, not elsewhere classified	Armenian, Gaelic, Lithuanian, Persian
	Chinese	
	Japanese	
	Mon-Khmer	Cambodian
	Tagalog	
	Korean	
	Vietnamese	
All other languages	Other languages (part)	Chamorro, Dravidian Languages, Hawaiian, Ilocano, Thai, Turkish
	Arabic	
	Hungarian	
	Native North American languages	
	Other languages (part)	Amharic, Syriac, Finnish, Hebrew, Languages of Central and South America, Other Languages of Africa

Ability to Speak English

Persons 5 years old and over who reported that they spoke a language other than English in question 15a were also asked in question 15c to indicate their ability to speak English based on one of the following categories: "Very well," "Well," "Not well," or "Not at all."

The data on ability to speak English represent the person's own perception about his or her own ability or, because census questionnaires are usually completed by one household member, the responses may represent the perception of another household member. The instruction guides and questionnaires that were mailed to households did not include any information on how to interpret the response categories in question 15c.

Persons who reported that they spoke a language other than English at home but whose ability to speak English was not reported, were assigned the English-language ability of a randomly selected person of the same age, Spanish origin, nativity and year of entry, and language group.

Linguistic Isolation—A household in which no person age 14 years or over speaks only English and no person age 14 years or over who speaks a language other than English speaks English "Very well" is classified as "linguistically isolated." All the members of a linguistically isolated household are tabulated as linguistically isolated, including members under age 14 years who may speak only English.

Limitation of the Data—Persons who speak a language other than English at home may have first learned that language at school. However, these persons would be expected to indicate that they spoke English "Very well." Persons who speak a language other than English, but do not do so *at home*, should have been reported as not speaking a language other than English at home.

The extreme detail in which language names were coded may give a false impression of the linguistic precision of these data. The names used by speakers of a language to identify it may reflect ethnic, geographic, or political affiliations and do not necessarily respect linguistic distinctions. The categories shown in the tabulations were chosen on a number of criteria, such as information about the number of speakers of each language that might be expected in a sample of the United States population.

Comparability—Information on language has been collected in every census since 1890. The comparability of data among censuses is limited by changes in question wording, by the subpopulations to whom the question was addressed, and by the detail that was published.

The same question on language was asked in the 1980 and 1990 censuses. This question on the current language spoken at home replaced the questions asked in prior

censuses on mother tongue; that is, the language other than English spoken in the person's home when he or she was a child; one's first language; or the language spoken before immigrating to the United States. The censuses of 1910-1940, 1960 and 1970 included questions on mother tongue. A change in coding procedure from 1980 to 1990 should have improved accuracy of coding and may affect the number of persons reported in some of the 380 plus categories. It should not greatly affect the 4-group or 25-group lists. In 1980, coding clerks supplied numeric codes for the written entries on each questionnaire using a 2,000 name reference list. In 1990 written entries were transcribed to a computer file and matched to a computer dictionary which began with the 2,000 name list, but expanded as unmatched names were referred to headquarters specialists for resolution.

The question on ability to speak English was asked for the first time in 1980. In tabulations from 1980, the categories "Very well" and "Well" were combined. Data from other surveys suggested a major difference between the category "Very well" and the remaining categories. In tabulations showing ability to speak English, persons who reported that they spoke English "Very well" are presented separately from persons who reported their ability to speak English as less than "Very well."

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Data on marital status are tabulated only for persons 15 years old and over.

All persons were asked whether they were "now married," "widowed," "divorced," "separated," or "never married." Couples who live together (unmarried persons, persons in common-law marriages) were allowed to report the marital status they considered the most appropriate.

Never Married—Includes all persons who have never been married, including persons whose only marriage(s) was annulled.

Ever Married—Includes persons married at the time of enumeration (including those separated), widowed, or divorced.

Now Married, Except Separated—Includes persons whose current marriage has not ended through widowhood, divorce, or separation (regardless of previous marital history). The category may also include couples who live together or persons in common-law marriages if they consider this category the most appropriate. In certain tabulations, currently married persons are further classified as "spouse present" or "spouse absent."

Separated—Includes persons legally separated or otherwise absent from their spouse because of marital discord. Included are persons who have been deserted or who have parted because they no longer want to live together but who have not obtained a divorce.

Widowed—Includes widows and widowers who have not remarried.

Divorced—Includes persons who are legally divorced and who have not remarried.

In selected sample tabulations, data for married and separated persons are reorganized and combined with information on the presence of the spouse in the same household.

Now Married—All persons whose current marriage has not ended by widowhood or divorce. This category includes persons defined above as “separated.”

Spouse Present—Married persons whose wife or husband was enumerated as a member of the same household, including those whose spouse may have been temporarily absent for such reasons as travel or hospitalization.

Spouse Absent—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household. This category also includes all married persons living in group quarters.

Separated—Defined above.

Spouse Absent, Other—Married persons whose wife or husband was not enumerated as a member of the same household, excluding separated. Included is any person whose spouse was employed and living away from home or in an institution or absent in the Armed Forces.

Differences between the number of currently married males and the number of currently married females occur because of reporting differences and because some husbands and wives have their usual residence in different areas. In sample tabulations, these differences can also occur because different weights are applied to the individual's data. Any differences between the number of “now married, spouse present” males and females are due solely to sample weighting. By definition, the numbers would be the same.

When marital status was not reported, it was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and sex and age of the person. (For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.)

Comparability—The 1990 marital status definitions are the same as those used in 1980 with the exception of the term “never married” which replaces the term “single” in tabulations. A general marital status question has been asked in every census since 1880.

MOBILITY LIMITATION STATUS

The data on mobility limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19a, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were

identified as having a mobility limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to go outside the home alone. Examples of outside activities on the questionnaire included shopping and visiting the doctor's office.

The term “health condition” referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on mobility limitation was included in the census.

PLACE OF BIRTH

The data on place of birth were derived from answers to questionnaire item 8, which was asked on a sample basis. The place-of-birth question asked respondents to report the U.S. State, commonwealth or territory, or the foreign country where they were born. Persons born outside the United States were asked to report their place of birth according to current international boundaries. Since numerous changes in boundaries of foreign countries have occurred in the last century, some persons may have reported their place of birth in terms of boundaries that existed at the time of their birth or emigration, or in accordance with their own national preference.

Persons not reporting place of birth were assigned the birthplace of another family member or were allocated the response of another person with similar characteristics. Persons allocated as foreign born were not assigned a specific country of birth but were classified as “Born abroad, country not specified.”

Nativity—Information on place of birth and citizenship were used to classify the population into two major categories: native and foreign born. When information on place of birth was not reported, nativity was assigned on the basis of answers to citizenship, if reported, and other characteristics.

Native—Includes persons born in the United States, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States. The small number of persons who were born in a foreign country but have at least one American parent also are included in this category.

The native population is classified in the following groups: persons born in the State in which they resided at the time of the census; persons born in a different State, by region; persons born in Puerto Rico or an outlying area of the U.S.; and persons born abroad with at least one American parent.

Foreign Born—Includes persons not classified as “Native.” Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The foreign-born population is shown by selected area, country, or region of birth; the places of birth shown in data products were selected based on the number of respondents who reported that area or country of birth.

Comparability—Data on the State of birth of the native population have been collected in each census beginning with that of 1850. Similar data were shown in tabulations for the 1980 census and other recent censuses. Nonresponse was allocated in a similar manner in 1980; however, prior to 1980, nonresponse to the place of birth question was not allocated. Prior to the 1970 census, persons not reporting place of birth were generally classified as native.

The questionnaire instruction to report mother's State of residence instead of the person's actual State of birth (if born in a hospital in a different State) was dropped in 1990. Evaluation studies of 1970 and 1980 census data demonstrated that this instruction was generally either ignored or misunderstood. Since the hospital and the mother's residence is in the same State for most births, this change may have a slight effect on State of birth data for States with large metropolitan areas that straddle State lines.

POVERTY STATUS IN 1989

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data, questionnaire items 32 and 33. (For more information, see the discussion under "Income in 1989.") Poverty statistics presented in census publications were based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980 and prescribed by the Office of Management and Budget in Directive 14 as the standard to be used by Federal agencies for statistical purposes.

At the core of this definition was the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence, the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Census Bureau to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals included a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families were further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over).

The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample was tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income was less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual was classified as "below the poverty level." The number of persons below the poverty level was the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was \$12,674 in 1989. (For more information, see table A below.) Poverty thresholds were applied on a national basis and were not adjusted for regional, State or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 171, *Poverty in the United States: 1988 and 1989*.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined—Poverty status was determined for all persons except institutionalized persons, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. These groups also were excluded from the denominator when calculating poverty rates.

Specified Poverty Levels—Since the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was \$15,843 (\$12,674 x 1.25) in 1989 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level—The average thresholds shown in the first column of table A are weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds

shown in table A may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1990 Current Population Survey. However, these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1990 census.

Income Deficit—Represents the difference between the total income of families and unrelated individuals below the poverty level and their respective poverty thresholds. In computing the income deficit, families reporting a net income loss are assigned zero dollars and for such cases the deficit is equal to the poverty threshold.

This measure provided an estimate of the amount which would be required to raise the incomes of all poor families and unrelated individuals to their respective poverty thresholds. The income deficit is thus, a measure of the degree of impoverishment of a family or unrelated individual. However, caution must be used in comparing the average deficits of families with different characteristics. Apparent differences in average income deficits may, to some extent, be a function of differences in family size.

Mean Income Deficit—Represents the amount obtained by dividing the total income deficit of a group below the poverty level by the number of families (or unrelated individuals) in that group.

Comparability—The poverty definition used in the 1990 and 1980 censuses differed slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. Three technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 and 1990 censuses, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families was applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer had a set of poverty thresholds that were lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. The farm thresholds were 85 percent of the corresponding levels for nonfarm families in the 1970 census. The same thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence in 1980 and 1990.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons in 1970 to nine or more persons in 1980 and 1990.

These changes resulted in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 and 1990 censuses was essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference was that in 1980 and 1990, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census excluded all persons in group quarters and included all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It was unlikely that these differences in population coverage would have had significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons since the 1960 censuses.

Current Population Survey—Because of differences in the questionnaires and data collection procedures, estimates of the number of persons below the poverty level by various characteristics from the 1990 census may differ from those reported in the March 1990 Current Population Survey.

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to questionnaire item 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects

Table A. Poverty Thresholds in 1989 by Size of Family and Number of Related Children Under 18 Years

Size of Family Unit	Weighted average thresholds	Related children under 18 years								
		None	One	Two	Three	Four	Five	Six	Seven	Eight or more
One person (unrelated individual).	\$6,310									
Under 65 years.....	6 451	\$6,451								
65 years and over.....	5,947	5,947								
Two persons.....	8,076									
Householder under 65 years...	8,343	8,303	\$8,547							
Householder 65 years and over	7,501	7,495	8,515							
Three persons	9,885	9,699	9,981	\$9,990						
Four persons	12,674	12,790	12,999	12,575	\$12,619					
Five persons.....	14,990	15,424	15,648	15,169	14,798	\$14,572				
Six persons.....	16,921	17,740	17,811	17,444	17,092	16,569	\$16,259			
Seven persons.....	19,162	20,412	20,540	20,101	19,794	19,224	18,558	\$17,828		
Eight persons.....	21,328	22,830	23,031	22,617	22,253	21,738	21,084	20,403	\$20,230	
Nine or more persons	25,480	27,463	27,596	27,229	26,921	26,415	25,719	25,089	24,933	\$23,973

self-identification; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. The data for race represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they most closely identify. Furthermore, it is recognized that the categories of the race item include both racial and national origin or socio-cultural groups.

During direct interviews conducted by enumerators, if a person could not provide a single response to the race question, he or she was asked to select, based on self-identification, the group which best described his or her racial identity. If a person could not provide a single race response, the race of the mother was used. If a single race response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. In all cases where occupied housing units, households, or families are classified by race, the race of the householder was used.

The racial classification used by the Census Bureau generally adheres to the guidelines in Federal Statistical Directive No. 15, issued by the Office of Management and Budget, which provides standards on ethnic and racial categories for statistical reporting to be used by all Federal agencies. The racial categories used in the 1990 census data products are provided below.

White—Includes persons who indicated their race as "White" or reported entries such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, Near Easterner, Arab, or Polish.

Black—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Black or Negro" or reported entries such as African American, Afro-American, Black Puerto Rican, Jamaican, Nigerian, West Indian, or Haitian.

American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut—Includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories identified below.

American Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "American Indian," entered the name of an Indian tribe, or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian.

American Indian Tribe—Persons who identified themselves as American Indian were asked to report their enrolled or principal tribe. Therefore, tribal data in tabulations reflect the written tribal entries reported on the questionnaires. Some of the entries (for example, Iroquois, Sioux, Colorado River, and Flat-head) represent nations or reservations.

The information on tribe is based on self-identification and therefore does not reflect any designation of Federally- or State-recognized tribe. Information on American Indian tribes is presented in summary tape files and special data products. The information is derived from the American Indian Detailed Tribal

Classification List for the 1990 census. The classification list represents all tribes, bands, and clans that had a specified number of American Indians reported on the census questionnaire.

Eskimo—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Eskimo" or reported entries such as Arctic Slope, Inupiat, and Yupik.

Aleut—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Aleut" or reported entries such as Alutiiq, Egegik, and Pribilovian.

Asian or Pacific Islander—Includes persons who reported in one of the Asian or Pacific Islander groups listed on the questionnaire or who provided write-in responses such as Thai, Nepali, or Tongan. A more detailed listing of the groups comprising the Asian or Pacific Islander population is presented in figure 2 below. In some data products, information is presented separately for the Asian population and the Pacific Islander population.

Asian—Includes "Chinese," "Filipino," "Japanese," "Asian Indian," "Korean," "Vietnamese," and "Other Asian." In some tables, "Other Asian" may not be shown separately, but is included in the total Asian population.

Chinese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Chinese" or who identified themselves as Cantonese, Tibetan, or Chinese American. In standard census reports, persons who reported as "Taiwanese" or "Formosan" are included here with Chinese. In special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander population, information on persons who identified themselves as Taiwanese are shown separately.

Filipino—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Filipino" or reported entries such as Philipino, Philippine, or Filipino American.

Japanese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Japanese" and persons who identified themselves as Nipponese or Japanese American.

Asian Indian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Asian Indian" and persons who identified themselves as Bengalese, Bharat, Dravidian, East Indian, or Goanese.

Korean—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Korean" and persons who identified themselves as Korean American.

Vietnamese—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Vietnamese" and persons who identified themselves as Vietnamese American.

Cambodian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Cambodian or Cambodia.

Hmong—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Hmong, Laohmong, or Mong.

Laotian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Laotian, Laos, or Lao.

Thai—Includes persons who provided a write-in response such as Thai, Thailand, or Siamese.

Other Asian—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of Bangladeshi, Burmese, Indonesian, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Amerasian, or Eurasian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Asian."

Pacific Islander—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Pacific Islander" by classifying themselves into one of the following groups or identifying themselves as one of the Pacific Islander cultural groups of Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian.

Hawaiian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Hawaiian" as well as persons who identified themselves as Part Hawaiian or Native Hawaiian.

Samoan—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Samoan" or persons who identified themselves as American Samoan or Western Samoan.

Guamanian—Includes persons who indicated their race as "Guamanian" or persons who identified themselves as Chamorro or Guam.

Other Pacific Islander—Includes persons who provided a write-in response of a Pacific Islander group such as Tahitian, Northern Mariana Islander, Palauan, Fijian, or a cultural group such as Polynesian, Micronesian, or Melanesian. See figure 2 for other groups comprising "Other Pacific Islander."

Other Race—Includes all other persons not included in the "White," "Black," "American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut," and the "Asian or Pacific Islander" race categories described above. Persons reporting in the "Other race" category and providing write-in entries such as multiracial, multiethnic, mixed, interracial, Wesort, or a Spanish/Hispanic origin group (such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) are included here.

Written entries to three categories on the race item—"Indian (Amer.)," "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," and "Other race"—were reviewed, edited, and coded by subject matter specialists. (For more information on the coding operation, see the section below that discusses "Comparability.")

The written entries under "Indian (Amer.)," and "Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API)" were reviewed and coded during 100-percent processing of the 1990 census questionnaires. A substantial portion of the entries for the "Other race" category also were reviewed, edited, and coded during the 100-percent processing. The remaining entries under "Other race" underwent review and coding during sample processing. Most of the written entries reviewed and coded during sample processing were those indicating Hispanic origin such as Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican.

If the race entry for a member of a household was missing on the questionnaire, race was assigned based upon the reported entries of race by other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. For example, if race was missing for the daughter of the householder, then the race of her mother (as female householder or female spouse) would be assigned. If there was no female householder or spouse in the household, the daughter would be assigned her father's (male householder) race. If race was not reported for anyone in the household, the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned. This procedure is a variation of the general imputation procedures described in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Limitation of the Data—In the 1980 census, a relatively high proportion (20 percent) of American Indians did not report any tribal entry in the race item. Evaluation of the pre-census tests indicated that changes made for the 1990 race item should improve the reporting of tribes in the rural areas (especially on reservations) for the 1990 census. The results for urban areas were inconclusive. Also, the precensus tests indicated that there may be overreporting of the Cherokee tribe. An evaluation of 1980 census data showed overreporting of Cherokee in urban areas or areas where the number of American Indians was sparse.

In the 1990 census, respondents sometimes did not fill in a circle or filled the "Other race" circle and wrote in a response, such as Arab, Polish, or African American in the shared write-in box for "Other race" and "Other API" responses. During the automated coding process, these responses were edited and assigned to the appropriate racial designation. Also, some Hispanic origin persons did not fill in a circle, but provided entries such as Mexican or Puerto Rican. These persons were classified in the "Other race" category during the coding and editing process. There may be some minor differences between sample data and 100-percent data because sample processing included additional edits not included in the 100-percent processing.

Figure 2. Asian or Pacific Islander Groups Reported in the 1990 Census

Asian	Pacific Islander
Chinese	Hawaiian
Filipino	Samoa
Japanese	Guamanian
Asian Indian	Other Pacific Islander ¹
Korean	Carolinian
Vietnamese	Fijian
Cambodian	Kosraean
Hmong	Melanesian ³
Laotian	Micronesian ³
Thai	Northern Mariana Islander
Other Asian ¹	Palauan
Bangladeshi	Papua New Guinean
Bhutanese	Ponapean (Pohnpeian)
Borneo	Polynesian ³
Burmese	Solomon Islander
Celebesian	Tahitian
Ceram	Tarawa Islander
Indochinese	Tokelauan
Indonesian	Tongan
Iwo-Jiman	Trukese (Chuukese)
Javanese	Yapese
Malayan	Pacific Islander, not specified
Maldivian	
Nepali	
Okinawan	
Pakistani	
Sikkim	
Singaporean	
Sri Lankan	
Sumatran	
Asian, not specified ²	

¹In some data products, specific groups listed under "Other Asian" or "Other Pacific Islander" are shown separately. Groups not shown are tabulated as "All other Asian" or "All other Pacific Islander," respectively.

²Includes entries such as Asian American, Asian, Asiatic, Amerasian, and Eurasian.

³Polynesian, Micronesian, and Melanesian are Pacific Islander cultural groups.

Comparability—Differences between the 1990 census and earlier censuses affect the comparability of data for certain racial groups and American Indian tribes. The 1990 census was the first census to undertake, on a 100-percent basis, an automated review, edit, and coding operation for written responses to the race item. The automated coding system used in the 1990 census greatly reduced the potential for error associated with a clerical review. Specialists with a thorough knowledge of the race subject matter reviewed, edited, coded, and resolved inconsistent or incomplete responses. In the 1980 census, there was only a limited clerical review of the race responses on the 100-percent forms with a full clerical review conducted only on the sample questionnaires.

Another major difference between the 1990 and preceding censuses is the handling of the write-in responses for the Asian or Pacific Islander populations. In addition to the nine Asian or Pacific Islander categories shown on the questionnaire under the spanner "Asian or Pacific Islander (API)," the 1990 census race item provided a new residual category, "Other API," for Asian or Pacific Islander persons who did not report in one of the listed Asian or Pacific

Islander groups. During the coding operation, write-in responses for "Other API" were reviewed, coded, and assigned to the appropriate classification. For example, in 1990, a write-in entry of Laotian, Thai, or Javanese is classified as "Other Asian," while a write-in entry of Tongan or Fijian is classified as "Other Pacific Islander." In the 1990 census, these persons were able to identify as "Other API" in both the 100-percent and sample operations.

In the 1980 census, the nine Asian or Pacific Islander groups were also listed separately. However, persons not belonging to these nine groups wrote in their specific racial group under the "Other" race category. Persons with a written entry such as Laotian, Thai, or Tongan, were tabulated and published as "Other race" in the 100-percent processing operation in 1980, but were reclassified as "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" in 1980 sample tabulations. In 1980 special reports on the Asian or Pacific Islander populations, data were shown separately for "Other Asian" and "Other Pacific Islander."

The 1970 questionnaire did not have separate race categories for Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Samoan, and Guamanian. These persons indicated their race in the "Other" category and later, through the editing process, were assigned to a specific group. For example, in 1970, Asian Indians were reclassified as "White," while Vietnamese, Guamanians, and Samoans were included in the "Other" category.

Another difference between 1990 and preceding censuses is the approach taken when persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin did not report in a specific race category but reported as "Other race" or "Other." These persons commonly provided a write-in entry such as Mexican, Venezuelan, or Latino. In the 1990 and 1980 censuses, these entries remained in the "Other race" or "Other" category, respectively. In the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

REFERENCE WEEK

The data on labor force status and journey to work were related to the reference week; that is, the calendar week preceding the date on which the respondents completed their questionnaires or were interviewed by enumerators. This week is not the same for all respondents since the enumeration was not completed in one week. The occurrence of holidays during the enumeration period could affect the data on actual hours worked during the reference week, but probably had no effect on overall measurement of employment status (see the discussion below on "Comparability").

Comparability—The reference weeks for the 1990 and 1980 censuses differ in that Passover and Good Friday occurred in the first week of April 1980, but in the second week of April 1990. Many workers presumably took time off for those observances. The differing occurrence of

these holidays could affect the comparability of the 1990 and 1980 data on actual hours worked for some areas if the respective weeks were the reference weeks for a significant number of persons. The holidays probably did not affect the overall measurement of employment status since this information was based on work activity during the entire reference week.

RESIDENCE IN 1985

The data on residence in 1985 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 14b, which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and place of residence on April 1, 1985, for those persons reporting in question 14a that on that date they lived in a different house than their current residence. Residence in 1985 is used in conjunction with location of current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population and the resulting redistribution of the population across the various States, metropolitan areas, and regions of the country.

When no information on residence in 1985 was reported for a person, information for other family members, if available, was used to assign a location of residence in 1985. All cases of nonresponse or incomplete response that were not assigned a previous residence based on information from other family members were allocated the previous residence of another person with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The tabulation category, "Same house," includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1990 had returned to their 1985 residence. The category, "Different house in the United States," includes persons who lived in the United States in 1985 but in a different house or apartment from the one they occupied on April 1, 1990. These movers are then further subdivided according to the type of move.

In most tabulations, movers are divided into three groups according to their 1985 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group may be further subdivided into region of residence in 1985. The category, "Abroad," includes those persons who were residing in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the U.S. in 1985, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. Some tabulations show movers who were residing in Puerto Rico or an outlying area in 1985 separately from those residing in other countries.

In tabulations for metropolitan areas, movers are categorized according to the metropolitan status of their current and previous residences, resulting in such groups as movers within an MSA/PMSA, movers between MSA/PMSA's, movers from nonmetropolitan areas to MSA/PMSA, and movers from central cities to the remainder of an MSA/PMSA. In some tabulations, these categories are further subdivided by size of MSA/PMSA, region of current or previous residence, or movers within or between central cities and the remainder of the same or a different MSA/PMSA.

The size categories used in some tabulations for both 1985 and 1990 residence refer to the populations of the MSA/PMSA on April 1, 1990; that is, at the end of the migration interval.

Some tabulations present data on immigrants, outmigrants, and net migration. "Immigrants" are generally defined as those persons who entered a specified area by crossing its boundary from some point outside the area. In some tabulations, movers from abroad are included in the number of immigrants; in others, only movers within the United States are included.

"Outmigrants" are persons who depart from a specific area by crossing its boundary to a point outside it, but without leaving the United States. "Net migration" is calculated by subtracting the number of outmigrants from the number of immigrants and, depending upon the particular tabulation, may or may not include movers from abroad. The net migration for the area is net immigration if the result was positive and net outmigration if the result was negative. In the tabulations, net outmigration is indicated by a minus sign (-).

Immigrants and outmigrants for States include only those persons who did not live in the same State in 1985 and 1990; that is, they exclude persons who moved between counties within the same State. Thus, the sum of the immigrants to (or outmigrants from) all counties in any State is greater than the number of immigrants to (or outmigrants from) that State. However, in the case of net migration, the sum of the nets for all the counties within a State equal the net for the State. In the same fashion, the net migration for a division or region equals the sum of the nets for the States comprising that division or region, while the number of immigrants and outmigrants for that division or region is less than the sum of the immigrants or outmigrants for the individual States.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1985 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of the census had returned to their 1985 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, MSA/PMSA, or State or moving between nonmetropolitan areas may be understated.

Comparability—Similar questions were asked on all previous censuses beginning in 1940, except the questions in 1950 referred to residence 1 year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census was reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1960 and 1970 census is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses. For the 1980 census, nonresponse was allocated in a manner similar to the 1990 allocation scheme.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND LABOR FORCE STATUS

Tabulation of data on enrollment, educational attainment, and labor force status for the population 16 to 19 years old allows for calculation of the proportion of the age group who are not enrolled in school and not high school graduates or "dropouts" and an unemployment rate for the "dropout" population. Definitions of the three topics and descriptions of the census items from which they were derived are presented in "Educational Attainment," "Employment Status," and "School Enrollment and Type of School." The published tabulations include both the civilian and Armed Forces populations, but labor force status is provided for the civilian population only. Therefore, the component labor force statuses may not add to the total lines *enrolled in school*, *high school graduate*, and *not high school graduate*. The difference is Armed Forces.

Comparability—The tabulation of school enrollment by labor force status is similar to that published in 1980 census reports. The 1980 census tabulation included a single data line for Armed Forces; however, enrollment, attainment, and labor force status data were shown for the civilian population only. In 1970, a tabulation was included for 16 to 21 year old males not attending school.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT AND TYPE OF SCHOOL

Data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questionnaire item 11, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons were classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" public or private school or college at any time between February 1, 1990, and the time of enumeration. The question included instructions to "include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which would lead to a high school diploma or a college degree" as regular school. Instructions included in the 1990 respondent instruction guide, which was mailed with the census questionnaire, further specified that enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring were not to be included unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Persons who did not answer the enrollment question were assigned the enrollment status and type of school of a person with the same age, race or Hispanic origin, and, at older ages, sex, whose residence was in the same or a nearby area.

Public and Private School—Includes persons who attended school in the reference period and indicated they were enrolled by marking one of the questionnaire categories for either "public school, public college" or "private school, private college." The instruction guide defines a public school as "any school or college controlled and supported by a local, county, State, or Federal Government." Schools supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups are defined as private. Persons who filled both the "public" and "private" circles are edited to the first entry, "public."

Level of School in Which Enrolled—Persons who were enrolled in school were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," "elementary or high school," or "college" according to their response to question 12 (years of school completed or highest degree received). Persons who were enrolled and reported completing nursery school or less were classified as enrolled in "preprimary school," which includes kindergarten. Similarly, enrolled persons who had completed at least kindergarten, but not high school, were classified as enrolled in elementary or high school. Enrolled persons who reported completing high school or some college or having received a post-secondary degree were classified as enrolled in "college." Enrolled persons who reported completing the twelfth grade but receiving "NO DIPLOMA" were classified as enrolled in high school. (For more information on level of school, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.")

Comparability—School enrollment questions have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was first asked in 1940; type of school was first asked in 1960. Before 1940, the enrollment question in various censuses referred to attendance in the preceding six months or the preceding year. In 1940, the reference was to attendance in the month preceding the census, and in the 1950 and subsequent censuses, the question referred to attendance in the two months preceding the census date.

Until the 1910 census, there were no instructions limiting the kinds of schools in which enrollment was to be counted. Starting in 1910, the instructions indicated that attendance at "school, college, or any educational institution" was to be counted. In 1930 an instruction to include "night school" was added. In the 1940 instructions, night school, extension school, or vocational school were included only if the school was part of the regular school system. Correspondence school work of any kind was excluded. In the 1950 instructions, the term "regular school" was introduced, and it was defined as schooling which "advances a person towards an elementary or high school diploma or a college, university, or professional school degree." Vocational, trade, or business schools were excluded unless they were graded and considered part of a regular school system. On-the-job training was excluded, as was nursery school. Instruction by correspondence was excluded unless it was given by a regular school and counted towards promotion.

In 1960, the question used the term "regular school or college" and a similar, though expanded, definition of "regular" was included in the instructions, which continued to exclude nursery school. Because of the census' use of mailed questionnaires, the 1960 census was the first in which instructions were written for the respondent as well as enumerators. In the 1970 census, the questionnaire used the phrase "regular school or college" and included instructions to "count nursery school, kindergarten, and schooling which leads to an elementary school certificate, high school diploma, or college degree." Instructions in a separate document specified that to be counted as regular

school, nursery school must include instruction as an important and integral phase of its program, and continued the exclusion of vocational, trade, and business schools. The 1980 census question was very similar to the 1970 question, but the separate instruction booklet did not require that nursery school include substantial instructional content in order to be counted.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained and published has varied over the censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in the 1930 and 1940 and 1970 through 1990; for persons under age 30, in 1950; and for persons age 5 to 34, in 1960. Most of the published enrollment figures referred to persons age 5 to 20 in the 1930 census, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. This growth in the age group whose enrollment was reported reflects increased interest in the number of children in preprimary schools and in the number of older persons attending colleges and universities.

In the 1950 and subsequent censuses, college students were enumerated where they lived while attending college, whereas in earlier censuses, they generally were enumerated at their parental homes. This change should not affect the comparability of national figures on college enrollment since 1940; however, it may affect the comparability over time of enrollment figures at sub-national levels.

Type of school was first introduced in the 1960 census, where a separate question asked the enrolled persons whether they were in a "public" or "private" school. Since the 1970 census, the type of school was incorporated into the response categories for the enrollment question and the terms were changed to "public," "parochial," and "other private." In the 1980 census, "private, church related" and "private, not church related" replaced "parochial" and "other private."

Grade of enrollment was first available in the 1940 census, where it was obtained from responses to the question on highest grade of school completed. Enumerators were instructed that "for a person still in school, the last grade completed will be the grade preceding the one in which he or she was now enrolled." From 1950 to 1980, grade of enrollment was obtained from the highest grade attended in the two-part question used to measure educational attainment. (For more information, see the discussion under "Educational Attainment.") The form of the question from which level of enrollment was derived in the 1990 census most closely corresponds to the question used in 1940. While data from prior censuses can be aggregated to provide levels of enrollment comparable to the 1990 census, 1990 data cannot be disaggregated to show single grade of enrollment as in previous censuses.

Data on school enrollment were also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local government agencies. Where these data were obtained from administrative records of school systems and institutions of higher learning, they were only roughly comparable with data from population censuses and household surveys because of

differences in definitions and concepts, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods. At the local level, the difference between the location of the institution and the residence of the student may affect the comparability of census and administrative data. Differences between the boundaries of school districts and census geographic units also may affect these comparisons.

SELF-CARE LIMITATION STATUS

The data on self-care limitation status were derived from answers to questionnaire item 19b, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a self-care limitation if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which made it difficult to take care of their own personal needs, such as dressing, bathing, or getting around inside the home.

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—This was the first time that a question on self-care limitation was included in the census.

SEX

The data on sex were derived from answers to questionnaire item 3, which was asked of all persons. For most cases in which sex was not reported, it was determined by the appropriate entry from the person's given name and household relationship. Otherwise, sex was imputed according to the relationship to the householder and the age and marital status of the person. For more information on imputation, see Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data.

Sex Ratio—A measure derived by dividing the total number of males by the total number of females and multiplying by 100.

Comparability—A question on the sex of individuals has been asked of the total population in every census.

VETERAN STATUS

Data on veteran status, period of military service, and years of military service were derived from answers to questionnaire item 17, which was asked of a sample of persons.

Veteran Status—The data on veteran status were derived from responses to question 17a. For census data products, a "civilian veteran" is a person 16 years old or over who had served (even for a short time) but is not now

serving on active duty in the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, or the Coast Guard, or who served as a Merchant Marine seaman during World War II. Persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves are classified as veterans only if they were ever called or ordered to active duty not counting the 4-6 months for initial training or yearly summer camps. All other civilians 16 years old and over are classified as nonveterans.

Period of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to indicate in question 17b the period or periods in which they served. Persons serving in at least one wartime period are classified in their most recent wartime period. For example, persons who served both during the Korean conflict and the post-Korean peacetime era between February 1955 and July 1964 are classified in one of the two "Korean conflict" categories. If the same person had also served during the Vietnam era, he or she would instead be included in the "Vietnam era and Korean conflict" category. The responses were edited to eliminate inconsistencies between reported period(s) of service and the age of the person and to cancel out reported combinations of periods containing unreasonable gaps (for example, a person could not serve during World War I and the Korean conflict without serving during World War II). Note that the period of service categories shown in this report are mutually exclusive.

Years of Military Service—Persons who indicated in question 17a that they had served on active duty (civilian veterans) or were now on active duty were asked to report the total number of years of active-duty service in question 17c. The data were edited for consistency with responses to question 17b (Period of Military Service) and with the age of the person.

Limitation of the Data—There may be a tendency for the following kinds of persons to report erroneously that they served on active duty in the Armed Forces: (a) persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserves but were never called to active duty; (b) civilian employees or volunteers for the USO, Red Cross, or the Department of Defense (or its predecessor Departments, War and Navy); and (c) employees of the Merchant Marine or Public Health Service. There may also be a tendency for persons to erroneously round up months to the nearest year in question 17c (for example, persons with 1 year 8 months of active duty military service may mistakenly report "2 years").

Comparability—Since census data on veterans were based on self-reported responses, they may differ from data from other sources such as administrative records of the Department of Defense. Census data may also differ from Veterans Administration data on the benefits-eligible population, since factors determining eligibility for veterans benefits differ from the rules for classifying veterans in the census.

The wording of the question on veteran status (17a) for 1990 was expanded from the veteran/not veteran question in 1980 to include questions on current active duty status and service in the military Reserves and the National Guard. The expansion was intended to clarify the appropriate response for persons in the Armed Forces and for persons who served in the National Guard or military Reserve units only. For the first time in a census, service during World War II as a Merchant Marine Seaman was considered active-duty military service and persons with such service were counted as veterans. An additional period of military service, "September 1980 or later" was added in 1990. As in 1970 and 1980, persons reporting more than one period of service are shown in the most recent wartime period of service category. Question 17c (Years of Military Service) was new for 1990.

WORK DISABILITY STATUS

The data on work disability were derived from answers to questionnaire item 18, which was asked of a sample of persons 15 years old and over. Persons were identified as having a work disability if they had a health condition that had lasted for 6 or more months and which limited the kind or amount of work they could do at a job or business. A person was limited in the kind of work he or she could do if the person had a health condition which restricted his or her choice of jobs. A person was limited in the amount of work if he or she was not able to work full-time. Persons with a work disability were further classified as "Prevented from working" or "Not prevented from working."

The term "health condition" referred to both physical and mental conditions. A temporary health problem, such as a broken bone that was expected to heal normally, was not considered a health condition.

Comparability—The wording of the question on work disability was the same in 1990 as in 1980. Information on work disability was first collected in 1970. In that census, the work disability question did not contain a clause restricting the definition of disability to limitations caused by a health condition that had lasted 6 or more months; however, it did contain a separate question about the duration of the disability.

WORK STATUS IN 1989

The data on work status in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31, which was asked of a sample of persons. Persons 16 years old and over who worked 1 or more weeks according to the criteria described below are classified as "Worked in 1989." All other persons 16 years old and over are classified as "Did not work in 1989." Some tabulations showing work status in 1989 include 15 year olds; these persons, by definition, are classified as "Did not work in 1989."

Weeks Worked in 1989

The data on weeks worked in 1989 were derived from responses to questionnaire item 31b. Question 31b (Weeks Worked in 1989) was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated in question 31a that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of weeks during 1989 in which a person did any work for pay or profit (including paid vacation and paid sick leave) or worked without pay on a family farm or in a family business. Weeks of active service in the Armed Forces are also included.

Usual Hours Worked Per Week Worked in 1989

The data on usual hours worked per week worked in 1989 were derived from answers to questionnaire item 31c. This question was asked of persons 16 years old and over who indicated that they worked in 1989.

The data pertain to the number of hours a person usually worked during the weeks worked in 1989. The respondent was to report the number of hours worked per week in the majority of the weeks he or she worked in 1989. If the hours worked per week varied considerably during 1989, the respondent was to report an approximate average of the hours worked per week. The statistics on usual hours worked per week in 1989 are not necessarily related to the data on actual hours worked during the census reference week (question 21b).

Persons 16 years old and over who reported that they usually worked 35 or more hours each week during the weeks they worked are classified as "Usually worked full time;" persons who reported that they usually worked 1 to 34 hours are classified as "Usually worked part time."

Year-Round Full-Time Workers—All persons 16 years old and over who usually worked 35 hours or more per week for 50 to 52 weeks in 1989.

Number of Workers in Family in 1989—The term "worker" as used for these data is defined based on the criteria for Work Status in 1989.

Limitation of the Data—It is probable that the number of persons who worked in 1989 and the number of weeks worked are understated since there was some tendency for respondents to forget intermittent or short periods of employment or to exclude weeks worked without pay. There may also be a tendency for persons not to include weeks of paid vacation among their weeks worked; one result may be that the census figures may understate the number of persons who worked "50 to 52 weeks."

Comparability—The data on weeks worked collected in the 1990 census were comparable with data from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses, but may not be entirely comparable with data from the 1940 and 1950 censuses. Since the 1960 census, two separate questions have been

used to obtain this information. The first identified persons with any work experience during the year and, thus, indicated those persons for whom the questions on number of weeks worked applied. In 1940 and 1950, however, the questionnaires contained only a single question on number of weeks worked.

In 1970, persons responded to the question on weeks worked by indicating one of six weeks-worked intervals. In 1980 and 1990, persons were asked to enter the specific number of weeks they worked.

YEAR OF ENTRY

The data on year of entry were derived from answers to questionnaire item 10, which was asked of a sample of persons. The question, "When did this person come to the United States to stay?" was asked of persons who indicated in the question on citizenship that they were not born in the United States. (For more information, see the discussion under "Citizenship.")

The 1990 census questions, tabulations, and census data products about citizenship and year of entry include no reference to immigration. All persons who were born and resided outside the United States before becoming residents of the United States have a date of entry. Some of these persons are U.S. citizens by birth (e.g., persons born in Puerto Rico or born abroad of American parents). To avoid any possible confusion concerning the date of entry of persons who are U.S. citizens by birth, the term, "year of entry" is used in this report instead of the term "year of immigration."

Limitation of the Data—The census questions on nativity, citizenship, and year of entry were not designed to measure the degree of permanence of residence in the United States. The phrase, "to stay" was used to obtain the year in which the person became a resident of the United States. Although the respondent was directed to indicate the year he or she entered the country "to stay," it was difficult to ensure that respondents interpreted the phrase correctly.

Comparability—A question on year of entry, (alternately called "year of immigration") was asked in each decennial census from 1890 to 1930, 1970, and 1980. In 1980, the question on year of entry included six arrival time intervals. The number of arrival intervals was expanded to ten in 1990. In 1980, the question on year of entry was asked only of the foreign-born population. In 1990, all persons who responded to the long-form questionnaire and were not born in the United States were to complete the question on year of entry.

HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

LIVING QUARTERS

Living quarters are classified as either housing units or group quarters. (For more information, see the discussion of "Group Quarters" under Population Characteristics.)

Usually, living quarters are in structures intended for residential use (for example, a one-family home, apartment house, hotel or motel, boarding house, or mobile home). Living quarters also may be in structures intended for nonresidential use (for example, the rooms in a warehouse where a guard lives), as well as in places such as tents, vans, shelters for the homeless, dormitories, barracks, and old railroad cars.

Housing Units—A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a mobile home or trailer, a group of rooms or a single room occupied as separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from outside the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements. For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants.

Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that recreational vehicles, boats, vans, tents, railroad cars, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealers' sales lots, at the factory, or in storage yards are excluded from the housing inventory.

If the living quarters contains nine or more persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge (a total of at least 10 unrelated persons), it is classified as group quarters. If the living quarters contains eight or fewer persons unrelated to the householder or person in charge, it is classified as a housing unit.

Occupied Housing Units—A housing unit is classified as occupied if it is the usual place of residence of the person or group of persons living in it at the time of enumeration, or if the occupants are only temporarily absent; that is, away on vacation or business. If all the persons staying in the unit at the time of the census have their usual place of residence elsewhere, the unit is classified as vacant. A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit as their usual place of residence. By definition, the count of occupied housing units for 100-percent tabulations is the same as the count of households or householders. In sample tabulations, the counts of household and occupied housing units may vary slightly because of different sample weighting methods.

Vacant Housing Units—A housing unit is vacant if no one is living in it at the time of enumeration, unless its occupants are only temporarily absent. Units temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons who have a usual residence elsewhere also are classified as vacant. (For more information, see discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

New units not yet occupied are classified as vacant housing units if construction has reached a point where all exterior windows and doors are installed and final usable floors are in place. Vacant units are excluded if they are open to the elements; that is, the roof, walls, windows, and/or doors no longer protect the interior from the elements, or if there is positive evidence (such as a sign on the house or in the block) that the unit is condemned or is to be demolished. Also excluded are quarters being used entirely for nonresidential purposes, such as a store or an office, or quarters used for the storage of business supplies or inventory, machinery, or agricultural products.

Hotels, Motels, Rooming Houses, Etc.—Occupied rooms or suites of rooms in hotels, motels, and similar places are classified as housing units only when occupied by permanent residents; that is, persons who consider the hotel as their usual place of residence or have no usual place of residence elsewhere. Vacant rooms or suites of rooms are classified as housing units only in those hotels, motels, and similar places in which 75 percent or more of the accommodations are occupied by permanent residents.

If any of the occupants in a rooming or boarding house live and eat separately from others in the building and have direct access, their quarters are classified as separate housing units.

Staff Living Quarters—The living quarters occupied by staff personnel within any group quarters are separate housing units if they satisfy the housing unit criteria of separateness and direct access; otherwise, they are considered group quarters.

Comparability—The first Census of Housing in 1940 established the "dwelling unit" concept. Although the term became "housing unit" and the definition has been modified slightly in succeeding censuses, the 1990 definition is essentially comparable to previous censuses. There was no change in the housing unit definition between 1980 and 1990.

ACREAGE

The data on acreage were obtained from questionnaire items H5a and H19a. Question H5a was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. Question H19a was asked on a sample basis at occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes.

Question H5a asks whether the house or mobile home is located on a place of 10 or more acres. The intent of this

item is to exclude owner-occupied and renter-occupied one-family houses on 10 or more acres from the specified owner- and renter-occupied universes for value and rent tabulations.

Question H19a provides data on whether the unit is located on less than 1 acre. The main purpose of this item, in conjunction with question H19b on agricultural sales, is to identify farm units. (For more information, see discussion under "Farm Residence.")

For both items, the land may consist of more than one tract or plot. These tracts or plots are usually adjoining; however, they may be separated by a road, creek, another piece of land, etc.

Comparability—Question H5a is similar to that asked in 1970 and 1980. This item was asked for the first time of mobile home occupants in 1990. Question H19a is an abbreviated form of a question asked on a sample basis in 1980. In previous censuses, information on city or suburban lot and number of acres was obtained also.

AGRICULTURAL SALES

Data on the sales of agricultural crops were obtained from questionnaire item H19b, which was asked on a sample basis at occupied one-family houses and mobile homes located on lots of 1 acre or more. Data for this item exclude units on lots of less than 1 acre, units located in structures containing 2 or more units, and all vacant units. This item refers to the total amount (before taxes and expenses) received in 1989 from the sale of crops, vegetables, fruits, nuts, livestock and livestock products, and nursery and forest products, produced on "this property." Respondents new to a unit were asked to estimate total agricultural sales in 1989 even if some portion of the sales had been made by other occupants of the unit.

This item is used mainly to classify housing units as farm or nonfarm residences, not to provide detailed information on the sale of agricultural products. Detailed information on the sale of agricultural products is provided by the Census Bureau's Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989). (For more information, see the discussion under "Farm Residence.")

BEDROOMS

The data on bedrooms were obtained from questionnaire item H9, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The number of bedrooms is the count of rooms designed to be used as bedrooms; that is, the number of rooms that would be listed as bedrooms if the house or apartment were on the market for sale or for rent. Included are all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms even if

they currently are being used for some other purpose. A housing unit consisting of only one room, such as a one-room efficiency apartment, is classified, by definition, as having no bedroom.

Comparability—Data on bedrooms have been collected in every census since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, data for bedrooms were shown only for year-round units. In past censuses, a room was defined as a bedroom if it was used mainly for sleeping even if also used for other purposes. Rooms that were designed to be used as bedrooms but used mainly for other purposes were not considered to be bedrooms. A distribution of housing units by number of bedrooms calculated from data collected in a 1986 test showed virtually no differences in the two versions except in the two bedroom category, where the previous "use" definition showed a slightly lower proportion of units.

BOARDED-UP STATUS

Boarded-up status was obtained from questionnaire item C2 and was determined for all vacant units. Boarded-up units have windows and doors covered by wood, metal, or masonry to protect the interior and to prevent entry into the building. A single-unit structure, a unit in a multi-unit structure, or an entire multi-unit structure may be boarded-up in this way. For certain census data products, boarded-up units are shown only for units in the "Other vacant" category. A unit classified as "Usual home elsewhere" can never be boarded up. (For more information, see the discussion under "Usual Home Elsewhere.")

Comparability—This item was first asked in the 1980 census and was shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all vacant housing units.

BUSINESS ON PROPERTY

The data for business on property were obtained from questionnaire item H5b, which was asked at all occupied and vacant one-family houses and mobile homes. This question is used to exclude owner-occupied one-family houses with business or medical offices on the property from certain statistics on financial characteristics.

A business must be easily recognizable from the outside. It usually will have a separate outside entrance and have the appearance of a business, such as a grocery store, restaurant, or barber shop. It may be either attached to the house or mobile home or be located elsewhere on the property. Those housing units in which a room is used for business or professional purposes and have no recognizable alterations to the outside are *not* considered as having a business. Medical offices are considered businesses for tabulation purposes.

Comparability—Data on business on property have been collected since 1940.

CONDOMINIUM FEE

The data on condominium fee were obtained from questionnaire item H25, which was asked at owner-occupied condominiums. This item was asked on a sample basis. A condominium fee normally is charged monthly to the owners of the individual condominium units by the condominium owners association to cover operating, maintenance, administrative, and improvement costs of the common property (grounds, halls, lobby, parking areas, laundry rooms, swimming pool, etc.) The costs for utilities and/or fuels may be included in the condominium fee if the units do not have separate meters.

Data on condominium fees may include real estate tax and/or insurance payments for the common property, but do not include real estate taxes or fire, hazard, and flood insurance for the individual unit already reported in questions H21 and H22.

Amounts reported were the regular monthly payment, even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. Costs were estimated as closely as possible when exact costs were not known.

The data from this item were added to payments for mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments; and utilities and fuels to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for condominium owners.

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990.

CONDOMINIUM STATUS

The data on condominium housing units were obtained from questionnaire item H18, which was asked on a sample basis at both occupied and vacant housing units. Condominium is a type of ownership that enables a person to own an apartment or house in a development of similarly owned units and to hold a common or joint ownership in some or all of the common areas and facilities such as land, roof, hallways, entrances, elevators, swimming pool, etc. Condominiums may be single-family houses as well as units in apartment buildings. A condominium unit need not be occupied by the owner to be counted as such. A unit classified as "mobile home or trailer" or "other" (see discussion under "Units in Structure") cannot be a condominium unit.

Limitation of the Data—Testing done prior to the 1980 and 1990 censuses indicated that the number of condominiums may be slightly overstated.

Comparability—In 1970, condominiums were grouped together with cooperative housing units, and the data were reported only for owner-occupied cooperatives and condominiums. Beginning in 1980, the census identified all

condominium units and the data were shown for renter-occupied and vacant year-round condominiums as well as owner occupied. In 1970 and 1980, the question on condominiums was asked on a 100-percent basis. In 1990, it was asked on a sample basis.

CONTRACT RENT

The data on contract rent (also referred to as "rent asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H7a, which was asked at all occupied housing units that were rented for cash rent and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

Housing units that are renter occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in census data products. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. Rent-free houses or apartments may be provided to compensate caretakers, ministers, tenant farmers, sharecroppers, or others.

Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, fees, meals, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the monthly rent asked for the rental unit at the time of enumeration.

If the contract rent includes rent for a business unit or for living quarters occupied by another household, the respondent was instructed to report that part of the rent estimated to be for his or her unit only. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

If a renter pays rent to the owner of a condominium or cooperative, and the condominium fee or cooperative carrying charge is also paid by the renter to the owner, the respondent was instructed to include the fee or carrying charge.

If a renter receives payments from lodgers or roomers who are listed as members of the household, the respondent was instructed to report the rent without deduction for any payments received from the lodgers or roomers. The respondent was instructed to report the rent agreed to or contracted for even if paid by someone else such as friends or relatives living elsewhere, or a church or welfare agency.

In some tabulations, contract rent is presented for all renter-occupied housing units, as well as specified renter-occupied and vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information on rent, see the discussion under "Gross Rent.")

Median and Quartile Contract Rent—The median divides the rent distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the rent distribution into four equal parts. In computing median and quartile contract rent, units reported as "No

cash rent" are excluded. Median and quartile rent calculations are rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Contract Rent—To calculate aggregate contract rent, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$80" is \$50. The amount assigned to the category "\$1,000 or more" is \$1,250. Mean contract rent is rounded to the nearest whole dollar. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Limitation of the Data—In the 1970 and 1980 censuses, contract rent for vacant units had high allocation rates, about 35 percent.

Comparability—Data on this item have been collected since 1930. For 1990, quartiles were added because the range of rents and values in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large rent and value differences among various geographic areas.

DURATION OF VACANCY

The data for duration of vacancy (also referred to as "months vacant") were obtained from questionnaire item D, which was completed by census enumerators. The statistics on duration of vacancy refer to the length of time (in months and years) between the date the last occupants moved from the unit and the time of enumeration. The data, therefore, do not provide a direct measure of the total length of time units remain vacant.

For newly constructed units which have never been occupied, the duration of vacancy is counted from the date construction was completed. For recently converted or merged units, the time is reported from the date conversion or merger was completed. Units occupied by an entire household with a usual home elsewhere are assigned to the "Less than 1 month" interval.

Comparability—Similar data have been collected since 1960. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round vacant housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all vacant housing units.

FARM RESIDENCE

The data on farm residence were obtained from questionnaire items H19a and H19b. An occupied one-family house or mobile home is classified as a farm residence if: (1) the housing unit is located on a property of 1 acre or more, and (2) at least \$1,000 worth of agricultural products were sold from the property in 1989. Group quarters and housing units that are in multi-unit buildings or vacant are not included as farm residences.

A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household paying cash rent for land and buildings is enumerated as a farm residence only if sales of agricultural products from its yard (as opposed to the general property on which it is located) amounted to at least \$1,000 in 1989. A one-family unit occupied by a tenant household that does not pay cash rent is enumerated as a farm residence if the remainder of the farm (including its yard) qualifies as a farm.

Farm residence is provided as an independent data item only for housing units located in rural areas. It may be derived for housing units in urban areas from the data items on acreage and sales of agricultural products on the public-use microdata sample (PUMS) files. (For more information on PUMS, see Appendix F, Data Products and User Assistance.)

The farm population consists of persons in households living in farm residences. Some persons who are counted on a property classified as a farm (including in some cases farm workers) are excluded from the farm population. Such persons include those who reside in multi-unit buildings or group quarters.

Comparability—These are the same criteria that were used to define a farm residence in 1980. In 1960 and 1970, a farm was defined as a place of 10 or more acres with at least \$50 worth of agricultural sales or a place of less than 10 acres with at least \$250 worth of agricultural sales. Earlier censuses used other definitions. Note that the definition of a farm residence differs from the definition of a farm in the Census of Agriculture (*Factfinder for the Nation: Agricultural Statistics*, Bureau of the Census, 1989).

GROSS RENT

Gross rent is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else). Gross rent is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of utilities and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures for the tabulations. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations. Gross rent is calculated on a sample basis.

Comparability—Data on gross rent have been collected since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

GROSS RENT AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989 is a computed ratio of monthly gross rent to monthly household income (total household income in 1989 divided by 12). The ratio was computed separately for each unit and was rounded to the nearest whole percentage. Units for which no cash rent is paid and units occupied by households that reported no income or a net loss in 1989 comprise the category "Not computed." This item is calculated on a sample basis.

HOUSE HEATING FUEL

The data on house heating fuel were obtained from questionnaire item H14, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. The data show the type of fuel used most to heat the house or apartment.

Utility Gas—Includes gas piped through underground pipes from a central system to serve the neighborhood.

Bottled, Tank, or LP Gas—Includes liquid propane gas stored in bottles or tanks which are refilled or exchanged when empty.

Fuel Oil, Kerosene, Etc.—Includes fuel oil, kerosene, gasoline, alcohol, and other combustible liquids.

Wood—Includes purchased wood, wood cut by household members on their property or elsewhere, driftwood, saw-mill or construction scraps, or the like.

Solar Energy—Includes heat provided by sunlight which is collected, stored, and actively distributed to most of the rooms.

Other Fuel—Includes all other fuels not specified elsewhere.

No Fuel Used—Includes units that do not use any fuel or that do not have heating equipment.

Comparability—Data on house heating fuel have been collected since 1940. The category, "Solar energy" is new for 1990.

INSURANCE FOR FIRE, HAZARD, AND FLOOD

The data on fire, hazard, and flood insurance were obtained from questionnaire item H22, which was asked at a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics for this item refer to the annual premium for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on

the property (land and buildings); that is, policies that protect the property and its contents against loss due to damage by fire, lightning, winds, hail, flood, explosion, and so on.

Liability policies are included only if they are paid with the fire, hazard, and flood insurance premiums and the amounts for fire, hazard, and flood cannot be separated. Premiums are included even if paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, the premiums are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance is added to payments for real estate taxes, utilities, fuels, and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

A separate question (H23d) determines whether insurance premiums are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting these premiums twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data on payment for fire and hazard insurance were collected for the first time in 1980. Flood insurance was not specifically mentioned in the wording of the question in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

KITCHEN FACILITIES

Data on kitchen facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H11, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. A unit has complete kitchen facilities when it has all of the following: (1) an installed sink with piped water, (2) a range, cook top and convection or microwave oven, or cookstove, and (3) a refrigerator. All kitchen facilities must be located in the structure. They need not be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered a range or cookstove. An ice box is not considered to be a refrigerator.

Comparability—Data on complete kitchen facilities were collected for the first time in 1970. Earlier censuses collected data on individual components, such as kitchen sink and type of refrigeration equipment. In 1970 and 1980, data for kitchen facilities were shown only for year-round units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

MEALS INCLUDED IN RENT

The data on meals included in the rent were obtained from questionnaire item H7b, which was asked of all

occupied housing units that were rented for cash and all vacant housing units that were for rent at the time of enumeration.

The statistics on meals included in rent are presented for specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units. Specified renter-occupied and specified vacant-for-rent units exclude one-family houses on 10 or more acres. (For more information, see the discussion under "Contract Rent.")

Comparability—This is a new item in 1990. It is intended to measure "congregate" housing, which generally is considered to be housing units where the rent includes meals and other services, such as transportation to shopping and recreation.

MOBILE HOME COSTS

The data on mobile home costs were obtained from questionnaire item H26, which was asked at owner-occupied mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis.

These data include the total yearly costs for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees, and license fees on all owner-occupied mobile homes. The instructions are to not include real estate taxes already reported in question H21.

Costs are estimated as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. Amounts are the total for an entire 12-month billing period, even if they are paid by someone outside the household or remain unpaid.

The data from this item are added to payments for mortgages, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, utilities, and fuels to derive selected monthly owner costs for mobile homes owners.

Comparability—This item is new for 1990.

MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on mortgage payment were obtained from questionnaire item H23b, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. This item was asked on a sample basis. Question H23b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid the lender for the first mortgage (deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt) on the property. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

The amounts reported include everything paid to the lender including principal and interest payments, real estate taxes, fire, hazard, and flood insurance payments, and mortgage insurance premiums. Separate questions determine whether real estate taxes and fire, hazard, and flood

insurance payments are included in the mortgage payment to the lender. This makes it possible to avoid counting these components twice in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs."

Comparability—Information on mortgage payment was collected for the first time in 1980. It was collected only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, one-family houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions on monthly mortgage payments were asked of all owner-occupied one-family houses, including one-family houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office.

The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from a single question. Two questions were used in 1990; one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages or home equity loans. (For more information, see the discussion under "Second or Junior Mortgage Payment.")

MORTGAGE STATUS

The data on mortgage status were obtained from questionnaire items H23a and H24a, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. "Mortgage" refers to all forms of debt where the property is pledged as security for repayment of the debt. It includes such debt instruments as deeds of trust, trust deeds, contracts to purchase, land contracts, junior mortgages and home equity loans.

A mortgage is considered a first mortgage if it has prior claim over any other mortgage or if it is the only mortgage on the property. All other mortgages, (second, third, etc.) are considered junior mortgages. A home equity loan is generally a junior mortgage. If no first mortgage is reported, but a junior mortgage or home equity loan is reported, then the loan is considered a first mortgage.

In most census data products, the tabulations for "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." The category "not mortgaged" is comprised of housing units owned free and clear of debt.

Comparability—A question on mortgage status was included in the 1940 and 1950 censuses, but not in the 1960 and 1970 censuses. The item was reinstated in 1980 along with a separate question dealing with the existence of second or junior mortgages. In 1980, the mortgage status questions were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses on less than 10 acres. Excluded were mobile homes,

condominiums, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the questions were asked of all one-family owner-occupied housing units, including houses on 10 or more acres. They were also asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and houses with a business or medical office.

PERSONS IN UNIT

This item is based on the 100-percent count of persons in occupied housing units. All persons occupying the housing unit are counted, including the householder, occupants related to the householder, and lodgers, roomers, boarders, and so forth.

The data on "persons in unit" show the number of housing units occupied by the specified number of persons. The phrase "persons in unit" is used for housing tabulations, "persons in households" for population items. Figures for "persons in unit" match those for "persons in household" for 100-percent data products. In sample products, they may differ because of the weighting process.

Median Persons in Unit—In computing median persons in unit, a whole number is used as the midpoint of an interval; thus, a unit with 4 persons is treated as an interval ranging from 3.5 to 4.5 persons. Median persons is rounded to the nearest hundredth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Persons in Occupied Housing Units—This is the total population minus those persons living in group quarters. "Persons per occupied housing unit" is computed by dividing the population living in housing units by the number of occupied housing units.

PERSONS PER ROOM

"Persons per room" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. Persons per room is rounded to the nearest hundredth. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Mean Persons Per Room—This is computed by dividing persons in housing units by the aggregate number of rooms. This is intended to provide a measure of utilization. A higher mean may indicate a greater degree of utilization or crowding; a low mean may indicate under-utilization. (For more information on means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

PLUMBING FACILITIES

The data on plumbing facilities were obtained from questionnaire item H10, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a

sample basis. Complete plumbing facilities include hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and a bathtub or shower. All three facilities must be located inside the house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Housing units are classified as lacking complete plumbing facilities when any of the three facilities are not present.

Comparability—The 1990 data on complete plumbing facilities are not strictly comparable with the 1980 data. In 1980, complete plumbing facilities were defined as hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet in the housing unit for the exclusive use of the residents of that unit. In 1990, the Census Bureau dropped the requirement of exclusive use from the definition of complete plumbing facilities. Of the 2.3 million year-round housing units classified in 1980 as lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use, approximately 25 percent of these units had complete plumbing but the facilities were also used by members of another household. From 1940 to 1970, separate and more detailed questions were asked on piped water, bathing, and toilet facilities. In 1970 and 1980, the data on plumbing facilities were shown only for year-round units.

POVERTY STATUS OF HOUSEHOLDS IN 1989

The data on poverty status of households were derived from answers to the income questions. The income items were asked on a sample basis. Households are classified below the poverty level when the total 1989 income of the family or of the nonfamily householder is below the appropriate poverty threshold. The income of persons living in the household who are unrelated to the householder is not considered when determining the poverty status of a household, nor does their presence affect the household size in determining the appropriate poverty threshold. The poverty thresholds vary depending upon three criteria: size of family, number of children, and age of the family householder or unrelated individual for one and two-persons households. (For more information, see the discussion of "Poverty Status in 1989" and "Income in 1989" under Population Characteristics.)

REAL ESTATE TAXES

The data on real estate taxes were obtained from questionnaire item H21, which was asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. The statistics from this question refer to the total amount of all real estate taxes on the entire property (land and buildings) payable in 1989 to all taxing jurisdictions, including special assessments, school taxes, county taxes, and so forth.

Real estate taxes include State, local, and all other real estate taxes even if delinquent, unpaid, or paid by someone who is not a member of the household. However, taxes due from prior years are not included. If taxes are paid on other than a yearly basis, the payments are converted to a yearly basis.

The payment for real estate taxes is added to payments for fire, hazard, and flood insurance; utilities and fuels; and mortgages (both first and junior mortgages and home equity loans) to derive "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989." A separate question (H23c) determines whether real estate taxes are included in the mortgage payment to the lender(s). This makes it possible to avoid counting taxes twice in the computations.

Comparability—Data for real estate taxes were collected for the first time in 1980. The question was asked only at owner-occupied one-family houses. Excluded were mobile homes or trailers, condominiums, houses with a business or medical office on the property, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings. In 1990, the question was asked of all one-family owner-occupied houses, including houses on 10 or more acres. It also was asked at mobile homes, condominiums, and one-family houses with a business or medical office on the property.

ROOMS

The data on rooms were obtained from questionnaire item H3, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. The statistics on rooms are in terms of the number of housing units with a specified number of rooms. The intent of this question is to count the number of whole rooms used for living purposes.

For each unit, rooms include living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, enclosed porches suitable for year-round use, and lodger's rooms. Excluded are strip or pullman kitchens, bathrooms, open porches, balconies, halls or foyers, half-rooms, utility rooms, unfinished attics or basements, or other unfinished space used for storage. A partially divided room is a separate room only if there is a partition from floor to ceiling, but not if the partition consists solely of shelves or cabinets.

Median Rooms—This measure divides the room distribution into two equal parts, one-half of the cases falling below the median number of rooms and one-half above the median. In computing median rooms, the whole number is used as the midpoint of the interval; thus, the category "3 rooms" is treated as an interval ranging from 2.5 to 3.5 rooms. Median rooms is rounded to the nearest tenth. (For more information on medians, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Rooms—To calculate aggregate rooms, an arbitrary value of "10" is assigned to rooms for units falling within the terminal category, "9 or more." (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—Data on rooms have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are shown for all housing units.

SECOND OR JUNIOR MORTGAGE PAYMENT

The data on second or junior mortgage payments were obtained from questionnaire items H24a and H24b, which were asked at owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Question H24a asks whether a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan exists on the property. Question H24b provides the regular monthly amount required to be paid to the lender on all second or junior mortgages and home equity loans. Amounts are included even if the payments are delinquent or paid by someone else. The amounts reported are included in the computation of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs" and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for units with a mortgage.

All mortgages other than first mortgages are classified as "junior" mortgages. A second mortgage is a junior mortgage that gives the lender a claim against the property that is second to the claim of the holder of the first mortgage. Any other junior mortgage(s) would be subordinate to the second mortgage. A home equity loan is a line of credit available to the borrower that is secured by real estate. It may be placed on a property that already has a first or second mortgage, or it may be placed on a property that is owned free and clear.

If the respondents answered that no first mortgage existed, but a second mortgage did (as in the above case with a home equity loan), a computer edit assigned the unit a first mortgage and made the first mortgage monthly payment the amount reported in the second mortgage. The second mortgage data were then made "No" in question H24a and blank in question H24b.

Comparability—The 1980 census obtained total regular monthly mortgage payments, including payments on second or junior mortgages, from one single question. Two questions were used in 1990: one for regular monthly payments on first mortgages, and one for regular monthly payments on second or junior mortgages and home equity loans.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS

The data on selected monthly owner costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20 through H26 for a sample of owner-occupied one-family houses, condominiums, and mobile homes. Selected monthly owner costs is the sum of payments for mortgages, deeds of trust, contracts to purchase, or similar debts on the property (including payments for the first mortgage, second or junior mortgages, and home equity loans); real estate taxes; fire, hazard, and flood insurance on the property; utilities (electricity, gas, and water); and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.). It also includes, where appropriate, the monthly condominium fee for condominiums and mobile home costs (personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees) for mobile homes.

In certain tabulations, selected monthly owner costs are presented separately for specified owner-occupied housing units (owner-occupied one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property), owner-occupied condominiums, and owner-occupied mobile homes. Data usually are shown separately for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged."

Median Selected Monthly Owner Costs—This measure is rounded to the nearest whole dollar.

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The 1990 tabulations of selected monthly owner costs for specified owner-occupied housing units are virtually identical to 1980, the primary difference was the amounts of the first and second mortgages were collected in separate questions in 1990, while the amounts were collected in a single question in 1980. The component parts of the item were tabulated for mobile homes and condominiums for the first time in 1990.

In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

SELECTED MONTHLY OWNER COSTS AS A PERCENTAGE OF HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1989

The information on selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of household income in 1989 is the computed ratio of selected monthly owner costs to monthly household income in 1989. The ratio was computed separately for each unit and rounded to the nearest whole percentage. The data are tabulated separately for specified owner-occupied units, condominiums, and mobile homes.

Separate distributions are often shown for units "with a mortgage" and for units "not mortgaged." Units occupied by households reporting no income or a net loss in 1989 are included in the "not computed" category. (For more information, see the discussion under "Selected Monthly Owner Costs.")

Comparability—The components of selected monthly owner costs were collected for the first time in 1980. The tabulations of "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989" for specified owner-occupied housing units are comparable to 1980.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The data on sewage disposal were obtained from questionnaire item H16, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Housing units are either connected to a public sewer, to a septic tank or cesspool, or they dispose

of sewage by other means. A public sewer may be operated by a government body or by a private organization. A housing unit is considered to be connected to a septic tank or cesspool when the unit is provided with an underground pit or tank for sewage disposal. The category, "Other means" includes housing units which dispose of sewage in some other way.

Comparability—Data on sewage disposal have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

SOURCE OF WATER

The data on source of water were obtained from questionnaire item H15, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. Housing units may receive their water supply from a number of sources. A common source supplying water to five or more units is classified as a "Public system or private company." The water may be supplied by a city, county, water district, water company, etc., or it may be obtained from a well which supplies water to five or more housing units. If the water is supplied from a well serving four or fewer housing units, the units are classified as having water supplied by either an "Individual drilled well" or an "Individual dug well." Drilled wells or small diameter wells are usually less than 1-1/2 feet in diameter. Dug wells are usually larger than 1-1/2 feet wide and generally hand dug. The category, "Some other source" includes water obtained from springs, creeks, rivers, lakes, cisterns, etc.

Comparability—Data on source of water have been collected since 1940. In 1970 and 1980, data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, data are shown for all housing units.

TELEPHONE IN HOUSING UNIT

The data on telephones were obtained from questionnaire item H12, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. A telephone must be inside the house or apartment for the unit to be classified as having a telephone. Units where the respondent uses a telephone located inside the building but not in the respondent's living quarters are classified as having no telephone.

Comparability—Data on telephones in 1980 are comparable to 1990. The 1960 and 1970 censuses collected data on telephone availability. A unit was classified as having a telephone available if there was a telephone number on which occupants of the unit could be reached. The telephone could have been in another unit, in a common hall, or outside the building.

TENURE

The data for tenure were obtained from questionnaire item H4, which was asked at all occupied housing units. All occupied housing units are classified as either owner occupied or renter occupied.

Owner Occupied—A housing unit is owner occupied if the owner or co-owner lives in the unit even if it is mortgaged or not fully paid for. The owner or co-owner must live in the unit and usually is the person listed in column 1 of the questionnaire. The unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan" if it is being purchased with a mortgage or some other debt arrangement such as a deed of trust, trust deed, contract to purchase, land contract, or purchase agreement. The unit is also considered owned with a mortgage if it is built on leased land and there is a mortgage on the unit.

A housing unit is "Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)" if there is no mortgage or other similar debt on the house, apartment, or mobile home including units built on leased land if the unit is owned outright without a mortgage. Although owner-occupied units are divided between mortgaged and owned free and clear on the questionnaire, census data products containing 100-percent data show only total owner-occupied counts. More extensive mortgage information was collected on the long-form questionnaire and are shown in census products containing sample data. (For more information, see the discussion under "Mortgage Status.")

Renter Occupied—All occupied housing units which are not owner occupied, whether they are rented for cash rent or occupied without payment of cash rent, are classified as renter occupied. "No cash rent" units are separately identified in the rent tabulations. Such units are generally provided free by friends or relatives or in exchange for services such as resident manager, caretaker, minister, or tenant farmer. Housing units on military bases also are classified in the "No cash rent" category. "Rented for cash rent" includes units in continuing care, sometimes called life care arrangements. These arrangements usually involve a contract between one or more individuals and a health services provider guaranteeing the individual shelter, usually a house or apartment, and services, such as meals or transportation to shopping or recreation.

Comparability—Data on tenure have been collected since 1890. In 1970, the question on tenure also included a category for condominium and cooperative ownership. In 1980, condominium units and cooperatives were dropped from the tenure item, and since 1980, only condominium units are identified in a separate question.

For 1990, the response categories were expanded to allow the respondent to report whether the unit was owned with a mortgage or free and clear (without a mortgage). The distinction between units owned with a mortgage and units owned free and clear was added in 1990 to improve

the count of owner-occupied units. Research after the 1980 census indicated some respondents did not consider their units owned if they had a mortgage.

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

The data on units in structure (also referred to as "type of structure") were obtained from questionnaire item H2, which was asked at all housing units. A structure is a separate building that either has open spaces on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In determining the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, are counted. Stores and office space are excluded.

The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings.

1-Unit, Detached—This is a 1-unit structure detached from any other house; that is, with open space on all four sides. Such structures are considered detached even if they have an adjoining shed or garage. A one-family house that contains a business is considered detached as long as the building has open space on all four sides. Mobile homes or trailers to which one or more permanent rooms have been added or built also are included.

1-Unit, Attached—This is a 1-unit structure that has one or more walls extending from ground to roof separating it from adjoining structures. In row houses (sometimes called townhouses), double houses, or houses attached to non-residential structures, each house is a separate, attached structure if the dividing or common wall goes from ground to roof.

2 or More Units—These are units in structures containing 2 or more housing units, further categorized as units in structures with 2, 3 or 4, 5 to 9, 10 to 19, 20 to 49, and 50 or more units.

Mobile Home or Trailer—Both occupied and vacant mobile homes to which no permanent rooms have been added are counted in this category. Mobile homes or trailers used only for business purposes or for extra sleeping space and mobile homes or trailers for sale on a dealer's lot, at the factory, or in storage are not counted in the housing inventory.

Other—This category is for any living quarters occupied as a housing unit that does not fit the previous categories. Examples that fit this category are houseboats, railroad cars, campers, and vans.

Comparability—Data on units in structure have been collected since 1940 and on mobile homes and trailers since 1950. In 1970 and 1980, these data were shown only for year-round housing units. In 1990, these data are

shown for all housing units. In 1980, the data were collected on a sample basis. The category, "Boat, tent, van, etc." was replaced in 1990 by the category "Other." In some areas, the proportion of units classified as "Other" is far larger than the number of units that were classified as "Boat, tent, van, etc." in 1980.

USUAL HOME ELSEWHERE

The data for usual home elsewhere are obtained from questionnaire item B, which was completed by census employees. A housing unit temporarily occupied at the time of enumeration entirely by persons with a usual residence elsewhere is classified as vacant. The occupants are classified as having a "Usual home elsewhere" and are counted at the address of their usual place of residence. Typical examples are people in a vacation home, persons renting living quarters temporarily for work, and migrant workers.

Limitation of the Data—Evidence from previous censuses suggests that in some areas enumerators marked units as "vacant—usual home elsewhere" when they should have marked "vacant—regular."

Comparability—Data for usual home elsewhere was tabulated for the first time in 1980.

UTILITIES

The data on utility costs were obtained from questionnaire items H20a through H20d, which were asked of occupied housing units. These items were asked on a sample basis.

Questions H20a through H20d asked for the yearly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, water) and other fuels (oil, coal, wood, kerosene, etc.). For the tabulations, these yearly amounts are divided by 12 to derive the average monthly cost and are then included in the computation of "Gross Rent," "Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989," "Selected Monthly Owner Costs," and "Selected Monthly Owner Costs as a Percentage of Household Income in 1989."

Costs are recorded if paid by or billed to occupants, a welfare agency, relatives, or friends. Costs that are paid by landlords, included in the rent payment, or included in condominium or cooperative fees are excluded.

Limitation of the Data—Research has shown that respondents tended to overstate their expenses for electricity and gas when compared to utility company records. There is some evidence that this overstatement is reduced when yearly costs are asked rather than monthly costs. Caution should be exercised in using these data for direct analysis because costs are not reported for certain kinds of units

such as renter-occupied units with all utilities included in the rent and owner-occupied condominium units with utilities included in the condominium fee.

Comparability—The data on utility costs have been collected since 1980 for owner-occupied housing units, and since 1940 for renter-occupied housing units. In 1980, costs for electricity and gas were collected as average monthly costs. In 1990, all utility and fuel costs were collected as yearly costs and divided by 12 to provide an average monthly cost.

VACANCY STATUS

The data on vacancy status were obtained from questionnaire item C1, which was completed by census enumerators. Vacancy status and other characteristics of vacant units were determined by enumerators obtaining information from landlords, owners, neighbors, rental agents, and others. Vacant units are subdivided according to their housing market classification as follows:

For Rent—These are vacant units offered "for rent," and vacant units offered either "for rent" or "for sale."

For Sale Only—These are vacant units being offered "for sale only," including units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "for sale only."

Rented or Sold, Not Occupied—If any money rent has been paid or agreed upon but the new renter has not moved in as of the date of enumeration, or if the unit has recently been sold but the new owner has not yet moved in, the vacant unit is classified as "rented or sold, not occupied."

For Seasonal, Recreational, or Occasional Use—These are vacant units used or intended for use only in certain seasons or for weekend or other occasional use throughout the year.

Seasonal units include those used for summer or winter sports or recreation, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins. Seasonal units also may include quarters for such workers as herders and loggers. Interval ownership units, sometimes called shared-ownership or time-sharing condominiums, also are included here.

For Migrant Workers—These include vacant units intended for occupancy by migratory workers employed in farm work during the crop season. (Work in a cannery, a freezer plant, or a food-processing plant is not farm work.)

Other Vacant—If a vacant unit does not fall into any of the classifications specified above, it is classified as "other vacant." For example, this category includes units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner.

Homeowner Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship between the number of vacant units for sale and the total homeowner inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for sale only by the sum of the owner-occupied units and the number of vacant units that are for sale only.

Rental Vacancy Rate—This is the percentage relationship of the number of vacant units for rent to the total rental inventory. It is computed by dividing the number of vacant units for rent by the sum of the renter-occupied units and the number of vacant units for rent.

Comparability—Data on vacancy status have been collected since 1940. For 1990, the category, "seasonal/recreational/occasional use" combined vacant units classified in 1980 as "seasonal or migratory" and "held for occasional use." Also, in 1970 and 1980, housing characteristics generally were presented only for year-round units. In 1990, housing characteristics are shown for all housing units.

VALUE

The data on value (also referred to as "price asked" for vacant units) were obtained from questionnaire item H6, which was asked at housing units that were owned, being bought, or vacant for sale at the time of enumeration. Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot, mobile home and lot, or condominium unit) would sell for if it were for sale. If the house or mobile home was owned or being bought, but the land on which it sits was not, the respondent was asked to estimate the combined value of the house or mobile home and the land. For vacant units, value was the price asked for the property.

Value was tabulated separately for all owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale housing units, owner-occupied and vacant-for-sale mobile homes or trailers, and specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units. Specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale housing units include only one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres without a business or medical office on the property. The data for "specified units" exclude mobile homes, houses with a business or medical office, houses on 10 or more acres, and housing units in multi-unit buildings.

Median and Quartile Value—The median divides the value distribution into two equal parts. Quartiles divide the value distribution into four equal parts. These measures are rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on medians and quartiles, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Aggregate Value—To calculate aggregate value, the amount assigned for the category "Less than \$10,000" is \$9,000. The amount assigned to the category "\$500,000 or more"

is \$600,000. Mean value is rounded to the nearest hundred dollars. (For more information on aggregates and means, see the discussion under "Derived Measures.")

Comparability—In 1980, value was asked only at owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale one-family houses on fewer than 10 acres with no business or medical office on the property and at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale condominium housing units. Mobile homes were excluded. Value data were presented for specified owner-occupied housing units, specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units, and owner-occupied condominium housing units.

In 1990, the question was asked at all owner-occupied or vacant-for-sale-only housing units with no exclusions. Data presented for specified owner-occupied and specified vacant-for-sale-only housing units will include one-family condominium houses but not condominiums in multi-unit structures since condominium units are now identified only in long-form questionnaires.

For 1990, quartiles have been added because the range of values and rents in the United States has increased in recent years. Upper and lower quartiles can be used to note large value and rent differences among various geographic areas.

VEHICLES AVAILABLE

The data on vehicles available were obtained from questionnaire item H13, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data show the number of households with a specified number of passenger cars, vans, and pickup or panel trucks of one-ton capacity or less kept at home and available for the use of household members. Vehicles rented or leased for one month or more, company vehicles, and police and government vehicles are included if kept at home and used for nonbusiness purposes. Dismantled or immobile vehicles are excluded. Vehicles kept at home but used only for business purposes also are excluded.

Vehicles Per Household—This is computed by dividing aggregate vehicles available by the number of occupied housing units.

Limitation of the Data—The 1980 census evaluations showed that the number of automobiles was slightly overreported; the number of vans and trucks slightly underreported. The statistics do not measure the number of vehicles privately owned or the number of households owning vehicles.

Comparability—Data on automobiles available were collected from 1960 to 1980. In 1980, a separate question also was asked on the number of trucks and vans. The data on automobiles and trucks and vans were presented

separately and also as a combined vehicles available tabulation. The 1990 data are comparable to the 1980 vehicles available tabulations.

YEAR HOUSEHOLDER MOVED INTO UNIT

The data on year householder moved into unit were obtained from questionnaire item H8, which was asked at occupied housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. These data refer to the year of the latest move by the householder. If a householder moved back into a housing unit he or she previously occupied, the year of the latest move was reported. If the householder moved from one apartment to another within the same building, the year the householder moved into the present apartment was reported. The intent is to establish the year the present occupancy by the householder began. The year that the householder moved in is not necessarily the same year other members of the household moved, although in the great majority of cases an entire household moves at the same time.

Comparability—In 1960 and 1970, this question was asked of every person and included in population reports. This item in housing tabulations refers to the year the householder moved in. In 1980 and 1990, the question was asked only of the householder.

YEAR STRUCTURE BUILT

The data on year structure built were obtained from questionnaire item H17, which was asked at both occupied and vacant housing units. This item was asked on a sample basis. Data on year structure built refer to when the building was first constructed, not when it was remodeled, added to, or converted. For housing units under construction that met the housing unit definition—that is, all exterior windows, doors, and final usable floors were in place—the category “1989 or March 1990” was used. For a houseboat or a mobile home or trailer, the manufacturer’s model year was assumed to be the year built. The figures shown in census data products relate to the number of units built during the specified periods that were still in existence at the time of enumeration.

Median Year Structure Built—The median divides the distribution into two equal parts. The median is rounded to the nearest calendar year. Median age of housing can be obtained by subtracting median year structure built from 1990. For example, if the median year structure built is 1957, the median age of housing in that area is 33 years (1990 minus 1957).

Limitation of the Data—Data on year structure built are more susceptible to errors of response and nonreporting than data on many other items because respondents must rely on their memory or on estimates by persons who have

lived in the neighborhood a long time. Available evidence indicates there is underreporting in the older-year-structure-built categories, especially “Built in 1939 or earlier.” The introduction of the “Don’t know” category (see the discussion on “Comparability”) may have resulted in relatively higher allocation rates. Data users should refer to the discussion in Appendix C, Accuracy of the Data, and to the allocation tables.

Comparability—Data on year structure built were collected for the first time in the 1940 census. Since then, the response categories have been modified to accommodate the 10-year period between each census. In 1990, the category, “Don’t Know,” was added in an effort to minimize the response error mentioned in the paragraph above on limitation of the data.

DERIVED MEASURES

Census data products include various derived measures, such as medians, means, and percentages, as well as certain rates and ratios. Derived measures that round to less than 0.1 are not shown but indicated as zero. In printed reports, zero is indicated by a dash (-).

Interpolation

Interpolation frequently is used in calculating medians or quartiles based on interval data and in approximating standard errors from tables. Linear interpolation is used to estimate values of a function between two known values. “Pareto interpolation” is an alternative to linear interpolation. It is used by the Census Bureau in calculating median income within intervals wider than \$2,500. In Pareto interpolation, the median is derived by interpolating between the logarithms of the upper and lower income limits of the median category.

Mean

This measure represents an arithmetic average of a set of values. It is derived by dividing the sum of a group of numerical items (or aggregate) by the total number of items. Aggregates are used in computing mean values. For example, mean family income is obtained by dividing the aggregate of all income reported by persons in families by the total number of families. (Additional information on means and aggregates is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Median

This measure represents the middle value in a distribution. The median divides the total frequency into two equal parts: one-half of the cases fall below the median and one-half of the cases exceed the median. The median is

computed on the basis of the distribution as tabulated, which is sometimes more detailed than the distribution shown in specific census publications and other data products.

In reports, if the median falls within the upper interval of the tabulation distribution, the median is shown as the initial value of the interval followed by a plus sign (+); if within the lower interval, the median is shown as the upper value of the category followed by a minus sign (-). For summary tape files, if the median falls within the upper or lower interval, it is set to a specified value. (Additional information on medians is included in the separate explanations of many population and housing subjects.)

Percentages, Rates, and Ratios

These measures are frequently presented in census products to compare two numbers or two sets of measurements. These comparisons are made in two ways: (1)

subtraction, which provides an absolute measure of the difference between two items, and (2) the quotient of two numbers, which provides a relative measure of difference.

Quartile

This measure divides a distribution into four equal parts. The first quartile (or lower quartile) is the value that defines the upper limit of the lowest one-quarter of the cases. The second quartile is the median. The third quartile (or upper quartile) defines the lower limit of the upper one-quarter of the cases in the distribution. The difference between the upper and lower quartiles is called the interquartile range. This interquartile range is less affected by wide variations than is the mean. Quartiles are presented for certain financial characteristics such as housing value and rent.

APPENDIX C.

Accuracy of the Data

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INTRODUCTION

The data contained in this data product are based on the 1990 census sample. The data are estimates of the actual figures that would have been obtained from a complete count. Estimates derived from a sample are expected to be different from the 100-percent figures because they are subject to sampling and nonsampling errors. Sampling error in data arises from the selection of persons and housing units to be included in the sample. Nonsampling error affects both sample and 100-percent data, and is introduced as a result of errors that may occur during the collection and processing phases of the census. Provided below is a detailed discussion of both types of errors and a description of the estimation procedures.

SAMPLE DESIGN

Every person and housing unit in the United States was asked certain basic demographic and housing questions (for example, race, age, marital status, housing value, or rent). A sample of these persons and housing units was asked more detailed questions about such items as income, occupation, and housing costs in addition to the basic demographic and housing information. The primary sampling unit for the 1990 census was the housing unit, including all occupants. For persons living in group quarters, the sampling unit was the person. Persons in group quarters were sampled at a 1-in-6 rate.

The sample designation method depended on the data collection procedures. Approximately 95 percent of the population was enumerated by the mailback procedure. In these areas, the Bureau of the Census either purchased a commercial mailing list, which was updated by the United States Postal Service and Census Bureau field staff, or prepared a mailing list by canvassing and listing each address in the area prior to Census Day. These lists were computerized and the appropriate units were electronically designated as sample units. The questionnaires were either mailed or hand-delivered to the addresses with instructions to complete and mail back the form.

Housing units in governmental units with a precensus (1988) estimated population of fewer than 2,500 persons were sampled at 1-in-2. Governmental units were defined for sampling purposes as all incorporated places, all counties, all county equivalents such as parishes in Louisiana, and all minor civil divisions in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, and Wisconsin. Housing units in census tracts and block numbering areas (BNA's) with a precensus housing unit count below 2,000 housing units were sampled at 1-in-6 for those portions not in small governmental units (governmental units with a population less than 2,500). Housing units within census tracts and BNA's with 2,000 or more housing units were sampled at 1-in-8 for those portions not in small governmental units.

In list/enumerate areas (about 5 percent of the population), each enumerator was given a blank address register with designated sample lines. Beginning about Census Day, the enumerator systematically canvassed an assigned area and listed all housing units in the address register in the order they were encountered. Completed questionnaires, including sample information for any housing unit listed on a designated sample line, were collected. For all governmental units with fewer than 2,500 persons in list/enumerate areas, a 1-in-2 sampling rate was used. All other list/enumerate areas were sampled at 1-in-6.

Housing units in American Indian reservations, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas, and Alaska Native villages were sampled according to the same criteria as other governmental units, except the sampling rates were based on the size of the American Indian and Alaska Native population in those areas as measured in the 1980 census. Trust lands were sampled at the same rate as their associated American Indian reservations. Census designated places in Hawaii were sampled at the same rate as governmental units because the Census Bureau does not recognize incorporated places in Hawaii.

The purpose of using variable sampling rates was to provide relatively more reliable estimates for small areas and decrease respondent burden in more densely populated areas while maintaining data reliability. When all sampling rates were taken into account across the Nation, approximately one out of every six housing units in the Nation was included in the 1990 census sample.

CONFIDENTIALITY OF THE DATA

To maintain the confidentiality required by law (Title 13, United States Code), the Bureau of the Census applies a confidentiality edit to the 1990 census data to assure that

published data do not disclose information about specific individuals, households, or housing units. As a result, a small amount of uncertainty is introduced into the estimates of census characteristics. The sample itself provides adequate protection for most areas for which sample data are published since the resulting data are estimates of the actual counts; however, small areas require more protection. The edit is controlled so that the basic structure of the data is preserved.

The confidentiality edit is implemented by selecting a small subset of individual households from the internal sample data files and blanking a subset of the data items on these household records. Responses to those data items were then imputed using the same imputation procedures that were used for nonresponse. A larger subset of households is selected for the confidentiality edit for small areas to provide greater protection for these areas. The editing process is implemented in such a way that the quality and usefulness of the data were preserved.

ERRORS IN THE DATA

Since statistics in this data product are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from 100-percent figures that would have been obtained if all housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters had been enumerated using the same questionnaires, instructions, enumerators, etc. The sample estimate also would differ from other samples of housing units, persons within those housing units, and persons living in group quarters. The deviation of a sample estimate from the average of all possible samples is called the sampling error. The standard error of a sample estimate is a measure of the variation among the estimates from all the possible samples and thus is a measure of the precision with which an estimate from a particular sample approximates the average result of all possible samples. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error permit the construction of interval estimates with prescribed confidence that the interval includes the average result of all possible samples. Described below is the method of calculating standard errors and confidence intervals for the data in this product.

In addition to the variability which arises from the sampling procedures, both sample data and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. Nonsampling error may be introduced during any of the various complex operations used to collect and process census data. For example, operations such as editing, reviewing, or handling questionnaires may introduce error into the data. A detailed discussion of the sources of nonsampling error is given in the section on "Control of Nonsampling Error" in this appendix.

Nonsampling error may affect the data in two ways. Errors that are introduced randomly will increase the variability of the data and should therefore be reflected in the standard error. Errors that tend to be consistent in one

direction will make both sample and 100-percent data biased in that direction. For example, if respondents consistently tend to under-report their income, then the resulting counts of households or families by income category will tend to be understated for the higher income categories and overstated for the lower income categories. Such biases are not reflected in the standard error.

Calculation of Standard Errors

Totals and Percentages—Tables A through C in this appendix contain the information necessary to calculate the standard errors of sample estimates in this data product. To calculate the standard error, it is necessary to know the basic standard error for the characteristic (given in table A or B) that would result under a simple random sample design (of persons, households, or housing units) and estimation technique; the design factor for the particular characteristic estimated (given in table C); and the number of persons or housing units in the tabulation area and the percent of these in the sample. For machine-readable products, the percent-in-sample is included in a data matrix on the file for each tabulation area. In printed reports, the percent-in-sample is provided in data tables at the end of the statistical tables that compose the report. The design factors reflect the effects of the actual sample design and complex ratio estimation procedure used for the 1990 census. Tape purchasers will receive table C, the table of design factors, as a supplement to the technical documentation. Table C is included in this appendix for printed reports.

The steps given below should be used to calculate the standard error of an estimate of a total or a percentage contained in this product. A percentage is defined here as a ratio of a numerator to a denominator where the numerator is a subset of the denominator. For example, the proportion of Black teachers is the ratio of Black teachers to all teachers.

1. Obtain the standard error from table A or B (or use the formula given below the table) for the estimated total or percentage, respectively.
2. Find the geographic area to which the estimate applies in the appropriate percent-in-sample table or appropriate matrix, and obtain the person or housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for this area. Use the person "percent-in-sample" figure for person and family characteristics. Use the housing unit "percent-in-sample" figure for housing unit characteristics.
3. Use table C to obtain the design factor for the characteristic (for example, employment status, school enrollment) and the range that contains the percent-in-sample with which you are working. Multiply the basic standard error by this factor.

The unadjusted standard errors of zero estimates or of very small estimated totals or percentages will approach zero. This is also the case for very large percentages or

estimated totals that are close to the size of the tabulation areas to which they correspond. Nevertheless, these estimated totals and percentages still are subject to sampling and nonsampling variability, and an estimated standard error of zero (or a very small standard error) is not appropriate. For estimated percentages that are less than 2 or greater than 98, use the basic standard errors in table B that appear in the "2 or 98" row. For an estimated total that is less than 50 or within 50 of the total size of the tabulation area, use a basic standard error of 16.

An illustration of the use of the tables is given in the section entitled "Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors."

Sums and Differences—The standard errors estimated from these tables are not directly applicable to sums of and differences between two sample estimates. To estimate the standard error of a sum or difference, the tables are to be used somewhat differently in the following three situations:

1. For the sum of or difference between a sample estimate and a 100-percent value, use the standard error of the sample estimate. The complete count value is not subject to sampling error.
2. For the sum of or difference between two sample estimates, the appropriate standard error is approximately the square root of the sum of the two individual standard errors squared; that is, for standard errors:

$SE_{\hat{X}}$ and $SE_{\hat{Y}}$ of estimates \hat{X} and \hat{Y} :

$$SE_{(\hat{X} + \hat{Y})} = SE_{(\hat{X} - \hat{Y})} = \sqrt{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2 + (SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}$$

This method, however, will underestimate (overestimate) the standard error if the two items in a sum are highly positively (negatively) correlated or if the two items in a difference are highly negatively (positively) correlated. This method may also be used for the difference between (or sum of) sample estimates from two censuses or from a census sample and another survey. The standard error for estimates not based on the 1990 census sample must be obtained from an appropriate source outside of this appendix.

3. For the differences between two estimates, one of which is a subclass of the other, use the tables directly where the calculated difference is the estimate of interest. For example, to determine the estimate of non-Black teachers, one may subtract the estimate of Black teachers from the estimate of total teachers. To determine the standard error of the estimate of non-Black teachers apply the above formula directly.

Ratios—Frequently, the statistic of interest is the ratio of two variables, where the numerator is not a subset of the

denominator. For example, the ratio of teachers to students in public elementary schools. The standard error of the ratio between two sample estimates is estimated as follows:

1. If the ratio is a proportion, then follow the procedure outlined for "Totals and Percentages."
2. If the ratio is not a proportion, then approximate the standard error using the formula below.

$$SE_{(\hat{X}/\hat{Y})} = \frac{\hat{X}}{\hat{Y}} \sqrt{\frac{(SE_{\hat{X}})^2}{\hat{X}^2} + \frac{(SE_{\hat{Y}})^2}{\hat{Y}^2}}$$

Medians—For the standard error of the median of a characteristic, it is necessary to examine the distribution from which the median is derived, as the size of the base and the distribution itself affect the standard error. An approximate method is given here. As the first step, compute one-half of the number on which the median is based (refer to this result as $N/2$). Treat $N/2$ as if it were an ordinary estimate and obtain its standard error as instructed above. Compute the desired confidence interval about $N/2$. Starting with the lowest value of the characteristic, cumulate the frequencies in each category of the characteristic until the sum equals or first exceeds the lower limit of the confidence interval about $N/2$. By linear interpolation, obtain a value of the characteristic corresponding to this sum. This is the lower limit of the confidence interval of the median. In a similar manner, continue cumulating frequencies until the sum equals or exceeds the count in excess of the upper limit of the interval about $N/2$. Interpolate as before to obtain the upper limit of the confidence interval for the estimated median.

When interpolation is required in the upper open-ended interval of a distribution to obtain a confidence bound, use 1.5 times the lower limit of the open-ended confidence interval as the upper limit of the open-ended interval.

Confidence Intervals

A sample estimate and its estimated standard error may be used to construct confidence intervals about the estimate. These intervals are ranges that will contain the average value of the estimated characteristic that results over all possible samples, with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples that could result under the 1990 census sample design were independently selected and surveyed under the same conditions, and if the estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated for each of these samples, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one estimated standard error below the estimate to one estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples;

2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.645 times the estimated standard error below the estimate to 1.645 times the estimated standard error above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two estimated standard errors below the estimate to two estimated standard errors above the estimate would contain the average result from all possible samples.

The intervals are referred to as 68 percent, 90 percent, and 95 percent confidence intervals, respectively.

The average value of the estimated characteristic that could be derived from all possible samples is or is not contained in any particular computed interval. Thus, we cannot make the statement that the average value has a certain probability of falling between the limits of the calculated confidence interval. Rather, one can say with a specified probability of confidence that the calculated confidence interval includes the average estimate from all possible samples (approximately the 100-percent value).

Confidence intervals also may be constructed for the ratio, sum of, or difference between two sample figures. This is done by first computing the ratio, sum, or difference, then obtaining the standard error of the ratio, sum, or difference (using the formulas given earlier), and finally forming a confidence interval for this estimated ratio, sum, or difference as above. One can then say with specified confidence that this interval includes the ratio, sum, or difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The estimated standard errors given in this appendix do not include all portions of the variability due to nonsampling error that may be present in the data. The standard errors reflect the effect of simple response variance, but not the effect of correlated errors introduced by enumerators, coders, or other field or processing personnel. Thus, the standard errors calculated represent a lower bound of the total error. As a result, confidence intervals formed using these estimated standard errors may not meet the stated levels of confidence (i.e., 68, 90, or 95 percent). Thus, some care must be exercised in the interpretation of the data in this data product based on the estimated standard errors.

A standard sampling theory text should be helpful if the user needs more information about confidence intervals and nonsampling errors.

Use of Tables to Compute Standard Errors

The following is a hypothetical example of how to compute a standard error of a total and a percentage. Suppose a particular data table shows that for City A 9,948 persons out of all 15,888 persons age 16 years and over were in the civilian labor force. The percent-in-sample

table lists City A with a percent-in-sample of 16.0 percent (Persons column). The column in table C which includes 16.0 percent-in-sample shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment status."

The basic standard error for the estimated total 9,948 may be obtained from table A or from the formula given below table A. In order to avoid interpolation, the use of the formula will be demonstrated here. Suppose that the total population of City A was 21,220. The formula for the basic standard error, SE, is

$$SE(9,948) = \sqrt{5(9,948) (1 - 9,948 / 21,220)}$$

$$= 163 \text{ persons.}$$

The standard error of the estimated 9,948 persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is found by multiplying the basic standard error 163 by the design factor, 1.1 from table C. This yields an estimated standard error of 179 for the total number of persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force.

The estimated percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force in City A is 62.6. From table B, the unadjusted standard error is found to be approximately 0.85 percentage points. The standard error for the estimated 62.6 percent of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is $0.85 \times 1.1 = 0.94$ percentage points.

A note of caution concerning numerical values is necessary. Standard errors of percentages derived in this manner are approximate. Calculations can be expressed to several decimal places, but to do so would indicate more precision in the data than is justifiable. Final results should contain no more than two decimal places when the estimated standard error is one percentage point (i.e., 1.00) or more.

In the previous example, the standard error of the 9,948 persons 16 years and over in City A who were in the civilian labor force was found to be 179. Thus, a 90 percent confidence interval for this estimated total is found to be:

$$[9,948 - 1.645(179)] \text{ to } [9,948 + 1.645(179)]$$

or

$$9,654 \text{ to } 10,242$$

One can say, with about 90 percent confidence, that this interval includes the value that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

The following is an illustration of the calculation of standard errors and confidence intervals when a difference between two sample estimates is obtained. For example, suppose the number of persons in City B age 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force was 9,314 and the total number of persons 16 years and over was 16,666. Further suppose the population of City B was 25,225. Thus, the estimated percentage of persons 16 years and over who were in the civilian labor force is 55.9 percent. The unadjusted standard error determined using the formula provided at the bottom of table B is 0.86

percentage points. We find that City B had a percent-in-sample of 15.7. The range which includes 15.7 percent-in-sample in table C shows the design factor to be 1.1 for "Employment Status." Thus, the approximate standard error of the percentage (55.9 percent) is $0.86 \times 1.1 = 0.95$ percentage points.

Now suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the difference between City A and City B of the percentages of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force. The difference in the percentages of interest for the two cities is:

$$62.6 - 55.9 = 6.7 \text{ percent.}$$

Using the results of the previous example:

$$\begin{aligned} SE(6.7) &= \sqrt{(SE(62.6))^2 + (SE(55.9))^2} = \sqrt{(0.94)^2 + (0.95)^2} \\ &= 1.34 \text{ percentage points} \end{aligned}$$

The 90 percent confidence interval for the difference is formed as before:

$$\begin{aligned} [6.70 - 1.645(1.34)] \text{ to } [6.70 + 1.645(1.34)] \\ \text{or} \\ 4.50 \text{ to } 8.90 \end{aligned}$$

One can say with 90 percent confidence that the interval includes the difference that would have been obtained by averaging the results from all possible samples.

For reasonably large samples, ratio estimates are normally distributed, particularly for the census population. Therefore, if we can calculate the standard error of a ratio estimate then we can form a confidence interval around the ratio. Suppose that one wished to obtain the standard error of the ratio of the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City A to the estimate of persons who were 16 years and over and who were in the civilian labor force in City B. The ratio of the two estimates of interest is:

$$9948/9314 = 1.07$$

$$\begin{aligned} SE(1.07) &= \left(\frac{9948}{9314} \right) \sqrt{\frac{179^2}{(9948)^2} + \frac{188^2}{(9314)^2}} \\ &= .029 \end{aligned}$$

Using the results above, the 90 percent confidence interval for this ratio would be:

$$\begin{aligned} [1.07 - 1.645(.029)] \text{ to } [1.07 + 1.645(.029)] \\ \text{or} \\ 1.02 \text{ to } 1.12 \end{aligned}$$

ESTIMATION PROCEDURE

The estimates which appear in this publication were obtained from an iterative ratio estimation procedure (iterative proportional fitting) resulting in the assignment of a weight to each sample person or housing unit record. For

any given tabulation area, a characteristic total was estimated by summing the weights assigned to the persons or housing units possessing the characteristic in the tabulation area. Estimates of family or household characteristics were based on the weight assigned to the family member designated as householder. Each sample person or housing unit record was assigned exactly one weight to be used to produce estimates of all characteristics. For example, if the weight given to a sample person or housing unit had the value 6, all characteristics of that person or housing unit would be tabulated with the weight of 6. The estimation procedure, however, did assign weights varying from person to person or housing unit to housing unit. The estimation procedure used to assign the weights was performed in geographically defined "weighting areas." Weighting areas generally were formed of contiguous geographic units which agreed closely with census tabulation areas within counties. Weighting areas were required to have a minimum sample of 400 persons. Weighting areas never crossed State or county boundaries. In small counties with a sample count below 400 persons, the minimum required sample condition was relaxed to permit the entire county to become a weighting area.

Within a weighting area, the ratio estimation procedure for persons was performed in four stages. For persons, the first stage applied 17 household-type groups. The second stage used two groups: sampling rate of 1-in-2; sampling rate less than 1-in-2. The third stage used the dichotomy householders/nonhouseholders. The fourth stage applied 180 aggregate age-sex-race-Hispanic origin categories. The stages were as follows:

PERSONS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Persons in Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in All Other Housing Units
11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit
	Persons in Group Quarters
17	Persons in Group Quarters

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATES

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: HOUSEHOLDER/NONHOUSEHOLDER

1	Householder
2	Nonhouseholder

STAGE IV: AGE/SEX/RACE/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Group	White Persons of Hispanic Origin
	Male
1	0 to 4 years
2	5 to 14 years
3	15 to 19 years
4	20 to 24 years
5	25 to 34 years
6	35 to 54 years
7	55 to 64 years
8	65 to 74 years
9	75 years and over
	Female
10-18	Same age categories as groups 1 through 9.
	Persons Not of Hispanic Origin
19-36	Same sex and age categories as groups 1 through 18.
	Black
37-72	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Asian or Pacific Islander
73-108	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut
109-144	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.
	Other Race (includes those races not listed above)
145-180	Same age/sex/Hispanic origin categories as groups 1 through 36.

Within a weighting area, the first step in the estimation procedure was to assign an initial weight to each sample person record. This weight was approximately equal to the inverse of the probability of selecting a person for the census sample.

The next step in the estimation procedure, prior to iterative proportional fitting, was to combine categories in each of the four estimation stages, when needed to increase the reliability of the ratio estimation procedure. For each stage, any group that did not meet certain criteria for the unweighted sample count or for the ratio of the 100-percent to the initially weighted sample count, was combined, or collapsed, with another group in the same stage according to a specified collapsing pattern. At the fourth stage, an additional criterion concerning the number of complete count persons in each race/Hispanic origin category was applied.

As the final step, the initial weights underwent four stages of ratio adjustment applying the grouping procedures described above. At the first stage, the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the initial weights for each sample person was computed for each stage I group. The initial weight assigned to each person in a group was then multiplied by the stage I group ratio to produce an adjusted weight.

In stage II, the stage I adjusted weights were again adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage I weights for sample persons in each stage II group. Next, at stage III, the stage II weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage II weights for sample persons in each stage III group. Finally, at stage IV, the stage III weights were adjusted by the ratio of the complete census count to the sum of the stage III weights for sample persons in each stage IV group. The four stages of ratio adjustment were performed two times (two iterations) in the order given above. The weights obtained from the second iteration for stage IV were assigned to the sample person records. However, to avoid complications in rounding for tabulated data, only whole number weights were assigned. For example, if the final weight of the persons in a particular group was 7.25 then 1/4 of the sample persons in this group were randomly assigned a weight of 8, while the remaining 3/4 received a weight of 7.

The ratio estimation procedure for housing units was essentially the same as that for persons, except that vacant units were treated differently. The occupied housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in four stages, and the vacant housing unit ratio estimation procedure was done in a single stage. The first stage for occupied housing units applied 16 household type categories, while the second stage used the two sampling categories described above for persons. The third stage applied three units-in-structure categories; i.e. single units, multi-unit less than 10 and multi-unit 10 or more. The fourth stage could potentially use 200 tenure-race-Hispanic origin-value/rent groups. The stages for ratio estimation for housing units were as follows:

OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD

Group	Housing Units With a Family With Own Children Under 18
1	2 persons in housing unit
2	3 persons in housing unit
3	4 persons in housing unit
4	5 to 7 persons in housing unit
5	8 or more persons in housing unit
	Housing Units With a Family Without Own Children Under 18
6-10	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE I: TYPE OF HOUSEHOLD—Con.

All Other Housing Units

11	1 person in housing unit
12-16	2 through 8 or more persons in housing unit

STAGE II: SAMPLING RATE CATEGORY

1	Sampling rate of 1-in-2
2	Sampling rate less than 1-in-2

STAGE III: UNITS IN STRUCTURE

1	Single unit structure
2	Multi-unit structure consisting of fewer than 10 individual units
3	Multi-unit structure consisting of 10 or more individual units

STAGE IV: TENURE/ RACE AND HISPANIC ORIGIN OF HOUSEHOLDER/ VALUE OR RENT

Group	Owner
	White Householder
	Householder of Hispanic Origin
	Value
1	Less than \$20,000
2	\$20,000 to \$39,999
3	\$40,000 to \$59,999
4	\$60,000 to \$79,999
5	\$80,000 to \$99,999
6	\$100,000 to \$149,999
7	\$150,000 to \$249,999
8	\$250,000 to \$299,999
9	\$300,000 or more
10	Other ¹
	Householder Not of Hispanic Origin
11-20	Same value categories as groups 1 through 10
	Black Householder
21-40	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Asian or Pacific Islander Householder
41-60	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder
61-80	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20
	Householder of Other Race
81-100	Same Hispanic origin/ value categories as groups 1 through 20

Renter

White Householder

Householder of Hispanic origin

Rent

101	Less than \$100
102	\$100 to \$199
103	\$200 to \$299
104	\$300 to \$399
105	\$400 to \$499
106	\$500 to \$599
107	\$600 to \$749
108	\$750 to \$999
109	\$1,000 or more
110	No cash rent

Householder Not of Hispanic Origin

111-120	Same rent categories as groups 101 through 110
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Black Householder

121-140	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Asian or Pacific Islander Householder

141-160	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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American Indian, Eskimo, or Aleut Householder

161-180	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Householder of Other Race

181-200	Same Hispanic origin/ rent categories as groups 101 through 120
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Vacant Housing Units

1	Vacant for rent
2	Vacant for sale
3	Other vacant

The estimates produced by this procedure realize some of the gains in sampling efficiency that would have resulted if the population had been stratified into the ratio estimation groups before sampling, and if the sampling rate had been applied independently to each group. The net effect is a reduction in both the standard error and the possible bias of most estimated characteristics to levels below what would have resulted from simply using the initial, unadjusted weight. A by-product of this estimation procedure is that the estimates from the sample will, for the most part, be consistent with the complete count figures for the population and housing unit groups used in the estimation procedure.

¹Value of units in this category results from other factors besides housing value alone, for example, inclusion of more than 10 acres of land, or presence of a business establishment on the premises.

Control of Nonsampling Error

As mentioned earlier, both sample and 100-percent data are subject to nonsampling error. This component of error could introduce serious bias into the data, and the total error could increase dramatically over that which would result purely from sampling. While it is impossible to completely eliminate nonsampling error from an operation as large and complex as the decennial census, the Bureau of the Census attempted to control the sources of such error during the collection and processing operations. Described below are the primary sources of nonsampling error and the programs instituted for control of this error. The success of these programs, however, was contingent upon how well the instructions actually were carried out during the census. As part of the 1990 census evaluation program, both the effects of these programs and the amount of error remaining after their application will be evaluated.

Undercoverage—It is possible for some households or persons to be missed entirely by the census. The undercoverage of persons and housing units can introduce biases into the data.

Several coverage improvement programs were implemented during the development of the census address list and census enumeration and processing to minimize undercoverage of the population and housing units. These programs were developed based on experience from the 1980 census and results from the 1990 census testing cycle. In developing and updating the census address list, the Census Bureau used a variety of specialized procedures in different parts of the country.

- In the large urban areas, the Census Bureau purchased and geocoded address lists. Concurrent with geocoding, the United States Postal Service (USPS) reviewed and updated this list. After the postal check, census enumerators conducted a dependent canvass and update operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials were given the opportunity to examine block counts of address listings (local review) and identify possible errors. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- In small cities, suburban areas, and selected rural parts of the country, the Census Bureau created the address list through a listing operation. The USPS reviewed and updated this list, and the Census Bureau reconciled USPS corrections and updated through a field operation. In the fall of 1989, local officials participated in reviewing block counts of address listings. Prior to mailout, the USPS conducted a final review.
- The Census Bureau (rather than the USPS) conducted a listing operation in the fall of 1989 and delivered census questionnaires in selected rural and seasonal housing areas in March of 1990. In some inner-city public housing developments, whose addresses had been obtained via the purchased address list noted above, census questionnaires were also delivered by Census Bureau enumerators.

Coverage improvement programs continued during and after mailout. A recheck of units initially classified as vacant or nonexistent improved further the coverage of persons and housing units. All local officials were given the opportunity to participate in a post-census local review, and census enumerators conducted an additional recanvass. In addition, efforts were made to improve the coverage of unique population groups, such as the homeless and parolees/probationers. Computer and clerical edits and telephone and personal visit followup also contributed to improved coverage.

More extensive discussion of the programs implemented to improve coverage will be published by the Census Bureau when the evaluation of the coverage improvement program is completed.

Respondent and Enumerator Error—The person answering the questionnaire or responding to the questions posed by an enumerator could serve as a source of error, although the questions were phrased as clearly as possible based on precensus tests, and detailed instructions for completing the questionnaire were provided to each household. In addition, respondents' answers were edited for completeness and consistency, and problems were followed up as necessary.

The enumerator may misinterpret or otherwise incorrectly record information given by a respondent; may fail to collect some of the information for a person or household; or may collect data for households that were not designated as part of the sample. To control these problems, the work of enumerators was monitored carefully. Field staff were prepared for their tasks by using standardized training packages that included hands-on experience in using census materials. A sample of the households interviewed by enumerators for nonresponse were reinterviewed to control for the possibility of data for fabricated persons being submitted by enumerators. Also, the estimation procedure was designed to control for biases that would result from the collection of data from households not designated for the sample.

Processing Error—The many phases involved in processing the census data represent potential sources for the introduction of nonsampling error. The processing of the census questionnaires includes the field editing, followup, and transmittal of completed questionnaires; the manual coding of write-in responses; and the electronic data processing. The various field, coding and computer operations undergo a number of quality control checks to insure their accurate application.

Nonresponse—Nonresponse to particular questions on the census questionnaire allows for the introduction of bias into the data, since the characteristics of the nonrespondents have not been observed and may differ from those reported by respondents. As a result, any imputation procedure using respondent data may not completely

reflect this difference either at the elemental level (individual person or housing unit) or on the average. Some protection against the introduction of large biases is afforded by minimizing nonresponse. In the census, nonresponse was reduced substantially during the field operations by the various edit and followup operations aimed at obtaining a response for every question. Characteristics for the nonresponses remaining after this operation were imputed by the computer by using reported data for a person or housing unit with similar characteristics.

EDITING OF UNACCEPTABLE DATA

The objective of the processing operation is to produce a set of data that describes the population as accurately and clearly as possible. To meet this objective, questionnaires were edited during field data collection operations for consistency, completeness, and acceptability. Questionnaires also were reviewed by census clerks for omissions, certain specific inconsistencies, and population coverage. For example, write-in entries such as "Don't know" or "NA" were considered unacceptable. For some district offices, the initial edit was automated; however, for the majority of the district offices, it was performed by clerks. As a result of this operation, a telephone or personal visit followup was made to obtain missing information. Potential coverage errors were included in the followup, as well as a sample of questionnaires with omissions and/or inconsistencies.

Subsequent to field operations, remaining incomplete or inconsistent information on the questionnaires was assigned

using imputation procedures during the final automated edit of the collected data. Imputations, or computer assignments of acceptable codes in place of unacceptable entries or blanks, are needed most often when an entry for a given item is lacking or when the information reported for a person or housing unit on that item is inconsistent with other information for that same person or housing unit. As in previous censuses, the general procedure for changing unacceptable entries was to assign an entry for a person or housing unit that was consistent with entries for persons or housing units with similar characteristics. The assignment of acceptable codes in place of blanks or unacceptable entries enhances the usefulness of the data.

Another way in which corrections were made during the computer editing process was through substitution; that is, the assignment of a full set of characteristics for a person or housing unit. When there was an indication that a housing unit was occupied but the questionnaire contained no information for the people within the household or the occupants were not listed on the questionnaire, a previously accepted household was selected as a substitute, and the full set of characteristics for the substitute was duplicated. The assignment of the full set of housing characteristics occurred when there was no housing information available. If the housing unit was determined to be occupied, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed occupied unit. If the housing unit was vacant, the housing characteristics were assigned from a previously processed vacant unit.

Table A. Unadjusted Standard Error for Estimated Totals

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Total ¹	Size of publication area ²													
	500	1,000	2,500	5,000	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000	1,000,000	5,000,000	10,000,000	25,000,000
50	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
100	20	21	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22	22
250	25	30	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35	35
500	-	35	45	45	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50
1,000	-	-	55	65	65	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70	70
2,500	-	-	-	80	95	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110	110
5,000	-	-	-	-	110	140	150	150	160	160	160	160	160	160
10,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	200	210	220	220	220	220	220	220
15,000	-	-	-	-	-	170	230	250	270	270	270	270	270	270
25,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	250	310	340	350	350	350	350	350
75,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	310	510	570	590	610	610	610
100,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	550	630	670	700	700	710
250,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	790	970	1 090	1 100	1 100
500,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 120	1 500	1 540	1 570
1,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 000	2 120	2 190
5,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 540	4 470
10,000,000	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5 480

¹For estimated totals larger than 10,000,000, the standard error is somewhat larger than the table values. The formula given below should be used to calculate the standard error.

$$SE(\hat{Y}) = \sqrt{5 \hat{Y} \left(1 - \frac{\hat{Y}}{N}\right)}$$

N = Size of area

\hat{Y} = Estimate of characteristic total

²The total count of persons in the area if the estimated total is a person characteristic, or the total count of housing units in the area if the estimated total is a housing unit characteristic.

Table B. Unadjusted Standard Error in Percentage Points for Estimated Percentage

[Based on a 1-in-6 simple random sample]

Estimated Percentage	Base of percentage ¹												
	500	750	1,000	1,500	2,500	5,000	7,500	10,000	25,000	50,000	100,000	250,000	500,000
2 or 98	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
5 or 95	2.2	1.8	1.5	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1
10 or 90	3.0	2.4	2.1	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1
15 or 85	3.6	2.9	2.5	2.1	1.6	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
20 or 80	4.0	3.3	2.8	2.3	1.8	1.3	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
25 or 75	4.3	3.5	3.1	2.5	1.9	1.4	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.1
30 or 70	4.6	3.7	3.2	2.6	2.0	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.1
35 or 65	4.8	3.9	3.4	2.8	2.1	1.5	1.2	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2
50	5.0	4.1	3.5	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.3	1.1	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2

¹For a percentage and/or base of percentage not shown in the table, the formula given below may be used to calculate the standard error. This table should only be used for proportions, that is, where the numerator is a subset of the denominator.

$$SE(\hat{p}) = \sqrt{\frac{5}{B} \hat{p} (100 - \hat{p})}$$

B = Base of estimated percentage

\hat{p} = Estimated percentage

Table C. Standard Error Design Factors—Indiana

[Percent of persons or housing units in sample]

Characteristic	Less than 15 percent	15 to 30 percent	30 to 45 percent	45 percent or more
POPULATION				
Age.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Sex.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin (of any race).....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Marital status.....	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.4
Household type and relationship.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Children ever born.....	2.6	2.2	1.2	1.1
Work disability and mobility limitation status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Ancestry.....	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.8
Place of birth.....	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0
Citizenship.....	1.8	1.4	0.8	0.7
Residence in 1985.....	2.0	1.8	1.0	0.8
Year of entry.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Language spoken at home and ability to speak English.....	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.6
Educational attainment.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
School enrollment.....	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.7
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	2.4	2.4	1.1	1.1
Household type.....	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family type.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Group quarters.....	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8
Subfamily type and presence of children.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Employment status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Industry.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Occupation.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Class of worker.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Hours per week and weeks worked in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Number of workers in family.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Place of work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Means of transportation to work.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Travel time to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Private vehicle occupancy.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.6
Time leaving home to go to work.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Type of income in 1989.....	1.4	1.2	0.6	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Family income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Poverty status in 1989 (persons).....	1.6	1.4	0.7	0.6
Poverty status in 1989 (families).....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Armed Forces and veteran status.....	1.4	1.1	0.6	0.5
HOUSING				
Age of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Race of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Hispanic origin of householder.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Type of residence (urban/rural).....	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.6
Condominium status.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Units in structure.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Tenure.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Occupancy status.....	1.2	1.0	0.6	0.5
Value.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Year structure built.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Rooms, bedrooms.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Kitchen facilities.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Source of water, plumbing facilities.....	1.3	1.1	0.6	0.5
Sewage disposal.....	1.1	1.0	0.5	0.5
House heating fuel.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Telephone in housing unit.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Vehicles available.....	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.5
Year householder moved into structure.....	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and monthly mortgage costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Mortgage status and selected monthly owner costs.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5
Gross rent as a percentage of household income in 1989.....	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.5
Household income in 1989 by selected monthly owner costs as a percentage of income.....	1.2	1.0	0.5	0.5



APPENDIX D.

Collection and Processing Procedures

CONTENTS

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Enumeration and Residence Rules	D-1
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ENUMERATION AND RESIDENCE RULES

In accordance with census practice dating back to the first United States census in 1790, each person was to be enumerated as an inhabitant of his or her "usual residence" in the 1990 census. Usual residence is the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time or considers to be his or her usual residence. This place is not necessarily the same as the person's legal residence or voting residence. In the vast majority of cases, however, the use of these different bases of classification would produce substantially the same statistics, although there might be appreciable differences for a few areas.

The implementation of this practice has resulted in the establishment of rules for certain categories of persons whose usual place of residence is not immediately apparent. Furthermore, this practice means that persons were not always counted as residents of the place where they happened to be staying on Census Day (April 1, 1990).

Enumeration Rules

Each person whose usual residence was in the United States was to be included in the census, without regard to the person's legal status or citizenship. In a departure from earlier censuses, foreign diplomatic personnel participated voluntarily in the census, regardless of their residence on or off the premises of an embassy. As in previous censuses, persons in the United States specifically excluded from the census were foreign travelers who had not established a residence.

Americans with a usual residence outside the United States were not enumerated in the 1990 census. United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents overseas, are included in the population counts for States for purposes of Congressional apportionment, but are excluded from all other tabulations for States and their subdivisions. The counts of United States military and Federal civilian employees, and their dependents, were obtained from administrative records maintained by Federal departments and agencies. Other Americans living overseas, such as employees of international agencies

and private businesses and students, were not enumerated, nor were their counts obtained from administrative sources. On the other hand, Americans temporarily overseas were to be enumerated at their usual residence in the United States.

Residence Rules

Each person included in the census was to be counted at his or her usual residence—the place where he or she lives and sleeps most of the time or the place where the person considers to be his or her usual home. If a person had no usual residence, the person was to be counted where he or she was staying on April 1, 1990.

Persons temporarily away from their usual residence, whether in the United States or overseas, on a vacation or on a business trip, were counted at their usual residence. Persons who occupied more than one residence during the year were counted at the one they considered to be their usual residence. Persons who moved on or near Census Day were counted at the place they considered to be their usual residence.

Persons in the Armed Forces—Members of the Armed Forces were counted as residents of the area in which the installation was located, either on the installation or in the surrounding community. Family members of Armed Forces personnel were counted where they were living on Census Day (for example, with the Armed Forces person or at another location).

Each Navy ship not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet was attributed to the municipality that the Department of the Navy designated as its homeport. If the homeport included more than one municipality, ships berthed there on Census Day were assigned by the Bureau of the Census to the municipality in which the land immediately adjacent to the dock or pier was actually located. Ships attributed to the homeport, but not physically present and not deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet, were assigned to the municipality named on the Department of the Navy's homeport list. These rules also apply to Coast Guard vessels.

Personnel assigned to each Navy and Coast Guard ship were given the opportunity to report a residence off the ship. Those who did report an off-ship residence in the communities surrounding the homeport were counted there; those who did not were counted as residents of the ship. Personnel on Navy ships deployed to the 6th or 7th Fleet on Census Day were considered to be part of the overseas population.

Persons on Maritime Ships—Persons aboard maritime ships who reported an off-ship residence were counted at that residence. Those who did not were counted as residents of the ship, and were attributed as follows:

1. The port where the ship was docked on Census Day, if that port was in the United States or its territories.
2. The port of departure if the ship was at sea, provided the port was in the United States or its territories.
3. The port of destination in the United States or its territories, if the port of departure of a ship at sea was a foreign port.
4. The overseas population if the ship was docked at a foreign port or at sea between foreign ports. (These persons were not included in the overseas population for apportionment purposes.)

Persons Away at School—College students were counted as residents of the area in which they were living while attending college, as they have been since the 1950 census. Children in boarding schools below the college level were counted at their parental home.

Persons in Institutions—Persons under formally authorized, supervised care or custody, such as in Federal or State prisons; local jails; Federal detention centers; juvenile institutions; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; or homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically handicapped, mentally retarded, or mentally ill, were counted at these places.

Persons Away From Their Usual Residence on Census Day—Migrant agricultural workers who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the place where they were on Census Day. Persons in worker camps who did not report a usual residence elsewhere were counted as residents of the camp where they were on Census Day.

In some parts of the country, natural disasters displaced significant numbers of households from their usual place of residence. If these persons reported a destroyed or damaged residence as their usual residence, they were counted at that location.

Persons away from their usual residence were counted by means of interviews with other members of their families, resident managers, or neighbors.

DATA COLLECTION PROCEDURES

The 1990 census was conducted primarily through self-enumeration. The questionnaire packet included general information about the 1990 census and an instruction guide explaining how to complete the questionnaire. Spanish-language questionnaires and instruction guides were available on request. Instruction guides also were available in 32 other languages.

Enumeration of Housing Units

Each housing unit in the country received one of two versions of the census questionnaire:

1. A short-form questionnaire that contained a limited number of basic population and housing questions; these questions were asked of all persons and housing units and are often referred to as 100-percent questions.
2. A long-form questionnaire that contained the 100-percent items and a number of additional questions; a sampling procedure was used to determine those housing units that were to receive the long-form questionnaire.

Three sampling rates were employed. For slightly more than one-half of the country, one in every six housing units (about 17 percent) received the long-form or sample questionnaire. In functioning local governmental units (counties and incorporated places, and in some parts of the country, towns and townships) estimated to have fewer than 2,500 inhabitants, every other housing unit (50 percent) received the sample questionnaire in order to enhance the reliability of the sample data for these small areas. For census tracts and block numbering areas having more than 2,000 housing units in the Census Bureau's address files, one in every eight housing units (about 13 percent) received a sample questionnaire, providing reliable statistics for these areas while permitting the Census Bureau to stay within a limit of 17.7 million sample questionnaires, or a one-in-six sample, nationwide.

The mail-out/mail-back procedure was used mainly in cities, suburban areas, towns, and rural areas where mailing addresses consisted of a house number and street name. In these areas, the Census Bureau developed mailing lists that included about 88.4 million addresses. The questionnaires were delivered through the mail and respondents were to return them by mail. Census questionnaires were delivered 1 week before Census Day (April 1, 1990).

The update/leave/mail-back method was used mainly in densely populated rural areas where it was difficult to develop mailing lists because mailing addresses did *not* use house number and street name. The Census Bureau compiled lists of housing units in advance of the census. Enumerators delivered the questionnaires, asked respondents to return them by mail, and added housing units not on the mailing lists. This method was used mainly in the South and Midwest, and also included some high-rise, low-income urban areas. A variation of this method was used in urban areas having large numbers of boarded-up buildings. About 11 million housing units were enumerated using this method.

The list/enumerate method (formerly called conventional or door-to-door enumeration) was used mainly in very remote and sparsely-settled areas. The United States

Postal Service delivered unaddressed short-form questionnaires before Census Day. Starting a week before Census Day, enumerators canvassed these areas, checked that all housing units received a questionnaire, created a list of all housing units, completed long-form questionnaires, and picked up the completed short-form questionnaires. This method was used mainly in the West and Northeast to enumerate an estimated 6.5 million housing units.

Followup

Nonresponse Followup—In areas where respondents were to mail back their questionnaires, an enumerator visited each address from which a questionnaire was not received.

Coverage and Edit-Failure Followup—In the mail-back areas, some households returned a questionnaire that did not meet specific quality standards because of incomplete or inconsistent information, or the respondent had indicated difficulty in deciding who was to be listed on the questionnaire. These households were contacted by telephone or by personal visit to obtain the missing information or to clarify who was to be enumerated in the household. In areas where an enumerator picked up the questionnaires, the enumerator checked the respondent-filled questionnaire for completeness and consistency.

Special Enumeration Procedures

Special procedures and questionnaires were used for the enumeration of persons in group quarters, such as college dormitories, nursing homes, prisons, military barracks, and ships. The questionnaires (Individual Census Reports, Military Census Reports, and Shipboard Census Reports) included the 100-percent population questions but did not include any housing questions. In all group quarters, all persons were asked the basic population questions; in most group quarters, additional questions were asked of a sample (one-in-six) of persons.

Shelter and Street Night (S-Night)

The Census Bureau collected data for various components of the homeless population at different stages in the 1990 census. "Shelter and Street Night" (S-Night) was a special census operation to count the population in four types of locations where homeless people are found. On the evening of March 20, 1990, and during the early morning hours of March 21, 1990, enumerators counted persons in pre-identified locations:

1. Emergency shelters for the homeless population (public and private; permanent and temporary).
2. Shelters with temporary lodging for runaway youths.
3. Shelters for abused women and their children.

4. Open locations in streets or other places not intended for habitation.

Emergency shelters include all hotels and motels costing \$12 or less (excluding taxes) per night regardless of whether persons living there considered themselves to be homeless, hotels and motels (regardless of cost) used entirely to shelter homeless persons, and pre-identified rooms in hotels and motels used for homeless persons and families. Enumeration in shelters usually occurred from 6 p.m. to midnight; street enumeration, from 2 a.m. to 4 a.m.; abandoned and boarded-up buildings from 4 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and shelters for abused women, from 6 p.m. on March 20 to noon on March 21.

Other components, which some consider as part of the homeless population, were enumerated as part of regular census operations. These include persons doubled up with other families, as well as persons with no other usual home living in transient sites, such as commercial campgrounds, maternity homes for unwed mothers, and drug/alcohol abuse detoxification centers. In institutions, such as local jails and mental hospitals, the Census Bureau does not know who has a usual home elsewhere; therefore, even though some are literally homeless, these persons cannot be identified separately as a component of the homeless population.

There is no generally agreed-upon definition of "the homeless," and there are limitations in the census count that prevent obtaining a total count of the homeless population under any definition. As such, the Census Bureau does not have a definition and will not provide a total count of "the homeless." Rather, the Census Bureau will provide counts and characteristics of persons found at the time of the census in *selected* types of living arrangements. These selected components can be used as building blocks to construct a count of homeless persons appropriate to particular purposes as long as the data limitations are taken into account.

In preparation for "Shelter-and-Street-Night" enumeration, the regional census centers (RCC's) mailed a certified letter (Form D-33 (L)) to the highest elected official of each active functioning government of the United States (more than 39,000) requesting them to identify:

1. All shelters with sleeping facilities (permanent and temporary, such as church basements, armories, public buildings, and so forth, that could be open on March 20).
2. Hotels and motels used to house homeless persons and families.
3. A list of outdoor locations where homeless persons tend to be at night.
4. Places such as bus or train stations, subway stations, airports, hospital emergency rooms, and so forth, where homeless persons seek shelter at night.

5. The specific addresses of abandoned or boarded-up buildings where homeless persons were thought to stay at night.

The letter from the RCC's to the governmental units emphasized the importance of listing night-time congregating sites. The list of shelters was expanded using information from administrative records and informed local sources. The street sites were limited to the list provided by the jurisdictions. All governmental units were eligible for "Shelter and Street Night." For cities with 50,000 or more persons, the Census Bureau took additional steps to update the list of shelter and street locations if the local jurisdiction did not respond to the certified letter. Smaller cities and rural areas participated if the local jurisdiction provided the Census Bureau a list of shelters or open public places to visit or if shelters were identified through our inventory development, local knowledge update, or during the Special Place Prelist operation.

The Census Bureau encouraged persons familiar with homeless persons and the homeless themselves to apply as enumerators. This recruiting effort was particularly successful in larger cities.

For shelters, both long- and short-form Individual Census Reports (ICR's) were distributed. For street enumeration, only short-form ICR's were used. Persons in shelters and at street locations were asked the basic population questions. Additional questions about social and economic characteristics were asked of a sample of persons in shelters only.

Enumerators were instructed *not* to ask who was homeless; rather, they were told to count all persons (including children) staying overnight at the shelters, and everyone they saw on the street except the police, other persons in uniform, and persons engaged in employment or obvious money-making activities other than begging and panhandling.

At both shelter and street sites, persons found sleeping were not awakened to answer questions. Rather, the enumerator answered the sex and race questions by observation and estimated the person's age to the best of his or her ability. In shelters, administrative records and information from the shelter operator were used, when available, for persons who were already asleep.

Less than 1 percent of shelters refused to participate in the census count at first. By the end of the census period, most of those eventually cooperated and the number of refusals had been reduced to a few. For the final refusals, head counts and population characteristics were obtained by enumerators standing outside such shelters and counting people as they left in the morning.

The "street" count was restricted to persons who were visible when the enumerator came to the open, public locations that had been identified by local jurisdictions. Homeless persons who were well hidden, moving about, or in locations other than those identified by the local governments were likely missed. The number missed will never be known and there is no basis to make an estimate

of the number missed from census data. The count of persons in open, public places was affected by many factors, including the extra efforts made to encourage people to go to shelters for "Shelter and Street Night," the weather (which was unusually cold in many parts of the country), the presence of the media, and distrust of the census. Expectations of the number of homeless persons on the street cannot be based on the number seen during the day because the night-time situation is normally very different as more homeless persons are in shelters or very well hidden.

For both "Shelter-and-Street-Night" locations, the Census Bureau assumed that the usual home of those enumerated was in the block where they were found (shelter or street).

The "Shelter-and-Street-Night" operation replaced and expanded the 1980 Mission Night (M-Night) and Casual Count operations. These two operations were aimed at counting the population who reported having no usual residence. M-Night was conducted a week after Census Day, in April 1980. Enumerators visited hotels, motels, and similar places costing \$4 or less each night; missions, flophouses, local jails and similar places at which the average length of stay was 30 days or less; and nonshelter locations, such as bus depots, train stations, and all night movie theaters. Questions were asked of everyone, regardless of age. Enumerators conducted M-Night up to midnight on April 8, 1980, and returned the next morning to collect any forms completed after midnight.

The Casual Count operation was conducted in May 1980 at additional nonshelter locations, such as street corners, pool halls, welfare and employment offices. This operation lasted for approximately 2 weeks. Casual Count was conducted during the day only in selected large central cities. Only persons who appeared to be at least 15 years of age were asked if they had been previously enumerated. Casual Count was actually a coverage-improvement operation. It was not specifically an operation to count homeless persons living in the streets. Persons were excluded if they said they had a usual home outside the city because it was not cost effective to check through individual questionnaires in another city to try to find the person.

PROCESSING PROCEDURES

Respondents returned many census questionnaires by mail to 1 of over 344 census district offices or to one of six processing offices. In these offices, the questionnaires were "checked in" and edited for completeness and consistency of the responses. After this initial processing had been performed, all questionnaires were sent to the processing offices.

In the processing offices, the household questionnaires were microfilmed and processed by the Film Optical Sensing Device for Input to Computers (FOSDIC). For most items on the questionnaire, the information supplied

by the respondent was indicated by filling circles in pre-designated positions. FOSDIC electronically "read" these filled circles from the microfilm copy of the questionnaire and transferred the information to computer tape. The computer tape did not include individual names, addresses, or handwritten responses.

The data processing was performed in several stages. All questionnaires were microfilmed, "read" by FOSDIC, and transferred to computer disk. Selected written entries in the race question on both the short and long forms were keyed from the microfilm and coded using the data base developed from the 1980 census and subsequent content and operational tests. Keying of other written entries on the long forms occurred in the seven processing offices.

The information (for example, income dollar amounts or homeowner shelter costs) on these keyed files was merged with the FOSDIC data or processed further through one of three automated coding programs. The codes for industry, occupation, place-of-birth, migration, place-of-work, ancestry, language, relationship, race, and Hispanic origin were merged with the FOSDIC data for editing, weighting, and tabulating operations at Census Bureau headquarters. All responses to the questions on Individual Census Reports (ICR's), Military Census Reports (MCR's), and Shipboard Census Reports (SCR's) were keyed, not processed by microfilm or FOSDIC.

APPENDIX E.

Facsimiles of Respondent Instructions and Questionnaire Pages

Your Guide for the

1990 U.S. Census Form

This guide gives helpful information on filling out your census form. If you need more help, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is on the cover of the questionnaire.** After you have filled out your form, please return it in the **envelope** we have provided.

On the inside	Page
How to fill out your census form	2
Example	2
Your answers are confidential	2
Instructions for the census questions	3-11
What the census is about	12
Why the census asks certain questions	12

CENSUS '90



U.S. DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS

D-4

How to Fill Out Your Census Form

Please use a black lead pencil only. Black lead pencil is better to use than ballpoint or other pens. Most questions ask you to fill in the circle, or to print the information. See **Example** below.

Make sure you print answers for everyone in this household. If someone in the household, such as a roomer or boarder, does not want to give you all the information for the form, print at least the person's name and answer questions 2 and 3. A census taker will call to get the other information directly from the person.

There may be a question you cannot answer exactly. For example, you might not know the age of an elderly person or the price for which your house would sell. Ask someone else in your household; if no one knows, give your best estimate.

Instructions for individual questions begin on page 3 of this guide. They will help you to understand the questions and answer them correctly.

If you have a question about filling out the census form or need assistance, call the local U.S. census office. **The telephone number is given on the cover of the questionnaire.**

If you do not mail back your census form, a census taker will be sent out to assist you. But it saves time and your taxpayer dollars if you fill out the form yourself and mail it back.

Example

a. Age	b. Year of birth	a. Age	b. Year of birth
<input checked="" type="radio"/> 40 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input checked="" type="radio"/> 09 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00	<input type="radio"/> 18 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00 <input type="radio"/> 00
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Your Answers Are Confidential

The law authorizing the census (Title 13, U.S. Code) also provides that your answers are confidential. No one except census workers may see your completed form and they can be fined and/or imprisoned for any disclosure of your answers. Only after 72 years can your individual census form become available to other government agencies (whether federal, state, county, or local). Until then, no other person or business can see your individual report.

The same law that protects the confidentiality of your answers requires that you provide the information asked in this census to the best of your knowledge.

Information collected from the decennial census is used for a variety of statistical purposes. Census information is used to find out where funding is most needed for schools, health centers, highways, and other services. Census results are used by members of public and private groups—including community organizations—and by businesses and industries, as well as by agencies at all levels of government.

Instructions for Questions 1a through 7

- 1a. List everyone who lives at this address in question 1a. If you are not sure if you should list a person, see the rules on page 1 of the census form. If you are still not sure, answer as best you can and fill in "Yes" for question H1a or H1b, as appropriate.

If there are more than seven people in your household, please list all the persons in question 1a, complete the form for seven people, and mail it back in the enclosed envelope. A census taker will call to obtain the information for the additional persons.
- b. If everyone listed in question 1a usually lives at another address(es), print the address(es) in 1b.
2. Fill one circle to show how each person is related to the person in column 1.

If **Other relative** of the person in column 1, print the exact relationship such as son-in-law, daughter-in-law, grandparent, nephew, niece, mother-in-law, father-in-law, cousin, and so on.

If the **Stepson/stepdaughter** of the person in column 1 also has been legally adopted by the person in column 1, mark **Stepson/stepdaughter** but do not mark **Natural-born or adopted son/daughter**. In other words, **Stepson/stepdaughter** takes precedence over **Adopted son/daughter**.
4. Fill ONE circle for the race each person considers himself/herself to be.

If you fill the **Indian (Amer.)** circle, print the name of the tribe or tribes in which the person is enrolled. If the person is not enrolled in a tribe, print the name of the principal tribe(s).

If you fill the **Other API** circle [under **Asian or Pacific Islander (API)**], **only** print the name of the group to which the person belongs. For example, the **Other API** category includes persons who identify as Burmese, Fijian, Hmong, Indonesian, Laotian, Bangladeshi, Pakistani, Tongan, Thai, Cambodian, Sri Lankan, and so on.

If you fill the **Other race** circle, be sure to print the name of the race.

If the person considers himself/herself to be **White, Black or Negro, Eskimo or Aleut**, fill one circle only. Please do not print the race in the boxes.

The **Black or Negro** category also includes persons who identify as African-American, Afro-American, Haitian, Jamaican, West Indian, Nigerian, and so on.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.
5. Print age at last birthday in the space provided (print "00" for babies less than 1 year old). Fill in the matching circle below each box. Also, print year of birth in the space provided. Then fill in the matching circle below each box. For an illustration of how to complete question 5, see the **Example** on page 2 of this guide.
6. If the person's only marriage was annulled, mark **Never married**.
7. A person is of Spanish/Hispanic origin if the person's origin (ancestry) is Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano, Puerto Rican, Cuban, Argentinean, Colombian, Costa Rican, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Guatemalan, Honduran, Nicaraguan, Peruvian, Salvadoran, from other Spanish-speaking countries of the Caribbean or Central or South America, or from Spain.

If you fill the **Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic** circle, print one group.

A person who is not of Spanish/Hispanic origin should answer this question by filling the **No (not Spanish/Hispanic)** circle. Note that the term "**Mexican-Am.**" refers only to persons of Mexican origin or ancestry.

All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Instructions for Question H1a through H1b

- H1a. Refer to the list of persons you entered in question 1a on page 1. If you left anyone out of your list because you were not sure if the person(s) should be listed, answer question H1a as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you did not list the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1a as **No**.
- b. If you included anyone on your list even though you were not sure that you should list the person(s), answer question H1b as **Yes**. Then enter the name(s) and reason(s) why you listed the person(s) on the lines provided. Otherwise, answer question H1b as **No**.

Instructions for Questions H2 through H7b

H2. Fill only one circle.

Count all occupied and vacant apartments in the house or building. Do not count stores or office space.

Detached means there is open space on all sides, or the house is joined only to a shed or garage. *Attached* means that the house is joined to another house or building by at least one wall that goes from ground to roof. An example of **A one-family house attached to one or more houses** is a house in a row of houses attached to one another.

A mobile home or trailer that has had one or more rooms added or built onto it should be counted as a *one-family detached house*; a porch or shed is not considered a room.

H3. Count only whole rooms in your house, apartment, or mobile home used for living purposes, such as living rooms, dining rooms, kitchens, bedrooms, finished recreation rooms, family rooms, etc. Do not count bathrooms, kitchenettes, strip or pullman kitchens, utility rooms, foyers, halls, half-rooms, porches, balconies, unfinished attics, unfinished basements, or other unfinished space used for storage.

H4. Housing is owned if the owner or co-owner lives in it. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan** if the house, apartment, or mobile home is mortgaged or there is a contract to purchase. Mark **Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)** if there is no mortgage or other debt. If the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned but the land is rented, mark this question to show the status of the house, apartment, or mobile home.

Mark **Rented for cash rent** if any money rent is paid, even if the rent is paid by persons who are not members of your household, or by a federal, state, or local government agency.

Mark **Occupied without payment of cash rent** if the unit is **not** owned or being bought by the occupants and if money rent is **not** paid or contracted. The unit may be owned by friends or relatives who live elsewhere and who allow occupancy without charge. A house or apartment may be provided as part of wages or salary. Examples are: caretaker's or janitor's house or apartment; parsonages; tenant farmer or sharecropper houses for which the occupants do not pay cash rent; or military housing.

H5a. Answer H5a and H5b if you live in a one-family house or a mobile home; include only land that you own or rent.

b. A business is easily recognized from the outside; for example, a grocery store or barber shop. A medical office is a doctor's or dentist's office regularly visited by patients.

H6. If this is a house, include the value of the house, the land it is on, and any other structures on the same property. If the house is owned but the land is rented, estimate the combined value of the house and the land. If this is a condominium unit, estimate the value for your house or apartment including your share of the common elements. If this is a mobile home, include the value of the mobile home and the value of the land. If you rent the land, estimate the value of the rented land and add it to the value of the mobile home.

H7a. Report the rent agreed to or contracted for, even if the rent for your house, apartment, or mobile home is unpaid or paid by someone else.

If rent is paid:	Multiply rent by:	If rent is paid:	Divide rent by:
By the day	30	4 times a year	3
By the week	4	2 times a year	6
Every other week	2	Once a year	12

b. Answer **Yes** if meals are included in the monthly rent payment, or you must contract for meals or a meal plan in order to live in this building.

Instructions for Questions H8 through H19b

H8. The person listed in column 1 refers to the person listed in the first column on page 2. This person should be the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the house, apartment, or mobile home is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, any adult household member can be the person in column 1. Mark when this person last moved into this house, apartment, or mobile home.

H9. Include all rooms intended to be used as bedrooms in this house, apartment, or mobile home, even if they are currently being used for other purposes.

H10. Mark **Yes**, have all three facilities if you have all the facilities mentioned; all facilities must be in your house, apartment, or mobile home, but not necessarily in the same room. Consider that you have hot water even if you have it only part of the time. Mark **No** if any of the three facilities is not present.

H11. The kitchen sink, stove, and refrigerator must be located in the building but do not have to be in the same room. Portable cooking equipment is not considered as a range or cookstove.

H12. Answer **Yes** only if the telephone is located in your house, apartment, or mobile home.

H13. Count company cars (including police cars and taxicabs) and company trucks of one-ton capacity or less that are regularly kept at home and used by household members for nonbusiness purposes. Do **not** count cars or trucks permanently out of working order.

H14. Fill the circle for the fuel used most to heat your house, apartment, or mobile home. In buildings containing more than one apartment you may obtain this information from the owner, manager, or janitor.

Solar energy is provided by a system that collects, stores, and distributes heat from the sun. **Other fuel** includes any fuel not separately listed; for example, purchased steam, fuel briquettes, waste material, etc.

H15. If a well provides water for five or more houses, apartments, or mobile homes, mark **A public system**. If a well provides water for four or fewer houses, apartments, or mobile homes, fill one of the circles for **Individual well**.

Drilled wells, or small diameter wells, are usually less than 1½ feet in diameter. **Dug wells** are generally hand dug and are larger than 1½ feet wide.

H16. A **public sewer** may be operated by a government body or private organization. A **septic tank** or **cesspool** is an underground tank or pit used for disposal of sewage.

H17. Fill the circle corresponding to the period in which the original construction was completed, *not* the time of any later remodeling, additions, or conversions. In buildings containing more than one apartment, the owner, manager, or janitor may be of help in determining when the building was built.

If you live in a houseboat or a trailer or mobile home, fill the circle corresponding to the model year in which it was manufactured.

If you do not know the period when the building was first constructed, fill the circle for **Don't know**.

H18. A **condominium** is a type of ownership in which the apartments, houses, or mobile homes in a building or development are individually owned, but the common areas, such as lobbies, halls, etc., are jointly owned. Cooperative occupants should mark **No**.

H19a. Answer H19a and H19b if you live in a one-family house or mobile home.

b. This property is the acreage on which the house is located; it includes adjoining land you rent for your use. Report sales made in 1989 from this property by you or previous occupants.

Instructions for Questions H20 through H26

H20. If your house or apartment is rented, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to the rent entered in H7a.**

If you live in a condominium, enter the costs for utilities and fuels **only if you pay for them in addition to your condominium fee.**

If your fuel and utility costs are already included in your rent or condominium fee, fill the **Included in rent or in condominium fee** circle. Do not enter any dollar amounts.

The amounts to be reported should be the total amount for the past 12 months. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known. If you have lived in this house or apartment less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.

Report amounts even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else. If the bills include utilities or fuel used also by another apartment or a business establishment, estimate the amounts for your own house or apartment. If gas and electricity are billed together, enter the combined amount on the electricity line and bracket | the two utilities.

H21. Report taxes for all taxing jurisdictions (city or town, county, state, school district, etc.) even if they are included in your mortgage payment, not yet paid or paid by someone else, or are delinquent. Do not include taxes past due from previous years.

H22. When premiums are paid on other than a yearly basis, convert to a yearly basis. Enter the yearly amount even if no payment was made during the past 12 months.

H23a. The word *mortgage* is used as a general term to indicate all types of loans that are secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a to change it to a monthly amount.

Include payments on first mortgages and contracts to purchase only. Payments for second or junior mortgages and home equity loans should be reported in H24b.

H24a. A second or junior mortgage or home equity loan is secured by real estate.

b. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see instructions for H7a and change it to a monthly amount. Include payments on all second or junior mortgages or home equity loans.

H25. A *condominium fee* is normally assessed by the condominium owners' association for the purpose of improving and maintaining the common areas. Enter a monthly amount even if it is unpaid or paid by someone else. If the amount is paid on some other periodic basis, see the instructions for H7a on how to change it to a monthly amount.

H26. Report amount even if your bills are unpaid or paid by someone else.

Include payments for personal property taxes, land or site rent, registration fees and license fees. Do not include real estate taxes already reported in H21. The amount to be reported should be the total amount for an entire 12-month billing period even if made in two or more installments. Estimate as closely as possible when exact costs are not known.

Instructions for Question 8

8. For persons born in the United States:

Print the name of the State in which this person was born. If the person was born in Washington, D.C., print District of Columbia. If the person was born in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas.

For persons born outside the United States:

Print the name of the foreign country or area where the person was born. Use current boundaries, not boundaries at the time of the person's birth. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland, or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies).

Instructions for Questions 9 through 13

9. A person should fill the **Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization** circle only if he/she has completed the naturalization process and is now a United States citizen. If the person was born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas, he/she should fill the **Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas** circle. If the person was born outside the United States (or at sea) and has at least one American parent, he/she should fill the **Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents** circle.

10. If the person has entered the United States (that is, the 50 states and the District of Columbia) more than once, fill the circle for the latest year he/she came to stay.

11. Do not include enrollment in a trade or business school, company training, or tutoring unless the course would be accepted for credit at a regular elementary school, high school, or college.

A *public school* is any school or college that is controlled and supported primarily by a local, county, State, or Federal Government. Schools are private if supported and controlled primarily by religious organizations or other private groups.

12. Mark the category for the highest grade or level of schooling the person has **successfully completed** or the **highest degree** the person received. If the person is enrolled in school, mark the category containing the highest grade completed (the grade previous to the grade in which enrolled). Schooling completed in foreign or ungraded schools should be reported as the equivalent level of schooling in the regular American school system.

Persons who completed high school by passing an equivalency test, such as the General Educational Development (GED) examination, and did not attend college, should fill the circle for high school graduate.

Do not include vocational certificates or diplomas from vocational, trade, or business schools or colleges unless they were college level associate degrees or higher.

Some examples of *professional school degrees* include medicine, dentistry, chiropractic, optometry, osteopathic medicine, pharmacy, podiatry, veterinary medicine, law, and theology. Do not include barber school, cosmetology, or other training for a specific trade.

Do not include honorary degrees awarded by colleges and universities to individuals for their accomplishments. Include only "earned" degrees.

13. Print the ancestry group. Ancestry refers to the person's ethnic origin or descent, "roots," or heritage. Ancestry also may refer to the country of birth of the person or the person's parents or ancestors before their arrival in the United States. All persons, regardless of citizenship status, should answer this question.

Persons who have more than one origin and cannot identify with a single ancestry group may report two ancestry groups (for example, German-Irish).

Be specific. For example, print whether West Indian, Asian Indian, or American Indian. West Indian includes persons whose ancestors came from Jamaica, Trinidad, Haiti, etc. Distinguish Cape Verdean from Portuguese; French Canadian from Canadian; and Dominican Republic from Dominica Island.

A religious group should not be reported as a person's ancestry.

Instructions for Questions 14a through 19

- 14a.** Mark **Yes** if this person lived in this same house or apartment on April 1, 1985, even if he/she moved away and came back since then. Mark **No** if this person lived in the same building but in a different apartment (or in the same mobile home or trailer but on a different lot or trailer site).
- b.** If this person lived in a different house or apartment on April 1, 1985, give the location of this person's usual home at that time.

Part (1)

If the person lived in the United States on April 1, 1985, print the name of the State (or District of Columbia) where he or she lived. Continue with parts (2) through (4).

If the person lived in a U.S. territory or commonwealth, print the name of the territory or commonwealth, such as Puerto Rico, U.S. Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, or Northern Marianas. Then go to question 15a.

If the person lived outside the United States, print the name of the foreign country or area where he or she lived. Specify whether Northern Ireland or the Republic of Ireland (Eire); East or West Germany; North or South Korea; England, Scotland or Wales (not Great Britain or United Kingdom). Specify the particular country or island in the Caribbean (not, for example, West Indies). Then go to question 15a.

Part (2)

If the person lived in Louisiana, print the parish name. If the person lived in Alaska, print the borough name. If the person lived in New York city and the county name is not known, print the borough name. If the person lived in an independent city (not in any county) or in Washington, D.C., leave blank and enter the city name in part (3).

Part (3)

If the person lived in New England, print the name of the town rather than the village name, unless the name of the town is not known. If the person lived outside the limits or boundaries of any city or town, print the name of the post office or the nearest town and mark **No, lived outside the city/town limits** in part (4).

Part (4)

Mark **Yes** if the location is now inside the city/town limits even if it was not inside the limits on April 1, 1985; that is, if the area was annexed by the city/town since that time.

- 15.** Mark **Yes** if the person sometimes or always speaks a language other than English at home.

Do not mark **Yes** for a language spoken only at school or if speaking is limited to a few expressions or slang.

Print the name of the language spoken at home. If this person speaks more than one non-English language and cannot determine which is spoken more often, report the first language the person learned to speak.

- 17a.** For a person with service in the National Guard or a military reserve unit, fill one of the two **Yes, active duty** circles if and only if the person has ever been called up for active duty other than training; otherwise, mark **Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only**. For a person whose only service was as a civilian employee or volunteer for the Red Cross, USO, Public Health Service, or War or Defense Department, mark **No**. Count **World War II Merchant Marine Seaman** service as active duty; do not count other Merchant Marine service as active duty.

- 18.** Mark **Yes** to part (a) if a health condition substantially limits this person in his or her choice of occupation or if the condition limits the amount of work that can be accomplished in a given period of time. Mark **Yes** to part (b) if the health condition prevents this person from holding any significant employment.

- 19.** Consider a person to have difficulty with these activities if any of the following situations apply: (1) it takes extra time or extra effort for the person to perform one or more of the activities, (2) there are times when the person cannot perform one or more of the activities, or (3) the person is completely unable to perform one or more of the activities.

Instructions for Questions 20 through 23b

- 20.** Count all children born alive, including any who have died (even shortly after birth) or who no longer live with you. Do not include miscarriages or stillborn children or any adopted, foster, or stepchildren.

- 21a.** Count as work — Mark **Yes**:

- Work for someone else for wages, salary, piece rate, commission, tips, or payments "in kind" (for example, food, lodging received as payment for work performed).
- Work in own business, professional practice, or farm.
- Any work in a family business or farm, paid or not.
- Any part-time work including babysitting, paper routes, etc.
- Active duty in Armed Forces.

Do not count as work — Mark **No**:

- Housework or yard work at home.
- Unpaid volunteer work.
- School work.
- Work done as a resident of an institution.

- 22a.** Include the street type (for example, St., Road, Ave.) and the street direction (if a direction such as "North" is part of the address). For example, print 1239 N. Main St. or 1239 Main St., N.W. not just 1239 Main.

If the only known address is a post office box, give a description of the work location. For example, print the name of the building or shopping center where the person works, the nearest intersection, the nearest street where the workplace is located, etc. DO NOT GIVE A POST OFFICE BOX NUMBER.

If the person worked at a military installation or military base that has no street address, report the name of the military installation or base.

If the person worked at several locations, but reported to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she reported. If the person did not report to the same location each day to begin work, print the address of the location where he or she worked most last week.

If the person's employer operates in more than one location (such as a grocery store chain or public school system), print the exact address of the location or branch where the person worked. If the exact address of a school is not known, print the name of the school.

If the person worked on a college or university campus and the exact address of the workplace is not known, print the name of the building where he or she worked.

- d.** If the person worked in New York city and the county is not known, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

If the person worked in Louisiana, print the name of the parish where the person worked.

If the person worked in Alaska, print the name of the borough where the person worked.

- e.** If the person worked in a foreign country or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc., print the name of the country in 22e and leave the other parts of question 22 blank.

- 23a.** If the person usually used more than one type of transportation to get to work (for example, rode the bus and transferred to the subway), fill the circle of the one method of transportation that he/she used for most of the distance during the trip.

- b.** If the person was driven to work by someone who then drove back home or to a nonwork destination, fill the circle for **Drove alone**.

DO NOT include persons who rode to school or some other nonwork destination in the count of persons who rode in the vehicle.

Instructions for Questions 24a through 30

- 24a.** Give the time of day the person usually *left home to go to work*. DO NOT give the time that the person usually began his or her work.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock midnight and 12:00 o'clock noon*, fill the **a.m.** circle.
If the person usually left home to go to work sometime *between 12:00 o'clock noon and 12:00 o'clock midnight*, fill the **p.m.** circle.
- b.** Travel time is from door to door. Include time taken waiting for public transportation or picking up passengers in a carpool.
- 25.** If the person works only during certain seasons or on a day-by-day basis when work is available, mark **No**.
- 26a.** Mark **Yes** if the person tried to get a job or to start a business or professional practice at any time in the last 4 weeks; for example, registered at an employment office, went to a job interview, placed or answered ads, or did anything toward starting a business or professional practice.
- b.** Mark **No, already has a job** if the person was on layoff or was expecting to report to a job within 30 days.
Mark **No, temporarily ill** if the person expects to be able to work within 30 days.
Mark **No, other reasons** if the person could not have taken a job because he or she was going to school, taking care of children, etc.
- 27.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work. Mark **Never worked** if the person: (1) never worked at any kind of job or business, either full or part time, (2) never did any work, with or without pay, in a family business or farm, and (3) never served in the Armed Forces.
- 28a.** If the person worked for a company, business, or government agency, print the name of the company, not the name of the person's supervisor. If the person worked for an individual or a business that had no company name, print the name of the individual worked for. If the person worked in his/her own business, print "self-employed."
- b.** Print two or more words to tell what the business, industry, or individual employer named in 28a did. If there is more than one activity, describe only the major activity at the place where the person worked. Enter what is made, what is sold, or what service is given.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Metal furniture manufacturing | Furniture company |
| Retail grocery store | Grocery store |
| Petroleum refining | Oil company |
| Cattle ranch | Ranch |
- 29.** Print two or more words to describe the kind of work the person did. If the person was a trainee, apprentice, or helper, include that in the description.
Some examples of what to enter:
- | | |
|---|-----------------------|
| Enter a description like the following – | Do not enter – |
| Production clerk | Clerk |
| Carpenter's helper | Helper |
| Auto engine mechanic | Mechanic |
| Registered nurse | Nurse |
- 30.** Mark **Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization** if the person worked for a cooperative, credit union, mutual insurance company, or similar organization.
Employees of foreign governments, the United Nations, and other international organizations should mark **PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT . . . organization**.
For persons who worked at a public school, college or university, mark the appropriate *government* category; for example, mark **State GOVERNMENT employee** for a state university, or mark **Local GOVERNMENT employee** for a county-run community college or a city-run public school.

Instructions for Questions 31a through 32h

- 31a.** Look at the instructions for question 21a to see what to count as work.
- b.** Count every week in which the person did any work at all, even for an hour.
- 32.** Fill the **Yes** or **No** circle for each part and enter the amount received during 1989.
If income from any source was received jointly by household members, report, if possible, the appropriate share for each person; otherwise, report the whole amount for only one person and fill the **No** circle for the other person.
- a.** Include wages and salaries from *all jobs before* deductions. Be sure to include any tips, commissions, or bonuses. Owners of *incorporated* businesses should enter their salary here. Military personnel should include base pay plus cash housing and/or subsistence allowance, flight pay, uniform allotments, reenlistment bonuses, etc.
- b.** Include **NONFARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated businesses you own.
- c.** Include **FARM** profit (or loss) from self-employment in sole proprietorships and partnerships. *Exclude* profit (or loss) of incorporated farm businesses you own. *Also exclude* amounts from land rented for cash but include amounts from land rented for shares.
- d.** Include interest received or credited to checking and savings accounts, money market funds, certificates of deposit (CDs), IRAs, KEOGHs, and government bonds.
Include dividends received, credited, or reinvested from ownership of stocks or mutual funds.
Include profit (or loss) from royalties and the rental of land, buildings or real estate, or from roomers or boarders. Income received by self-employed persons whose *primary* source of income is from renting property or from royalties should be included in questions 32b or 32c above. Include regular payments from an estate or trust fund.
- e.** Include Social Security (and/or Railroad Retirement) payments to retired persons, to dependents of deceased insured workers, and to disabled workers *before* Medicare deductions.
- f.** Include Supplemental Security Income received by aged, blind, or disabled persons, Aid to Families with Dependent Children, or income from other government programs such as general or emergency assistance. Do not include assistance received from private charities. *Exclude* assistance to pay for heating (cooling) costs.
- g.** Include retirement, disability, or survivor benefits received from companies and unions; Federal, State, and local governments, and the U.S. military. Include regular income from annuities and IRA or KEOGH retirement plans.
- h.** Include Veterans' (VA) disability compensation and educational assistance payments (VEAP), unemployment compensation, child support or alimony, and all other regular payments such as Armed Forces transfer payments; assistance from private charities; regular contributions from persons not living in the household, etc.
Do not include the following as income in any item:
- Refunds or rebates of any kind
 - Withdrawals from savings of any kind
 - Capital gains or losses from the sale of homes, shares of stock, etc.
 - Inheritances or insurance settlements
 - Any type of loan
 - Pay in-kind such as food, free rent, etc.

What the Census Is About — Some Questions and Answers

Why are we taking a census?

The most important reason for taking a decennial census is to determine how many representatives each state will have in Congress.

What does the Census Bureau do with the information you provide?

The individual information collected in the census is grouped together into statistical totals. Information such as the number of persons in a given area, their ages, educational background, the characteristics of their housing, etc., enable government, business, and industry to plan more effectively.

How long have we been taking the census?

The first census was taken in 1790 in accordance with the requirement in the first article of the constitution. A census has been taken every 10 years since. The 1990 Decennial Census marks the 200th anniversary of the census.

How are you being counted?

Census forms are delivered to all households a few days before census day. Households are requested to fill out the form and mail it back to the census office.

Why the Census Asks Certain Questions

Here are a few reasons for asking some of the questions.

It is as important to get information about people and their houses as it is to count them.

Name?

Names help make sure that everyone in a household is counted, but that no one is counted twice.

Value or rent?

Government and planning agencies use answers to these questions in combination with other information to develop housing programs to meet the needs of people at different economic levels.

Complete plumbing?

This question gives information on the quality of housing. The data are used with other statistics to show how the "level of living" compares in various areas and how it has changed over time.

Place of birth?

This question provides information used to study long-term trends as to where people move and to study migration patterns and differences in growth patterns.

Job?

Answers to the questions about the jobs people hold provide information on the extent and types of employment in different areas of the country. From this information, training programs can be developed and the need for new industries can be determined.

Income?

Income, more than anything else, determines how families or persons live. Income information makes it possible to compare the economic levels of different areas.

CENSUS '90

OFFICIAL 1990 U.S. CENSUS FORM



Thank you for taking time to complete and return this census questionnaire. It's important to you, your community, and the Nation.

The law requires answers but guarantees privacy.

By law (Title 13, U.S. Code), you're required to answer the census questions to the best of your knowledge. However, the same law guarantees that your census form remains confidential. For 72 years—or until the year 2062—only Census Bureau employees can see your form. No one else—no other government body, no police department, no court system or welfare agency—is permitted to see this confidential information under any circumstances.

How to get started—and get help.

Start by listing on the next page the names of all the people who live in your home. Please answer all questions with a black lead pencil. You'll find detailed instructions for answering the census in the enclosed guide. If you need additional help, call the toll-free telephone number to the left, near your address.

Please answer and return your form promptly.

Complete your form and return it by April 1, 1990 in the postage-paid envelope provided. Avoid the inconvenience of having a census taker visit your home.

Again, thank you for answering the 1990 Census.
Remember: Return the completed form by April 1, 1990.

Para personas de habla hispana --

(For Spanish-speaking persons)

Si usted desea un cuestionario del censo en español, llame sin cargo alguno al siguiente número: **1-800-CUENTAN**
(o sea 1-800-283-6826)

U.S. Department of Commerce
BUREAU OF THE CENSUS
FORM D-2

OMB No. 0607-0628
Approval Expires 07/31/91

The 1990 census must count every person at his or her "usual residence." This means the place where the person lives and sleeps most of the time.

1a. List on the numbered lines below the name of each person living here on Sunday, April 1, including all persons staying here who have no other home. If EVERYONE at this address is staying here temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, follow the instructions given in question 1b below.

Include

- Everyone who usually lives here such as family members, housemates and roommates, foster children, roomers, boarders, and live-in employees
- Persons who are temporarily away on a business trip, on vacation, or in a general hospital
- College students who stay here while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live here
- Newborn babies still in the hospital
- Children in boarding schools below the college level
- Persons who stay here most of the week while working even if they have a home somewhere else
- Persons with no other home who are staying here on April 1

Do NOT include

- Persons who usually live somewhere else
- Persons who are away in an institution such as a prison, mental hospital, or a nursing home
- College students who live somewhere else while attending college
- Persons in the Armed Forces who live somewhere else
- Persons who stay somewhere else most of the week while working

Print last name, first name, and middle initial for each person. Begin on line 1 with the household member (or one of the household members) in whose name this house or apartment is owned, being bought, or rented. If there is no such person, start on line 1 with any adult household member.

LAST	FIRST	INITIAL	LAST	FIRST	INITIAL
1			7		
2			8		
3			9		
4			10		
5			11		
6			12		

1b. If EVERYONE is staying here only temporarily and usually lives somewhere else, list the name of each person on the numbered lines above, fill this circle → ○ and print their usual address below. DO NOT PRINT THE ADDRESS LISTED ON THE FRONT COVER.

House number	Street or road/Rural route and box number	Apartment number
City	State	ZIP Code
County or foreign country	Names of nearest intersecting streets or roads	

NOW PLEASE OPEN THE FLAP TO PAGE 2 AND ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FOR THE FIRST 7 PEOPLE LISTED. USE A BLACK LEAD PENCIL ONLY.

	PERSON 1		PERSON 2																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	Last name		Last name																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	First name	Middle initial	First name	Middle initial																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
<p>Please fill one column → for each person listed in Question 1a on page 1.</p> <p>2. How is this person related to PERSON 1?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Other relative of person in column 1, fill circle and print exact relationship, such as mother-in-law, grandparent, son-in-law, niece, cousin, and so on.</p>	<p>START in this column with the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned, being bought, or rented.</p> <p>If there is no such person, start in this column with any adult household member.</p>		<p>If a RELATIVE of Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Brother/sister</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Father/mother</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter <input type="radio"/> Grandchild</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other relative →</p> <p>If NOT RELATED to Person 1:</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>3. Sex</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>4. Race</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for the race that the person considers himself/herself to be.</p> <p>If Indian (Amer.), print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe. →</p> <p>If Other Asian or Pacific Islander (API), print one group, for example: Hmong, Fijian, Laotian, Thai, Tongan, Pakistani, Cambodian, and so on. →</p> <p>If Other race, print race. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> White</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Black or Negro</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.) →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Eskimo</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Aleut</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API →</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>5. Age and year of birth</p> <p>a. Print each person's age at last birthday. Fill in the matching circle below each box.</p> <p>b. Print each person's year of birth and fill the matching circle below each box.</p>	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0	<p>a. Age</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td><td>1</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>2</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>3</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>4</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>5</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>6</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>7</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>9</td></tr> </table> <p>b. Year of birth</p> <table border="1"> <tr><td>1</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>1</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>2</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>2</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>3</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>3</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>4</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>4</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>5</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>5</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>6</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>6</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>7</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>7</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>8</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>8</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> <tr><td>9</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>9</td><td>0</td><td>0</td></tr> </table>		0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	3	3	4	4	4	4	4	5	5	5	5	5	6	6	6	6	6	7	7	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	8	9	9	9	9	9	1	8	0	0	0	0	9	1	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	2	0	0	3	3	0	3	0	0	4	4	0	4	0	0	5	5	0	5	0	0	6	6	0	6	0	0	7	7	0	7	0	0	8	8	0	8	0	0	9	9	0	9	0	0
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<p>6. Marital status</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Divorced</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
<p>7. Is this person of Spanish/Hispanic origin?</p> <p>Fill ONE circle for each person.</p> <p>If Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic, print one group. →</p>	<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>		<p><input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic)</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban</p> <p><input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.) →</p>																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
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NOW PLEASE ANSWER QUESTIONS H1a—H26 FOR THIS HOUSEHOLD

PERSON 7	
Last name	
First name	Middle initial
If a RELATIVE of Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Husband/wife <input type="radio"/> Natural-born or adopted son/daughter <input type="radio"/> Stepson/stepdaughter	<input type="radio"/> Brother/sister <input type="radio"/> Father/mother or Grandchild <input type="radio"/> Other relative
If NOT RELATED to Person 1:	
<input type="radio"/> Roomer, boarder, or foster child <input type="radio"/> Housemate, roommate	<input type="radio"/> Unmarried partner <input type="radio"/> Other nonrelative
<input type="radio"/> Male <input type="radio"/> Female	
<input type="radio"/> White <input type="radio"/> Black or Negro <input type="radio"/> Indian (Amer.) (Print the name of the enrolled or principal tribe.)	
<input type="radio"/> Eskimo <input type="radio"/> Aleut	
<input type="radio"/> Asian or Pacific Islander (API)	
<input type="radio"/> Chinese <input type="radio"/> Japanese <input type="radio"/> Filipino <input type="radio"/> Asian Indian <input type="radio"/> Hawaiian <input type="radio"/> Samoan <input type="radio"/> Korean <input type="radio"/> Guamanian <input type="radio"/> Vietnamese <input type="radio"/> Other API	
<input type="radio"/> Other race (Print race)	
a. Age	b. Year of birth
0 0 0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0	1 8 0 0 0 9 0 1 0 1 2 0 2 0 3 0 3 0 4 0 4 0 5 0 5 0 6 0 6 0 7 0 7 0 8 0 8 0 9 0 9 0
<input type="radio"/> Now married <input type="radio"/> Separated <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Never married <input type="radio"/> Divorced	
<input type="radio"/> No (not Spanish/Hispanic) <input type="radio"/> Yes, Mexican, Mexican-Am., Chicano <input type="radio"/> Yes, Puerto Rican <input type="radio"/> Yes, Cuban <input type="radio"/> Yes, other Spanish/Hispanic (Print one group, for example: Argentinean, Colombian, Dominican, Nicaraguan, Salvadoran, Spaniard, and so on.)	
<input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/>	

H1a. Did you leave anyone out of your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 because you were not sure if the person should be listed — for example, someone temporarily away on a business trip or vacation, a newborn baby still in the hospital, or a person who stays here once in a while and has no other home?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

b. Did you include anyone in your list of persons for Question 1a on page 1 even though you were not sure that the person should be listed — for example, a visitor who is staying here temporarily or a person who usually lives somewhere else?

☐ Yes, please print the name(s) and reason(s).

H2. Which best describes this building? Include all apartments, flats, etc., even if vacant.

- ☐ A mobile home or trailer
☐ A one-family house detached from any other house
☐ A one-family house attached to one or more houses
☐ A building with 2 apartments
☐ A building with 3 or 4 apartments
☐ A building with 5 to 9 apartments
☐ A building with 10 to 19 apartments
☐ A building with 20 to 49 apartments
☐ A building with 50 or more apartments
☐ Other

H3. How many rooms do you have in this house or apartment? Do NOT count bathrooms, porches, balconies, foyers, halls, or half-rooms.

- ☐ 1 room ☐ 4 rooms ☐ 7 rooms
☐ 2 rooms ☐ 5 rooms ☐ 8 rooms
☐ 3 rooms ☐ 6 rooms ☐ 9 or more rooms

H4. Is this house or apartment —

- ☐ Owned by you or someone in this household with a mortgage or loan?
☐ Owned by you or someone in this household free and clear (without a mortgage)?
☐ Rented for cash rent?
☐ Occupied without payment of cash rent?

If this is a ONE-FAMILY HOUSE —

H5a. Is this house on ten or more acres?

☐ Yes ☐ No

b. Is there a business (such as a store or barber shop) or a medical office on this property?

☐ Yes ☐ No

Answer only if you or someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING this house or apartment —

H6. What is the value of this property; that is, how much do you think this house and lot or condominium unit would sell for if it were for sale?

- ☐ Less than \$10,000 ☐ \$70,000 to \$74,999
☐ \$10,000 to \$14,999 ☐ \$75,000 to \$79,999
☐ \$15,000 to \$19,999 ☐ \$80,000 to \$89,999
☐ \$20,000 to \$24,999 ☐ \$90,000 to \$99,999
☐ \$25,000 to \$29,999 ☐ \$100,000 to \$124,999
☐ \$30,000 to \$34,999 ☐ \$125,000 to \$149,999
☐ \$35,000 to \$39,999 ☐ \$150,000 to \$174,999
☐ \$40,000 to \$44,999 ☐ \$175,000 to \$199,999
☐ \$45,000 to \$49,999 ☐ \$200,000 to \$249,999
☐ \$50,000 to \$54,999 ☐ \$250,000 to \$299,999
☐ \$55,000 to \$59,999 ☐ \$300,000 to \$399,999
☐ \$60,000 to \$64,999 ☐ \$400,000 to \$499,999
☐ \$65,000 to \$69,999 ☐ \$500,000 or more

Answer only if you PAY RENT for this house or apartment —

H7a. What is the monthly rent?

- ☐ Less than \$80 ☐ \$375 to \$399
☐ \$80 to \$99 ☐ \$400 to \$424
☐ \$100 to \$124 ☐ \$425 to \$449
☐ \$125 to \$149 ☐ \$450 to \$474
☐ \$150 to \$174 ☐ \$475 to \$499
☐ \$175 to \$199 ☐ \$500 to \$524
☐ \$200 to \$224 ☐ \$525 to \$549
☐ \$225 to \$249 ☐ \$550 to \$599
☐ \$250 to \$274 ☐ \$600 to \$649
☐ \$275 to \$299 ☐ \$650 to \$699
☐ \$300 to \$324 ☐ \$700 to \$749
☐ \$325 to \$349 ☐ \$750 to \$999
☐ \$350 to \$374 ☐ \$1,000 or more

b. Does the monthly rent include any meals?

☐ Yes ☐ No

FOR CENSUS USE

A. Total persons	B. Type of unit Occupied Vacant	D. Months vacant	G. DO	ID
	<input type="radio"/> First form <input type="radio"/> Regular <input type="radio"/> Cont'n <input type="radio"/> Usual home elsewhere	<input type="radio"/> Less than 1 <input type="radio"/> 6 up to 12 <input type="radio"/> 1 up to 2 <input type="radio"/> 12 up to 24 <input type="radio"/> 2 up to 6 <input type="radio"/> 24 or more		
		E. Complete after		
0 0		<input type="radio"/> LR <input type="radio"/> TC <input type="radio"/> QA <input type="radio"/> JIC 1 <input type="radio"/> P/F <input type="radio"/> RE <input type="radio"/> I/T <input type="radio"/> <input type="radio"/> MV <input type="radio"/> ED <input type="radio"/> EN		
1 1				
2 2				
3 3				
4 4				
5 5				
6 6				
7 7				
8 8				
9 9				
	C1. Vacancy status			
	<input type="radio"/> For rent <input type="radio"/> For seas/rec/occ <input type="radio"/> For sale only <input type="radio"/> Rented or sold, not occupied <input type="radio"/> For migrant workers <input type="radio"/> Other vacant			
	C2. Is this unit boarded up?			
	<input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No			
		F. Cov.		
		<input type="radio"/> 1b <input type="radio"/> 1a <input type="radio"/> 7 <input type="radio"/> H1		

<p>H8. When did the person listed in column 1 on page 2 move into this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1959 or earlier </p>	<p>H14. Which FUEL is used MOST for heating this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Gas: from underground pipes serving the neighborhood <input type="radio"/> Gas: bottled, tank, or LP <input type="radio"/> Electricity <input type="radio"/> Fuel oil, kerosene, etc. <input type="radio"/> Coal or coke <input type="radio"/> Wood <input type="radio"/> Solar energy <input type="radio"/> Other fuel <input type="radio"/> No fuel used </p>	<p>H20. What are the yearly costs of utilities and fuels for this house or apartment? If you have lived here less than 1 year, estimate the yearly cost.</p> <p>a. Electricity</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or electricity not used </p>
<p>H9. How many bedrooms do you have; that is, how many bedrooms would you list if this house or apartment were on the market for sale or rent?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> No bedroom <input type="radio"/> 1 bedroom <input type="radio"/> 2 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 3 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 4 bedrooms <input type="radio"/> 5 or more bedrooms </p>	<p>H15. Do you get water from —</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> A public system such as a city water department, or private company? <input type="radio"/> An individual drilled well? <input type="radio"/> An individual dug well? <input type="radio"/> Some other source such as a spring, creek, river, cistern, etc.? </p>	<p>b. Gas</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or gas not used </p>
<p>H10. Do you have COMPLETE plumbing facilities in this house or apartment; that is, 1) hot and cold piped water, 2) a flush toilet, and 3) a bathtub or shower?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, have all three facilities <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H16. Is this building connected to a public sewer?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes, connected to public sewer <input type="radio"/> No, connected to septic tank or cesspool <input type="radio"/> No, use other means </p>	<p>c. Water</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge </p>
<p>H11. Do you have COMPLETE kitchen facilities; that is, 1) a sink with piped water, 2) a range or cookstove, and 3) a refrigerator?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H17. About when was this building first built?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> 1989 or 1990 <input type="radio"/> 1985 to 1988 <input type="radio"/> 1980 to 1984 <input type="radio"/> 1970 to 1979 <input type="radio"/> 1960 to 1969 <input type="radio"/> 1950 to 1959 <input type="radio"/> 1940 to 1949 <input type="radio"/> 1939 or earlier <input type="radio"/> Don't know </p>	<p>d. Oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.</p> <p> \$.00 Yearly cost — Dollars </p> <p>OR</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Included in rent or in condominium fee <input type="radio"/> No charge or these fuels not used </p>
<p>H12. Do you have a telephone in this house or apartment?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p>	<p>H18. Is this house or apartment part of a condominium?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p><i>If you live in an apartment building, skip to H20.</i></p>	
<p>H13. How many automobiles, vans, and trucks of one-ton capacity or less are kept at home for use by members of your household?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> 1 <input type="radio"/> 2 <input type="radio"/> 3 <input type="radio"/> 4 <input type="radio"/> 5 <input type="radio"/> 6 <input type="radio"/> 7 or more </p>	<p>H19a. Is this house on less than 1 acre?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> Yes — Skip to H20 <input type="radio"/> No </p> <p>b. In 1989, what were the actual sales of all agricultural products from this property?</p> <p> <input type="radio"/> None <input type="radio"/> \$1 to \$999 <input type="radio"/> \$1,000 to \$2,499 <input type="radio"/> \$2,500 to \$4,999 <input type="radio"/> \$5,000 to \$9,999 <input type="radio"/> \$10,000 or more </p>	

INSTRUCTION:

Answer questions H21 TO H26, if this is a one-family house, a condominium, or a mobile home that someone in this household OWNS OR IS BUYING; otherwise, go to page 6.

H21. What were the real estate taxes on THIS property last year?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H22. What was the annual payment for fire, hazard, and flood insurance on THIS property?

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ None

H23a. Do you have a mortgage, deed of trust, contract to purchase, or similar debt on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, mortgage, deed of trust, or similar debt
 - ☐ Yes, contract to purchase
 - ☐ No — Skip to H24a
- Go to H23b

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on THIS property? Include payment only on first mortgage or contract to purchase.

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required — Skip to H24a

c. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for real estate taxes on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, taxes included in payment
- ☐ No, taxes paid separately or taxes not required

d. Does your regular monthly mortgage payment include payments for fire, hazard, or flood insurance on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes, insurance included in payment
- ☐ No, insurance paid separately or no insurance

H24a. Do you have a second or junior mortgage or a home equity loan on THIS property?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No — Skip to H25

b. How much is your regular monthly mortgage payment on all second or junior mortgages and all home equity loans?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

OR

☐ No regular payment required

Answer ONLY if this is a CONDOMINIUM —

H25. What is the monthly condominium fee?

\$.00
Monthly amount — Dollars

Answer ONLY if this is a MOBILE HOME —

H26. What was the total cost for personal property taxes, site rent, registration fees, and license fees on this mobile home and its site last year? Exclude real estate taxes.

\$.00
Yearly amount — Dollars

Please turn to page 6. ➔

PERSON 1

Last name

First name

Middle initial

8. In what U.S. State or foreign country was this person born?

(Name of State or foreign country; or Puerto Rico, Guam, etc.)

9. Is this person a CITIZEN of the United States?

Yes, born in the United States — Skip to 11

Yes, born in Puerto Rico, Guam, the U.S. Virgin Islands, or Northern Marianas

Yes, born abroad of American parent or parents

Yes, U.S. citizen by naturalization

No, not a citizen of the United States

10. When did this person come to the United States to stay?

1987 to 1990

1970 to 1974

1985 or 1986

1965 to 1969

1982 to 1984

1960 to 1964

1980 or 1981

1950 to 1959

1975 to 1979

Before 1950

11. At any time since February 1, 1990, has this person attended regular school or college? Include only nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or a college degree.

No, has not attended since February 1

Yes, public school, public college

Yes, private school, private college

12. How much school has this person COMPLETED? Fill ONE circle for the highest level COMPLETED or degree RECEIVED. If currently enrolled, mark the level of previous grade attended or highest degree received.

No school completed

Nursery school

Kindergarten

1st, 2nd, 3rd, or 4th grade

5th, 6th, 7th, or 8th grade

9th grade

10th grade

11th grade

12th grade, NO DIPLOMA

HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATE - high school DIPLOMA or the equivalent (For example: GED)

Some college but no degree

Associate degree in college - Occupational program

Associate degree in college - Academic program

Bachelor's degree (For example: BA, AB, BS)

Master's degree (For example: MA, MS, MEng, MEd, MSW, MBA)

Professional school degree (For example: MD, DDS, DVM, LLB, JD)

Doctorate degree (For example: PhD, EdD)

13. What is this person's ancestry or ethnic origin? (See instruction guide for further information.)

(For example: German, Italian, Afro-Amer., Croatian, Cape Verdean, Dominican, Ecuadoran, Haitian, Cajun, French Canadian, Jamaican, Korean, Lebanese, Mexican, Nigerian, Irish, Polish, Slovak, Taiwanese, Thai, Ukrainian, etc.)

14a. Did this person live in this house or apartment 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

Born after April 1, 1985 — Go to questions for the next person

Yes — Skip to 15a

No

b. Where did this person live 5 years ago (on April 1, 1985)?

(1) Name of U.S. State or foreign country

(If outside U.S., print answer above and skip to 15a.)

(2) Name of county in the U.S.

(3) Name of city or town in the U.S.

(4) Did this person live inside the city or town limits?

Yes

No, lived outside the city/town limits

15a. Does this person speak a language other than English at home?

Yes

No — Skip to 16

b. What is this language?

(For example: Chinese, Italian, Spanish, Vietnamese)

c. How well does this person speak English?

Very well

Not well

Well

Not at all

16. When was this person born?

Born before April 1, 1975 — Go to 17a

Born April 1, 1975 or later — Go to questions for the next person

17a. Has this person ever been on active-duty military service in the Armed Forces of the United States or ever been in the United States military Reserves or the National Guard? If service was in Reserves or National Guard only, see instruction guide.

Yes, now on active duty

Yes, on active duty in past, but not now

Yes, service in Reserves or National Guard only — Skip to 18

No — Skip to 18

b. Was active-duty military service during — Fill a circle for each period in which this person served.

September 1980 or later

May 1975 to August 1980

Vietnam era (August 1964—April 1975)

February 1955—July 1964

Korean conflict (June 1950—January 1955)

World War II (September 1940—July 1947)

World War I (April 1917—November 1918)

Any other time

c. In total, how many years of active-duty military service has this person had?

Years

18. Does this person have a physical, mental, or other health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months and which —

Limits the kind or amount of work this person can do at a job?

Yes

No

b. Prevents this person from working at a job?

Yes

No

19. Because of a health condition that has lasted for 6 or more months, does this person have any difficulty —

Going outside the home alone, for example, to shop or visit a doctor's office?

Yes

No

b. Taking care of his or her own personal needs, such as bathing, dressing, or getting around inside the home?

Yes

No

If this person is a female —

20. How many babies has she ever had, not counting stillbirths? Do not count her stepchildren or children she has adopted.

None

1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

10

11

12 or more

21a. Did this person work at any time LAST WEEK?

Yes — Fill this circle if this person worked full time or part time. (Count part-time work such as delivering papers, or helping without pay in a family business or farm. Also count active duty in the Armed Forces.)

No — Fill this circle if this person did not work, or did only own housework, school work, or volunteer work. — Skip to 25

b. How many hours did this person work LAST WEEK (at all jobs)? Subtract any time off; add overtime or extra hours worked.

Hours

22. At what location did this person work LAST WEEK? If this person worked at more than one location, print where he or she worked most last week.

a. Address (Number and street)

(If the exact address is not known, give a description of the location such as the building name or the nearest street or intersection.)

b. Name of city, town, or post office

c. Is the work location inside the limits of that city or town?

Yes

No, outside the city/town limits

d. County

e. State

f. ZIP Code

23a. How did this person usually get to work LAST WEEK? If this person usually used more than one method of transportation during the trip, fill the circle of the one used for most of the distance.

- ☐ Car, truck, or van ☐ Motorcycle
☐ Bus or trolley bus ☐ Bicycle
☐ Streetcar or trolley car ☐ Walked
☐ Subway or elevated ☐ Worked at home
☐ Railroad ☐ Ferryboat ☐ Other method
☐ Taxicab ☐ Skip to 28

If "car, truck, or van" is marked in 23a, go to 23b. Otherwise, skip to 24a.

b. How many people, including this person, usually rode to work in the car, truck, or van LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Drove alone ☐ 5 people
☐ 2 people ☐ 6 people
☐ 3 people ☐ 7 to 9 people
☐ 4 people ☐ 10 or more people

24a. What time did this person usually leave home to go to work LAST WEEK?

- ☐ a.m.
☐ p.m.

b. How many minutes did it usually take this person to get from home to work LAST WEEK?

Minutes — Skip to 28

25. Was this person TEMPORARILY absent or on layoff from a job or business LAST WEEK?

- ☐ Yes, on layoff
☐ Yes, on vacation, temporary illness, labor dispute, etc.
☐ No

26a. Has this person been looking for work during the last 4 weeks?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 27

b. Could this person have taken a job LAST WEEK if one had been offered?

- ☐ No, already has a job
☐ No, temporarily ill
☐ No, other reasons (in school, etc.)
☐ Yes, could have taken a job

27. When did this person last work, even for a few days?

- ☐ 1990 ☐ 1980 to 1984
☐ 1989 ☐ 1979 or earlier
☐ 1988 ☐ Never worked
☐ 1985 to 1987

28-30. CURRENT OR MOST RECENT JOB ACTIVITY. Describe clearly this person's chief job activity or business last week. If this person had more than one job, describe the one at which this person worked the most hours. If this person had no job or business last week, give information for his/her last job or business since 1985.

28. Industry or Employer

a. For whom did this person work?

If now on active duty in the Armed Forces, fill this circle ☐ and print the branch of the Armed Forces.

(Name of company, business, or other employer)

b. What kind of business or industry was this?

Describe the activity at location where employed.

(For example: hospital, newspaper publishing, mail order house, auto engine manufacturing, retail bakery)

c. Is this mainly — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Manufacturing ☐ Other (agriculture, construction, service, government, etc.)
☐ Wholesale trade
☐ Retail trade

29. Occupation

a. What kind of work was this person doing?

(For example: registered nurse, personnel manager, supervisor of order department, gasoline engine assembler, cake icer)

b. What were this person's most important activities or duties?

(For example: patient care, directing hiring policies, supervising order clerks, assembling engines, icing cakes)

30. Was this person — Fill ONE circle

- ☐ Employee of a PRIVATE FOR PROFIT company or business or of an individual, for wages, salary, or commissions
☐ Employee of a PRIVATE NOT-FOR-PROFIT, tax-exempt, or charitable organization
☐ Local GOVERNMENT employee (city, county, etc.)
☐ State GOVERNMENT employee
☐ Federal GOVERNMENT employee
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own NOT INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ SELF-EMPLOYED in own INCORPORATED business, professional practice, or farm
☐ Working WITHOUT PAY in family business or farm

31a. Last year (1989), did this person work, even for a few days, at a paid job or in a business or farm?

- ☐ Yes
☐ No — Skip to 32

b. How many weeks did this person work in 1989?

Count paid vacation, paid sick leave, and military service.

Weeks

c. During the weeks WORKED in 1989, how many hours did this person usually work each week?

Hours

32. INCOME IN 1989 —

Fill the "Yes" circle below for each income source received during 1989. Otherwise, fill the "No" circle. If "Yes," enter the total amount received during 1989.

For income received jointly, see instruction guide. If exact amount is not known, please give best estimate. If net income was a loss, write "Loss" above the dollar amount.

a. Wages, salary, commissions, bonuses, or tips from all jobs — Report amount before deductions for taxes, bonds, dues, or other items.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

b. Self-employment income from own nonfarm business, including proprietorship and partnership — Report NET income after business expenses.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

c. Farm self-employment income — Report NET income after operating expenses. Include earnings as a tenant farmer or sharecropper.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

d. Interest, dividends, net rental income or royalty income, or income from estates and trusts — Report even small amounts credited to an account.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

e. Social Security or Railroad Retirement

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

f. Supplemental Security Income (SSI), Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), or other public assistance or public welfare payments.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

g. Retirement, survivor, or disability pensions — Do NOT include Social Security.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

h. Any other sources of income received regularly such as Veterans' (VA) payments, unemployment compensation, child support, or alimony — Do NOT include lump-sum payments such as money from an inheritance or the sale of a home.

- ☐ Yes ☐ No
 Annual amount — Dollars

33. What was this person's total income in 1989?

Add entries in questions 32a through 32h; subtract any losses. If total amount was a loss, write "Loss" above amount.

- ☐ None OR ☐ \$
 Annual amount — Dollars

Please turn the page and answer questions for Person 2 listed on page 1. If this is the last person listed in question 1a on page 1, go to the back of the form.



APPENDIX F.

Data Products and User Assistance

CONTENTS

Data Products	F-1
Geographic Products	F-3
Other Census Bureau Resources	F-5
Reference Materials	F-4
Sources of Assistance	F-4

The 1990 census data products, being released during 1991-93, are available in a variety of new and traditional media. The Census Bureau has increased the product options available to data users in an effort to meet a variety of requirements and maximize the usefulness of the data. For example, laser discs, called CD-ROM (compact disc—read-only memory), are a new data delivery medium.

The Census Bureau also has expanded services and sources of assistance available to data users. For example, the State Data Center Program has been expanded to include over 1,400 organizations to provide data and services to the public.

This appendix provides a detailed introduction to the 1990 census data products and related materials, such as maps and reference publications. It concludes by describing sources of assistance and other Census Bureau data available to the public.

DATA PRODUCTS

Printed reports and computer tape files traditionally are the most widely used products. The Census Bureau also offers data on microfiche, on CD-ROM laser discs, and through its online service, CENDATA™. These various products are described below. For information about prices and how to order, write or call Customer Services. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

The data products present statistics about the subjects covered in the 1990 census questionnaires. These subjects are listed in figure 1, page F-7. As the figure shows, there are 100-percent subjects (those covered in questions asked of everyone or about every housing unit) and sample subjects (those covered in questions asked at about one out of every six housing units). Generally, a data product presents either 100-percent data prepared by tabulating the responses to the 100-percent questions from all questionnaires, or sample data prepared by tabulating only the responses to the 100-percent and sample questions from the "long-form" questionnaires. Two report series, 1990 CPH-3 and 1990 CPH-4 (see figure 2, page F-8), present both 100-percent and sample data.

Printed Reports

Printed reports are the most convenient and readily available source of data for most census users. The Census Bureau releases the reports in several series (see figure 2) that are grouped under three broad titles: *1990 Census of Population and Housing* (1990 CPH), *1990 Census of Population* (1990 CP), and *1990 Census of Housing* (1990 CH). There also are reports, not reflected in figure 2, for the outlying areas of the Pacific. The reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office. (See the "Sources of Assistance" section for the address and phone number.)

In several series, there are separate reports for each State. The geographic coverage of the State reports is listed in figure 2. The United States summaries for these report series contain, for the most part, data for the United States, regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), counties, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, places with 10,000 or more persons, and other large substate areas (for example, county subdivisions, such as towns and townships, with 10,000 or more persons in selected States).

Report series that present data for small areas, such as census tracts, contain limited subject-matter detail (for example, counts of people by age ranges—under 5 years, 5 to 9 years, etc.—rather than by single years). Report series that include greater amounts of subject-matter detail include less geographic detail.

Computer Tape Files

The Census Bureau provides more data on tape and other machine-readable products than in printed reports. These products are sold by the Census Bureau's Customer Services. There are several general types of data files released on computer tape (available on both reels and cartridges). They are introduced below, and more information is presented in figures 3 and 4, pages F-11 through F-13.

Public Law 94-171 Data—This data file presents the counts designed and formatted for use in legislative redistricting. These counts also are available on CD-ROM and paper listings. Excerpts are available on CENDATA™. The counts, for areas as small as blocks, census tracts, and voting districts, include totals for population, race groups, persons of Hispanic origin, population 18 years and over, and housing units. (See figure 4.)

Summary Tape Files (STF's)— These computer tape files provide statistics with greater subject-matter detail than printed reports. They also present statistics for some types of areas, such as block groups and blocks, that are not included in the reports. (See figure 3.)

Here are some important features of STF's:

- Each STF presents a particular set of data tables for specific types of geographic areas.
- Each STF has three or more file types (indicated by a letter suffix attached to the STF number) that differ in the geographic levels reported, but contain the same data detail.
- STF's 1 and 2 contain 100-percent data, and STF's 3 and 4 offer sample data.
- STF's 1 and 3 report on smaller areas and offer less data detail than STF's 2 and 4.
- STF's 1 through 4 offer greater data detail than the 1980 STF's 1 through 4.

Subject Summary Tape Files (SSTF's)—These files are the source of the subject reports and provide greater subject-matter detail than the STF's. They present data for the United States, regions, and divisions, and, in some cases, also for States, counties, and large cities. (See figure 4.)

Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files—These computer tape files (see figure 4) contain data from samples of long-form housing-unit records ("microdata") for large geographic areas. Each sample housing-unit record includes essentially all the 1990 census data collected about each person in a sample household and the characteristics of the housing unit. Information that could be used to identify an individual or a housing unit is not included in the file.

Microdata files enable users to prepare customized tabulations and cross-tabulations of most items on the census questionnaire. There are two PUMS files:

- A file presenting a 5-percent sample of housing units in which each household record includes codes to let the user know in what area, such as a group of counties, a single county, or a place, the household is located. Each area identified must have a population of at least 100,000 and boundaries that do not cross State lines.
- A file presenting a 1-percent sample of housing units. Its household records include codes associating them with MA's and other large areas, the boundaries of which may cross State lines. (For the 1980 census, there were two files with 1-percent samples. The 1-percent sample showing data for selected urbanized areas and other large areas will not be produced for the 1990 census.)

Other Special Computer Tape Files—Other files include the Census/Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File and the County-to-County Migration File. (See figure 4.) The Census Bureau may prepare additional special files.

Microfiche

Block statistics are available on microfiche as they were for the 1980 census. The microfiche present, in table format, a subset of the tabulations for census blocks found in STF 1B (see figure 3). In the 1990 census, for the first time, the entire land area of the Nation and its possessions was block-numbered. This increased the number of blocks for which the Census Bureau provides data from 2.5 million in 1980 to 7 million for 1990. The cost and storage of block data of this magnitude would be prohibitive if the data were published in printed reports.

STF's 1A and 3A are available on microfiche, as well. As noted in figure 3, they provide data for a variety of geographic areas. Also, all printed reports are offered on microfiche from Customer Services soon after they are published.

Compact Disc—Read-Only Memory (CD-ROM)

For the 1990 census, the Public Law (P.L.) 94-171 file; an extract of STF 1B that presents selected statistics for blocks; and STF's 1A, 1C, 3A, 3B, and 3C are also available on CD-ROM. (One 4 3/4-inch CD-ROM, a type of optical or laser disc, can hold the contents of approximately 1,600 flexible diskettes, or three or four high-density computer tapes.)

Online Information Systems

The Census Bureau began CENDATA™, its online information service, in 1984. CENDATA™ is accessible through two information vendors, CompuServe and DIALOG. A number of Census Bureau reports, in whole or in part, are offered online. For the 1990 census, CENDATA™ provides up-to-date information about the availability of data products and carries selections of State, county, MA, and place data from the P.L. 94-171 tape file and STF's 1 and 3.

Custom Data Products

These products are for users who require unique tabulations that are not included in standard products; for example, information for locally defined geographic areas. Users also can order special microdata files.

The cost of preparing custom products must be paid by the users who request them. Any data that the Census Bureau provides in these products are subject to the same standards applied to other data to ensure that confidential individual information is not revealed.

User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) Tabulations—

UDAP can provide a set of predefined data tables for locally defined areas that do not correspond to standard 1990 census geographic areas. Users identify the geographic areas of interest to them by delineating boundaries around groupings of census blocks on 1990 census County

Block Maps or by electronically submitting the geographic components of their area of interest. (A contact for more information is given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

Special Tabulations—The Census Bureau can prepare special data tabulations for any specific geographic or subject-matter area. Users should rely on standard reports, tapes, microfiche, or user-defined area tabulations whenever possible, since special tabulations tend to be substantially more expensive and take time to arrange and produce. (Contacts for more information are given in the "Sources of Assistance" section.)

GEOGRAPHIC PRODUCTS

Maps

Census Bureau maps are necessary for virtually all uses of small-area 1990 census data. They are needed to locate the specific geographic areas for which the census provides data and to study the spatial relationship of the data for analytic purposes. The Census Bureau prepares a variety of 1990 census maps. Among the most useful are these four series:

County Block Maps—These maps show census blocks and their numbers; boundaries for statistical and governmental entities, such as census tracts and places; and physical features. The P.L. 94-171 version of these maps also shows voting district boundaries in those States that furnished them. The maps are prepared on electrostatic plotters by county (or equivalent entity) with one or more map sheets each, depending on the size and shape of the area and the density of the block pattern. An average county requires 20 map sheets. The maps may be purchased from Customer Services.

County Subdivision Outline Maps—Maps in this State-based series present the boundaries of the counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas (including off-reservation trust lands), tribal designated statistical areas, and tribal jurisdiction statistical areas. Electrostatic-plotter copies are available for purchase from Customer Services. Also, they appear on multiple page-size sheets in the State reports of these series: 1990 CPH-1, 1990 CPH-2, 1990 CPH-5, 1990 CP-1, 1990 CP-2, 1990 CH-1, and 1990 CH-2.

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area (BNA) Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict census tract or BNA boundaries and numbers, and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental units in relation to the census tracts/BNA's. Customer Services sells electrostatic-plotter copies, and the Superintendent of Documents sells printed copies.

Voting District Outline Maps—Maps in this county-based series depict voting district boundaries (for those counties for which States furnished boundary information) and the features underlying the boundaries. They also show governmental unit boundaries in relation to the voting districts. They are prepared on electrostatic plotters and sold by Customer Services.

Geographic Publications

The *Geographic Identification Code Scheme* report in the 1990 CPH-R series shows the 1990 census geographic area codes and Federal information processing standards (FIPS) codes, as appropriate, for States, metropolitan areas, counties, county subdivisions, places, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, and other entities, along with some descriptive information about the codes. The code scheme also is offered on computer tape.

Machine-Readable Geographic Files

All 1990 census summary tape files include 1990 census geographic area codes, FIPS codes, certain area names, land and inland water area in square kilometers, geographic coordinates for an internal point for each entity, and other geographic information.

The Census Bureau developed an automated geographic data base, known as the TIGER (Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing) System, to produce the geographic products for the 1990 census. TIGER provides coordinate-based digital map information for the entire United States, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the Pacific territories over which the United States has jurisdiction.

The TIGER System has significantly improved the utility of 1990 census maps and geographic reference products. Extract files generated from the TIGER System permit users, with appropriate software, to perform such tasks as linking the statistical data in the P.L. 94-171 file or the STF's and displaying selected characteristics on maps or a video display screen at different scales and with whatever boundaries they select for any geographic area of the country. For example, a map for a particular county could show the distribution of the voting age population by city block.

The first extract of selected geographic and cartographic information intended for computer applications, such as plotting maps and building geographic information systems, is called the TIGER/LineTM files. TIGER/LineTM files contain attributes for the segments of each boundary and feature (for example, roads, railroads, and rivers), including 1990 census geographic codes for adjacent areas, latitude/longitude coordinates of segment end points and the curvature of segments, the name and type of the feature, and the relevant census feature class code identifying the feature segment by category. TIGER/LineTM files also furnish address ranges and associated ZIP

Codes for each side of street segments in major urban areas; provide the names of landmarks, such as lakes and golf courses; and include other information.

TIGER/Line™ files and other TIGER System extracts, such as TIGER/Boundary™ and TIGER/DataBase™, are released on computer tape and, in some cases, CD-ROM. For information on TIGER extract files, contact Customer Services.

REFERENCE MATERIALS

The Census Bureau issues several reference publications for data users. Some are sold by the Superintendent of Documents; others are distributed free by Customer Services. Addresses and phone numbers for the Superintendent of Documents and Customer Services are given in the following section.

- *1990 Census of Population and Housing, Guide*. This guide, in the 1990 CPH-R report series, provides detailed information about all aspects of the census and a comprehensive glossary of census terms. Sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.
- *1990 Census of Population and Housing Tabulation and Publication Program*. A free report describing 1990 census products, comparing 1990 products with those of 1980, and more. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census '90 Basics*. A free booklet covering how the 1990 census data were collected and processed, the full range of data products, the maps and geographic files, and more, but with less detail than the Guide (above). Request from Customer Services.
- *Census ABC's—Applications in Business and Community*. A free booklet that highlights key information about the 1990 census and illustrates a variety of ways the data can be used. Request from Customer Services.
- *Strength in Numbers*. A free, tabloid-size booklet designed to assist people in using 1990 census data in redistricting. Among other features, it includes illustrations of maps and Public Law 94-171 counts. Request from Customer Services.
- *TIGER: The Coast-to-Coast Digital Map Data Base*. A free booklet describing the structure and uses of the Census Bureau's TIGER System. Request from Customer Services.
- *Census and You*. The Census Bureau's monthly newsletter for data users. It reports on the latest 1990 census developments, selected new publications and computer tape files, other censuses and surveys, developments in services to users, and upcoming conferences and training courses. Subscriptions are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

- *Monthly Product Announcement*. A free monthly listing of all new Census Bureau publications; microfiche; maps; data files on tape, diskettes, or CD-ROM; and technical documentation. To subscribe, contact Customer Services.

- *Census Catalog and Guide*. A comprehensive annual description of data products, statistical programs, and services of the Census Bureau. It provides abstracts of the publications, data files, microfiche, maps, and items online. In addition, the Catalog/Guide offers such features as information about censuses and surveys and telephone contact lists of data specialists at the Census Bureau, the State Data Centers, and other data processing service centers. It is sold by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office.

Users also can get listings of new Census Bureau products, updated daily, by subscribing to the *Daily List*. This information and selected statistics are available online through CENDATA™, the Census Bureau's online information service. For more information, contact Customer Services.

SOURCES OF ASSISTANCE

U.S. Bureau of the Census

The Census Bureau's Customer Services sells most of the machine-readable data products, microfiche, and maps described earlier. (The 1990 census printed reports are sold by the Superintendent of Documents, as noted below.) Also, users may consult with specialists at the Census Bureau's Washington headquarters and its 12 regional offices. From time to time, the specialists also conduct workshops, seminars, and training courses.

Washington, DC, Contacts—To order products, for a telephone contacts list of Census Bureau specialists, and for general information: Customer Services, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4100 (fax number, 301-763-4794).

For User-Defined Areas Program (UDAP) information: UDAP Staff, Decennial Planning Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-4282.

For special tabulation information: Population—Rosemarie Cowan, Population Division, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-5476; Housing—William Downs, Housing and Household Economic Statistics, U.S. Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, telephone 301-763-8553.

Regional Office Contacts—

Atlanta, GA	404-347-2274
Boston, MA	617-565-7078
Charlotte, NC	704-371-6144
Chicago, IL	312-353-0980
Dallas, TX	214-767-7105
Denver, CO	303-969-7750
Detroit, MI	313-354-4654
Kansas City, KS	913-236-3711
Los Angeles, CA	818-904-6339
New York, NY	212-264-4730
Philadelphia, PA	215-597-8313
Seattle, WA	206-728-5314

Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office

The Superintendent of Documents handles the sale of most of the Federal Government's publications, including 1990 census reports. To order reports and for information: Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402, telephone 202-783-3238.

Other Sources of Products and Services

State Data Centers—The Census Bureau furnishes data products, training in data access and use, technical assistance, and consultation to all States, the District of Columbia, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands. State Data Centers, in turn, offer publications for reference, printouts from computer tape, specially prepared reports, maps, and other products and assistance to data users. For a list of the State Data Centers, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services. The list also notes organizations in States participating in the Census Bureau's Business/Industry Data Center (BIDC) Program. The BIDC's help business people, economic development planners, and other data users obtain and use data.

National Services Program—The National Services Program (NSP) provides data-related services for nationally based nonprofit organizations that represent minorities or other segments of the population who have been historically undercounted in decennial censuses. The participants include social service, business, professional, civil rights, educational, and religious groups. Through a pilot project, the National Services Information Center (NSIC) Initiative, three of these nonprofit groups now offer their clientele reports, computer tape printouts, and other information from the Census Bureau. To learn more about the NSP and the NSIC, write to the National Services Program, Data User Services Division, Bureau of the Census, Washington, DC 20233, or call 301-763-1384.

National Clearinghouse—The National Clearinghouse for Census Data Services is a listing of private companies and other organizations that offer assistance in obtaining and

using data released by the Census Bureau. For a list of participants in the National Clearinghouse, see the *Census Catalog and Guide* or contact Customer Services.

Depository Libraries—There are 1,400 libraries that receive (from the Government Printing Office) Federal publications that they think their patrons will need. Often some of these publications are Census Bureau reports. The Census Bureau provides free reports to an additional 120 census depository libraries. Also, many libraries purchase census reports and maps for their areas. The *Census Catalog and Guide* includes a list of all depository libraries.

OTHER CENSUS BUREAU RESOURCES

The Census Bureau has more to offer than just the results of the census of population and housing. Through other censuses, surveys, and estimates programs, it compiles and issues (in reports, computer tape, and other media) data on subjects as diverse as appliance sales, neighborhood conditions, and exports to other countries. Here are examples of the information published about—

- *People:* Age, race, sex, income, poverty, child care, child support, fertility, noncash benefits, education, commuting habits, pension coverage, unemployment, ancestry.
- *Business and industry:* Number of employees, total payroll, sales and receipts, products manufactured or sold.
- *Housing and construction:* Value of new construction, numbers of owners and renters, property value or rent paid, housing starts, fuels used, mortgage costs.
- *Farms:* Number, acreage, livestock, crop sales.
- *Governments:* Revenues and expenditures, taxes, employment, pension funds.
- *Foreign trade:* Exports and imports, origin and destination, units shipped.
- *Other nations:* Population, birth rates, death rates, literacy, fertility.

The other censuses, such as agriculture, retail trade, manufactures, and governments, are collected for years ending in "2" and "7." Surveys and estimates programs generate results as often as every month.

Many of the monthly "economic indicators" that measure how the Nation is doing come directly or indirectly from the Census Bureau. Examples: employment and unemployment; housing starts; wholesale and retail trade; manufacturers' shipments, inventories, and orders; export and import trade; and sales of single-family homes.

The other statistical activities of the Census Bureau are described below. Data users will find more information about them and descriptions of their data products in the

annual *Census Catalog and Guide*. Also, special guides and brochures are prepared for most of them. Contact the Census Bureau's Customer Services for more information.

Current Demographic and Housing Programs

Two types of current programs complement the 10-year census: population estimates and surveys. The total population of the United States is estimated monthly; the population of States, counties, and metropolitan areas is estimated annually; and the population of places and other governmental units is estimated every 2 years. Projections of future population are made at the national and State levels.

The Census Bureau's many household surveys update population and housing characteristics at the national level and sometimes for States and metropolitan areas, as well. These surveys also obtain many characteristics not included in the 10-year census. The Current Population Survey is taken monthly; the American Housing Survey national sample is taken biennially; the American Housing Survey metropolitan sample is taken in 44 areas, 11 per year in a 4-year cycle; most other surveys are annual or less frequent.

Economic Censuses and Surveys

The economic censuses provide statistics about business establishments once every 5 years, covering years ending in "2" and "7." The 1987 Economic Censuses include the censuses of retail trade, wholesale trade, service industries, transportation, manufactures, mineral industries, and construction industries. Also included are related programs, such as statistics on minority- and women-owned businesses, enterprise statistics, and censuses of economic activity in Puerto Rico and some of the outlying areas under U.S. jurisdiction.

Several key statistics are tabulated for all industries covered in the censuses. They are number of establishments, number of employees, payroll, and measure of output (sales or receipts, and value of shipments or of work done). Other items vary from sector to sector.

The Census Bureau also has programs that provide current statistics on such measures as total sales of particular kinds of businesses or production of particular products. These programs include monthly, quarterly, and annual surveys, the results of which appear in publication series such as *Current Business Reports* and *Current Industrial Reports*. The County Business Patterns program offers annual statistics based on data compiled primarily from administrative records.

Agriculture Census and Surveys

The agriculture census is conducted concurrently with the economic censuses. It is the only source of uniform agriculture data at the county level. It provides data on such subjects as the number and size of farms; land use and ownership; livestock, poultry, and crops; and value of products sold.

Results of three surveys—the 1988 Farm and Ranch Irrigation Survey, 1988 Census of Horticulture Specialties, and 1988 Agricultural Economics and Land Ownership Survey—are published in conjunction with the 1987 Census of Agriculture. Also, the Census Bureau regularly issues reports from a survey on cotton ginnings.

Governments Census and Surveys

The census of governments, also for years ending in "2" and "7," covers all types of governments: Federal, State, county, municipal (place), township (county subdivision), school district, and special district. It provides data on such subjects as number of public employees, payrolls, revenue, and expenditures.

Annual and quarterly surveys cover the same principal subjects but generate data only for States and the largest local governments.

Foreign Trade Statistics

Monthly U.S. merchandise trade data compiled by the Census Bureau summarize export and import transactions and are based on the official documents filed by shippers and receivers. These figures reflect the flow of merchandise but not intangibles like services and financial commitments. The trade figures trace commodity movements out of and into the U.S. Customs jurisdiction, which includes Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands as well as the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Data are published separately on trade between the United States and Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and other U.S. possessions.

Other Statistical Activities

The Census Bureau also offers international data. It maintains an international data base which is available to the public on computer tape and is used to produce the biennial *World Population Profile* report. It prepares studies dealing with the demographic and economic characteristics of other countries and world regions.

Statistical compendia are another important data product. These publications (sometimes also offered in machine-readable form) draw data from many sources and reorganize them for convenient use. The most widely used compendia are the annual *Statistical Abstract of the United States*, the *County and City Data Book* (published every 5 years), and the *State and Metropolitan Area Data Book* (published approximately every 4 years).

Figure 1. 1990 Census Content

100-PERCENT COMPONENT

Population

Household relationship
Sex
Race
Age
Marital status
Hispanic origin

Housing

Number of units in structure
Number of rooms in unit
Tenure—owned or rented
Value of home or monthly rent
Congregate housing (meals included in rent)
Vacancy characteristics

SAMPLE COMPONENT

Population

Social characteristics:

Education—enrollment and attainment
Place of birth, citizenship, and year of entry into U.S.
Ancestry
Language spoken at home
Migration (residence in 1985)
Disability
Fertility
Veteran status

Economic characteristics:

Labor force
Occupation, industry, and class of worker
Place of work and journey to work
Work experience in 1989
Income in 1989
Year last worked

Housing

Year moved into residence
Number of bedrooms
Plumbing and kitchen facilities
Telephone in unit
Vehicles available
Heating fuel
Source of water and method of sewage disposal
Year structure built
Condominium status
Farm residence
Shelter costs, including utilities

NOTE: Questions dealing with the subjects covered in the 100-percent component were asked of all persons and housing units. Those covered by the sample component were asked of a sample of the population and housing units.

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING (1990 CPH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CPH-1	Summary Population and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Population and housing unit counts, and summary statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, household relationship, units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CPH-2	Population and Housing Unit Counts	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Total population and housing unit counts for 1990 and previous censuses	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, State component parts of metropolitan areas (MA's) and urbanized areas (UA's), and summary geographic areas (for example, urban and rural)
100-Percent and Sample Data				
1990 CPH-3	Population and Housing Characteristics for Census Tracts and Block Numbering Areas	MA's, and the nonmetropolitan balance of each State, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	In MA's: census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and counties. In the remainder of each State: census tracts/BNA's, places of 10,000 or more, and counties
1990 CPH-4	Population and Housing Characteristics for Congressional Districts of the 103rd Congress	States and DC	Statistics on 100-percent and sample population and housing subjects	Congressional districts (CD's) and, within CD's, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Sample Data				
1990 CPH-5	Summary Social, Economic, and Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population and housing subjects	Local governmental units (i.e., counties, places, and towns and townships), other county subdivisions, and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CP-1	General Population Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF POPULATION (1990 CP)—Con.				
100-Percent Data—Con.				
1990 CP-1-1A	General Population Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, off-reservation trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CP-1-1B	General Population Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CP-1-1C	General Population Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, marital status, and household relationship characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CP-2	Social and Economic Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and the State portion of American Indian areas
1990 CP-2-1A	Social and Economic Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as for CP-1-1A
1990 CP-2-1B	Social and Economic Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual MA's, as for CP-1-1B
1990 CP-2-1C	Social and Economic Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample population subjects	Individual UA's, as for CP-1-1C
1990 CP-3	Population Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 30 reports on population census subjects such as migration, education, income, the older population, and racial and ethnic groups	Generally limited to the U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 2. 1990 Census Printed Reports—Con.

Series	Title	Report(s) issued for	Description	Geographic areas
1990 CENSUS OF HOUSING (1990 CH)				
100-Percent Data				
1990 CH-1	General Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	States, counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 1,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, State parts of American Indian areas, Alaska Native areas, and summary geographic areas such as urban and rural
1990 CH-1-1A	General Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	American Indian and Alaska Native areas; i.e., American Indian reservations, trust lands, tribal jurisdiction statistical areas (Oklahoma), tribal designated statistical areas, Alaska Native village statistical areas, and Alaska Native Regional Corporations
1990 CH-1-1B	General Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual MA's. For MA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole MA
1990 CH-1-1C	General Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Detailed statistics on units in structure, value and rent, number of rooms, tenure, and vacancy characteristics	Individual UA's. For UA's split by State boundaries, summaries are provided both for the parts and for the whole UA
Sample Data				
1990 CH-2	Detailed Housing Characteristics	U.S., States, DC, Puerto Rico, and U.S. Virgin Islands	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and State parts of American Indian areas
1990 CH-2-1A	Detailed Housing Characteristics for American Indian and Alaska Native Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	American Indian and Alaska Native areas, as in 1990 CH-1-1A
1990 CH-2-1B	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Metropolitan Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual MA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1B
1990 CH-2-1C	Detailed Housing Characteristics for Urbanized Areas	U.S.	Statistics generally on sample housing subjects	Individual UA's, as in 1990 CH-1-1C
1990 CH-3	Housing Subject Reports	Selected subjects	Approximately 10 reports on housing census subjects such as structural characteristics and space utilization	Generally limited to U.S., regions, and divisions; for some reports, other highly populated areas such as States, MA's, counties, and large places

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

		Geographic areas	Description
STF 1 (100 percent)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's). Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 900 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area
	B ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's, blocks. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, metropolitan areas (MA's), urbanized areas (UA's), American Indian and Alaska Native areas	
	D	Congressional districts (CD's) of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, Alaska Native areas, and American Indian areas	
STF 2 (100 percent)	A	In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	Over 2,100 cells/items of 100-percent population and housing counts and characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 2 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin
	B	States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 1,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	
	C	U.S., regions, divisions, States (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
STF 3 (Sample)	A ^{2 3}	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/BNA's, BG's. Also Alaska Native areas and State parts of American Indian areas	Over 3,300 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area
	B ³	Five-digit ZIP Codes within each State	
	C ³	U.S., regions, divisions, States, counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	
	D	CD's of the 103rd Congress by State; and within each CD: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States	

Figure 3. 1990 Census Summary Tape Files—Con.

Summary Tape File
(STF 1A, 1B, etc.)
and data type
(100 percent or
sample)¹

	Geographic areas	Description
STF 4 (Sample)	A In MA's: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's. In the remainder of each State: counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, and census tracts/BNA's	
	B State (including summaries such as urban and rural), counties, places of 2,500 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 2,500 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, State parts of American Indian areas, and Alaska Native areas	Over 8,500 cells/items of sample population and housing characteristics for each geographic area. Each of the STF 4 files will include a set of tabulations for the total population and separate presentations of tabulations by race and Hispanic origin.
	C U.S., regions, divisions, States (including urban and rural and metropolitan and nonmetropolitan components), counties, places of 10,000 or more inhabitants, county subdivisions of 10,000 or more inhabitants in selected States, all county subdivisions in New England MA's, American Indian and Alaska Native areas, MA's, UA's	

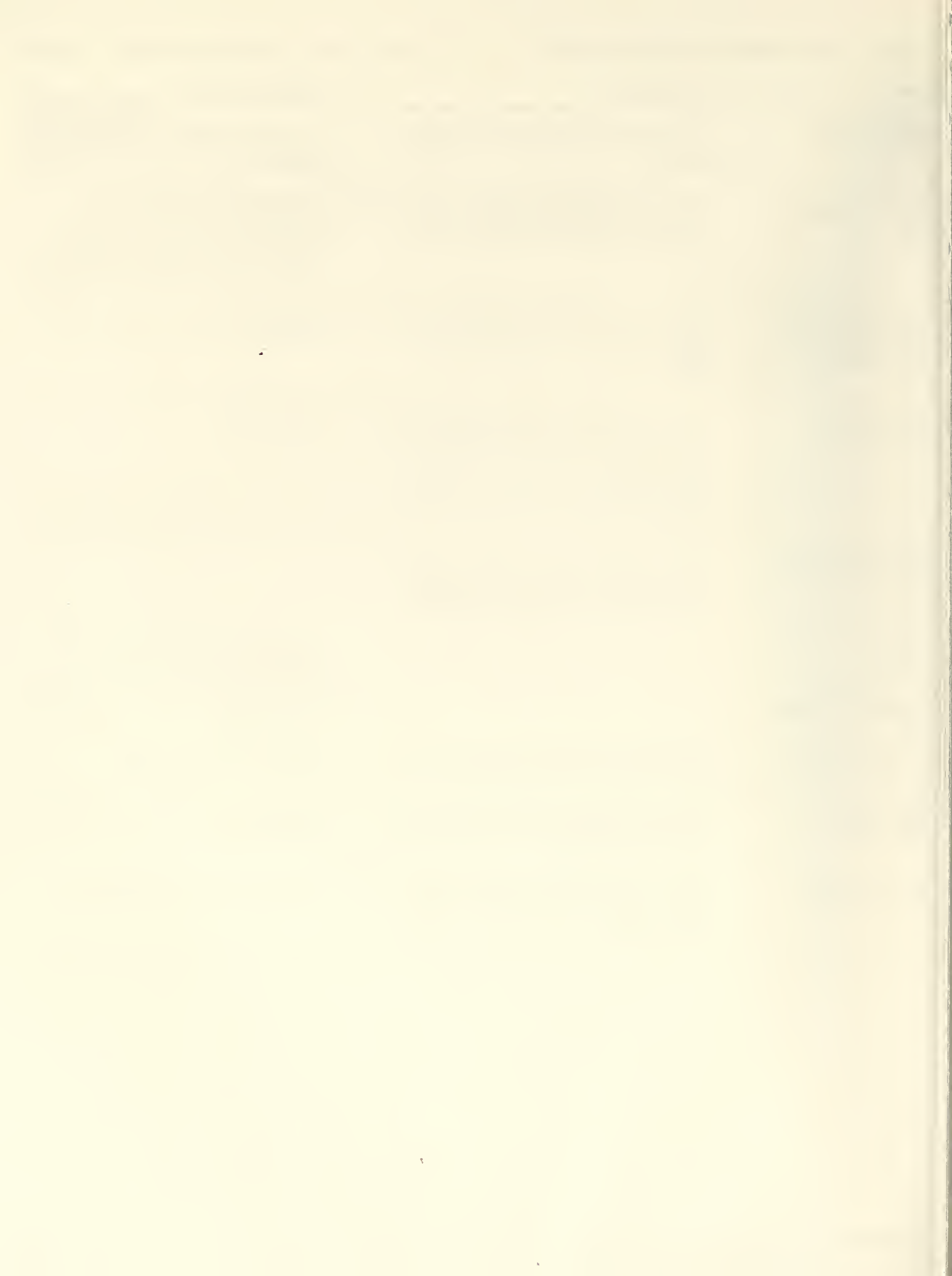
¹Similar STF's will be prepared for Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

²Also available on microfiche. STF 1B microfiche provides only part of the data for blocks and other areas in the tape file.

³Also available on laser disc (CD-ROM). STF 1B CD-ROM presents the same file extract as STF 1B microfiche.

Figure 4. Other 1990 Census Data Products

Title	Description	Geographic areas
Subject Summary Tape Files	Various computer tape files used to produce the subject reports (1990 CP-3 and 1990 CH-3 series).	U.S., regions, divisions, States, metropolitan areas (MA's), and large counties and places
Public Law 94-171 Data File (redistricting data)	Counts by total, race, and Hispanic origin for the total population and population 18 years old and over, and counts of housing units. Available on tape, CD-ROM, and paper listings	States, counties, county subdivisions, places, census tracts/ block numbering areas (BNA's), block groups (BG's), and blocks; voting districts where States have identified them for the Census Bureau; and American Indian and Alaska Native areas
Census/ Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) Special File	Sample tabulations showing detailed occupations and educational attainment data by age; cross tabulated by sex, Hispanic origin, and race	Counties, MA's, places of 50,000 or more inhabitants
County-to-County Migration File	Summary statistics for all intra-state county-to-county migration streams and significant inter-state county-to-county migration streams. Each record will include codes for the geographic area of destination, and selected characteristics of the persons who made up the migration stream	States, counties
Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) Files	Machine-readable files containing a sample of individual long-form census records showing most population and housing characteristics but with identifying information removed	County groups, counties, county subdivisions, and places with 100,000 or more inhabitants
5 Percent—PUMS Areas		MA's and other large areas with 100,000 or more inhabitants
1 Percent—Metropolitan Areas (1990)		
3 Percent—Elderly	As above, but includes only households with at least one person age 60 or more	Same as for 5-percent sample
User-Defined Areas Tabulations	A set of standard tabulations provided on printouts, tapes, or other products with maps and narrative (if requested)	User-defined areas created by aggregating census blocks
Special Tabulations	User-defined tabulations for specified geographic areas provided on printouts, tapes, or other products	User-defined areas or standard areas



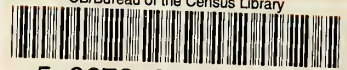
APPENDIX G.

Maps

Census Tract/Block Numbering Area Outline Maps—These are county-based maps that depict the boundaries and codes of census tracts or block numbering areas, the features and feature names underlying the boundaries and names of counties, county subdivisions, places, and American Indian/Alaska Native areas. Map scales vary to minimize the number of sheets. Printed versions of these maps are available from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office (GPO).



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